

A HISTORY OF THE
WEDGWOOD
FAMILY

BY

JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD
M.P.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF UTAH

DEC 1928

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THE WEDGWOOD
FAMILY HISTORY

1299-1908

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*Hos faci majorum annales posteris memoriam et exemplum
quod ipsi caveant ut integri ac sani famam
antiquam seruent ne quid detrimenti
capiat cognomen.*

TO
MAJOR GENERAL THE HON.
GEORGE WROTTESELY
TO WHOM STAFFORDSHIRE
OWES MORE THAN DOES
EVEN HIS AFFECTIONATE
FRIEND AND DISCIPLE
THE AUTHOR

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

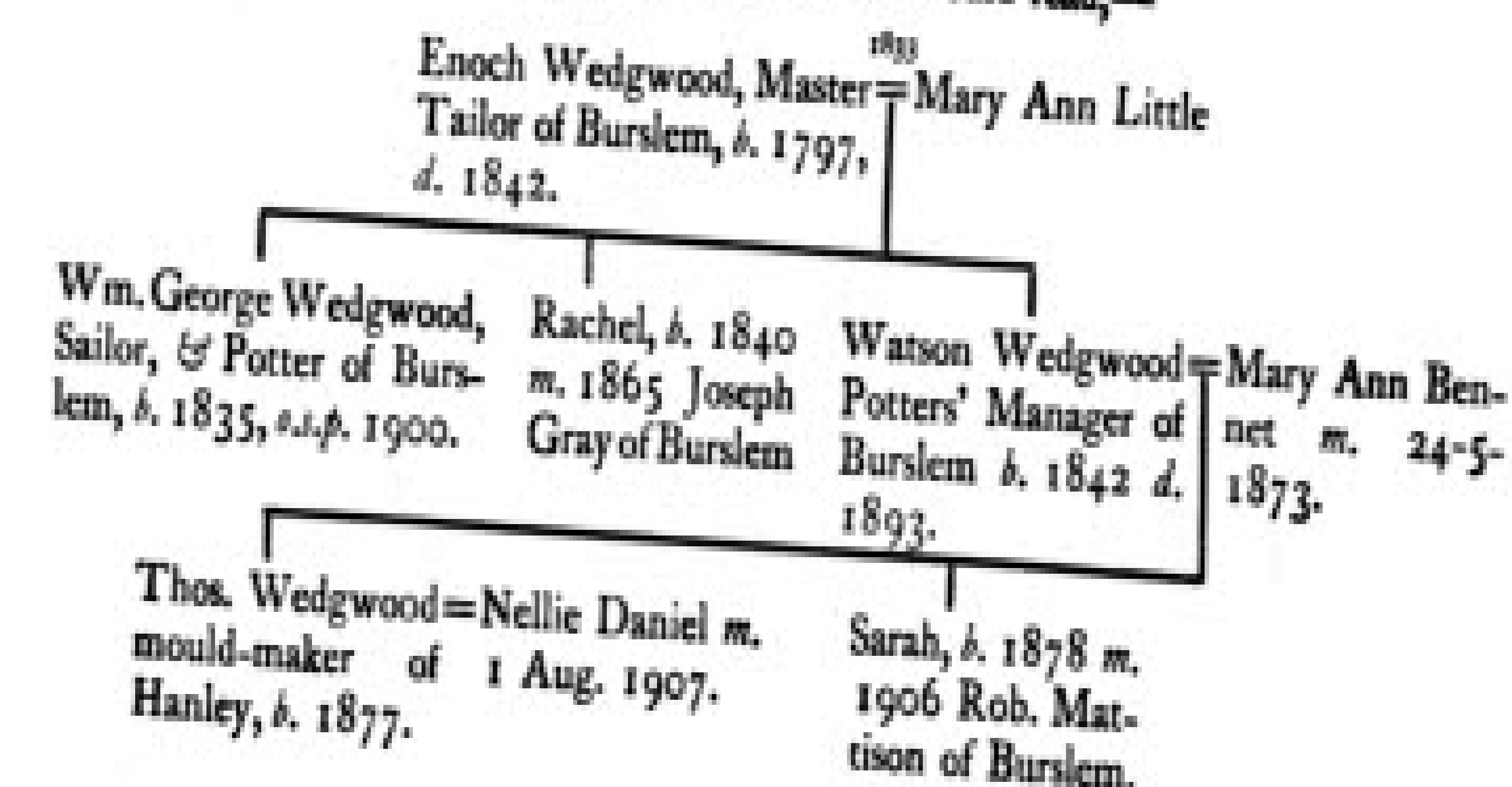
- p. 4 note for 'three bovates' read 'four bovates.'
- p. 8 for 'Harracles in Horton' read 'Harracles in Longsdon.'
- p. 13 add note- 'In 1552 John Wedgwood II & Thos. Bowyer his brother-in-law presented John Bagnal to the living of Stoke-on-Trent. This parson John Bagnal died in 1573. (S.W. Hutchinson *Archdeaconry of Stoke-on-Trent* p. 120.) I fancy the Crown farmed out the advowson of Stoke, no doubt to the highest bidder whose views were at all consonant with those of the Party in power.'
- p. 14 add note 'Gen. Wrottesley has proved that Orm de Darlaston was neither son nor son-in-law of Ric. Forestarius as here stated.'
- p. 21 top for 'Leek-forth' read 'Leek-frith.'
- p. 32 note 7 add- In Gotham Church is a monument to Wm. St. Andrew, with an alabaster effigy of two of his wives, and on the slab after their names, comes: "His third wife was ELIZAB: of ye worthy family of Wedgewoods of Haracles in ye county of Staff: who is yet living this 30th of June 1625."
- p. 39 for 'Fleetwood of Colwich' read 'Fleetwood of Calwich.'
& for 'Macclesfield of Mere' read 'Macclesfield of Maer.'
- p. 45 add note- 'Charles Wedgwood in 1721 & 1723 gave £400 to increase the stipends of the parsons of Horton & Cheddleton. (S.W. Hutchinson *Archdeaconry of Stoke-on-Trent* pp. 63 & 88.)'
- p. 50 the date in the margin should be '1581' not '1531.'
- p. 60 note 3 add- 'George, Lord Audley, succeeded in 1563, was made Earl of Castlehaven in 1617, & died the same year.'
- p. 72 for date of Agreement '1 June 1616' read '1 June 1619.'
- p. 104 Joan Wedgwood md. Rob. Wood in or before 1672, not 1676.
- p. 109 for '1666' read '1669' as the date when Thos. Wedgwood inherited Smallthorne.
- p. 125 add note- 'Wedgwood's Commonplace Book, from which this list originally comes, gives no christian name to the Wedgwood who was making moulded ware worth £2.10.0 a week.'
- p. 127 The reference for John Wedgwood is to Chart Pedigree XVII not XVI, & that for Aaron Wedgwood of the Hamil is to Chart XIII & Chapter X.

viii CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

- p. 136 for date of death of Thos. Wedgwood's wife Isabel read '1750' instead of '1850.'
- p. 160 the plate should be entitled 'wife of John Baddeley of Shelton,' not 'wife of John Wood of Brownhills.'
- p. 161 add note- 'It may have been Aaron Wedgwood of the Hamil not this Aaron who died in 1763.'
- p. 182 first line add- m. 1884 Lt. Col. Reginald Hoskins, late 77th Regt., youngest son of T.A. Hoskins of Higham, Co. Camb.
- pp. 210-1 for 'Mary Yeoman' read 'Mary Yeomans.'
- p. 216 last line for 'Edith Willis of Putney' read 'Edith Glover daughter of the late James Willis of Hull.'
- p. 241 delete entries under dates 1890 & 1900 re Elizabeth & Josiah Wedgwood.
- p. 242 the entry under date 1747-50 refers in reality to Thos. Wedgwood IV & his wife Isabel, see p. 136.
- p. 245 to entry under date 1588, at end add, 'b. 1588.'
- p. 245 to entry under date 1597, for 'Allerley' read 'Allesley.'
- p. 246 add- '1685 MARY WEDGWOOD md. Andrew D'Cayne 28 Jan. 1684/5.' (FACULTY OFF. MAR. LICENSES.)

Chart Pedigree XI (a)

the left hand bottom corner should read,—



LIST OF CHART PEDIGREES.

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P R E F A C E

MODERN History tends to base itself more and more on trivial details and statistics. Historians, till Stubbs made a change, were curiously ready to rush through the intricacies of an obscure age into generalities, and to attempt to give an "atmosphere," which has no value except what the writer's personality lends to it. But historians such as Stubbs and Maitland have taught us a more reverential and cautious way of approaching what, with our best efforts, must always remain partially misunderstood. It was in just this same curiously illogical way that the rhapsodising and theorising over ancient art in the 18th century preceded the modern stage of painstaking excavation and comparison. The sequence is a natural although an unexpected one. The halo of imagination and romance which 100 years ago was thrown over the life of earlier times has given us nowadays the energy and interest required to carry through the labour of detail. There is also the joy of demolition.

This dry-as-dust method can in itself end in a story full of interest. Lenôtre has shown that even washing bills and ledgers can play their part in true romance; and in England Mr. Horace Round has invested the exact science of pedigree-hunting with the artistic spirit

of the true historian, and presented the combination in polished English salted with Draconian humour.

It is therefore rather with a view to reviving in particular persons the life of a class and of a locality, than as an egoistic appendix to a volume of Burke or a statistical index to Smiles, that I am publishing this monograph. It was begun years ago as a piece of pious patristics; as such it will still serve its purpose; but it has been at any rate completed in something of a wider spirit.

The History was first intended to provide a convenient printed record of all contemporary references to Wedgwoods before the time of Josiah Wedgwood. This led me to consider critically the sources and authorities of the old pedigrees. The Wedgwoods of Harracles set down in the Visitations of 1614 and 1663 a bare four-generation pedigree. The antiquary Loxdale, whose manuscript I found at the William Salt Library at Stafford, writing about 1720, took their family tree back to 1470 and filled in the picture, leaving his authorities conveniently obscure. After Etruria had become famous, Mr. Hadfield worked out the Burslem and Biddulph Wedgwoods from parish registers, and tacked them on, more or less by intuition, to the Harracles stem. At this stage John Ward stepped in and crystallised in print the well-known Wedgwood pedigrees, which are recorded in his History of Stoke-on-Trent. He served them up as supplied by Loxdale, Hadfield and the Visitations, with a faint flavour of potting and pottery tradition. This was done in 1838.

The work of the William Salt Society, the indexing

of wills and registers, the scientific study of the early developments of English potting, and the laborious arranging and cataloguing at the Public Record Office,—all this has been done since 1838. Tradition and guess can now be laid aside for definite contemporary record. It is not surprising therefore that I found new mines of unworked material, and discovered also that radical corrections were necessary in the earlier generations of the hitherto accepted pedigree.

Nor was this all, for about ten years ago there was discovered in an attic at Etruria an old hair trunk full of legal-looking papers. These turned out on examination to be the family titles and muniments of the Overhouse Wedgwoods, and they stretched from 1434 to 1750. There were court rolls, leases, bonds, wills, letters and lawsuits, all eaten away by moth and dirt and damp, but still in the main decypherable. They are invaluable for the history of Burslem in the 17th century, and they elucidate difficult points in the Wedgwood pedigree; but beyond all this, these Wedgwood MSS. give life and colour to the history of the Wedgwood family in Burslem. Such a find could only be made use of by being woven into an explanatory narrative. The result is that instead of a mere transcript of references, and instead of a bare though correct pedigree made up of dried twigs, it is possible to publish a history of a family, and of, what is rarer, an industrial family in the days before the middle classes were invented and the factory system had changed the landmarks.

We are now able to trace the Wedgwoods from villeins or customary tenants at Wedgwood in Lord Audley's

manor of Tunstall, down through the Wars of the Roses, as yeomen farmers at Blackwood in Horton, and as minor gentry at Biddulph. Some are squires,—and roundhead squires,—at Harracles. Some make textiles at Coventry. Some sail with the pilgrim fathers to Massachusetts. Then, with a rush, all available Wedgwoods seem to become potters, and make North Staffordshire into The Potteries. If there had never been a Josiah Wedgwood or an Etruria, this would still be true. Every step forward in the English potting trade seems to discover a Wedgwood,—Aaron, Thomas, John, Richard, Ralph, repeated again and again. Their womenkind married or mothered such master potters as Samuel Astbury, Ralph Shaw, Wood of Brownhills and Baddeley of Shelton. As they wandered away from Staffordshire they carried their trade with them,—to Yorkshire, to Derby, to Swansea and to Swinton. All that is known of these Wedgwood potters is here set down. The notice of the first Josiah Wedgwood is of course inadequate by comparison. Nor is the technical history of Etruria given as fully as it should have been if this history had been designed upon more general lines. It is enough to have to deal with the personal details of a family which from father to son for eight generations have been the real master potters of The Potteries. And this is only one branch. There are now in Great Britain, America and Australia some 400 persons altogether bearing the proud name of Wedgwood. I have endeavoured, with the very great assistance of Mr. Joshua G.E. Wedgwood, to trace every one of them. In a way old John Wedgwood of Bignal End, who died intestate in 1838, con-

ferred a benefit on the whole family. They may have wasted their money indeed in the effort to prove themselves one and all his heirs male, but at least the materials they so persistently collected have made it possible to link up a wide cousinhood for the purposes of this volume.

My best thanks are due to Mrs. Godfrey Wedgwood, Mrs. R. B. Litchfield and Mr. William Darwin for the use of blocks and plates in their possession; to Sir George Darwin for the initial impetus and for much subsequent assistance; to Mr. J.B. Wood of Henley Hall for putting at my disposal old family ledgers and manuscripts hitherto unpublished; to Mr. Falkner, the great collector of Staffordshire Figures, for his special information on this branch of the activities of Josiah Wedgwood and of the Ralph Woods; and to numbers of other friends and relations for all sorts of encouragement and assistance.

Some of the illustrations are taken from Miss Meteyard's *Life of Wedgwood*, but the great majority are reproductions from photographs of the original persons or of contemporary pictures. The Maps have been specially drawn. That of the country 10 miles round Wedgwood is taken from the earliest Ordnance Maps and shows the position of every place within its area that is named in the text; that of Burslem is adapted from Enoch Wood's well-known Plan of Burslem published in Ward's *Stoke-on-Trent*; that of Etruria is from one published at the time of the Etruria sale, about 1845, and which had been subsequently used by Francis Wedgwood to record transactions connected with the estate.

In a monograph of this kind an Index, which would consist chiefly of a repetition of similar names, presents

peculiar difficulties, and I have ventured to replace it by what I think the reader will find more useful—a complete series of Chart Pedigrees. If only for my private satisfaction I shall be most grateful for any corrections or additions that anyone may be kind enough to send me.

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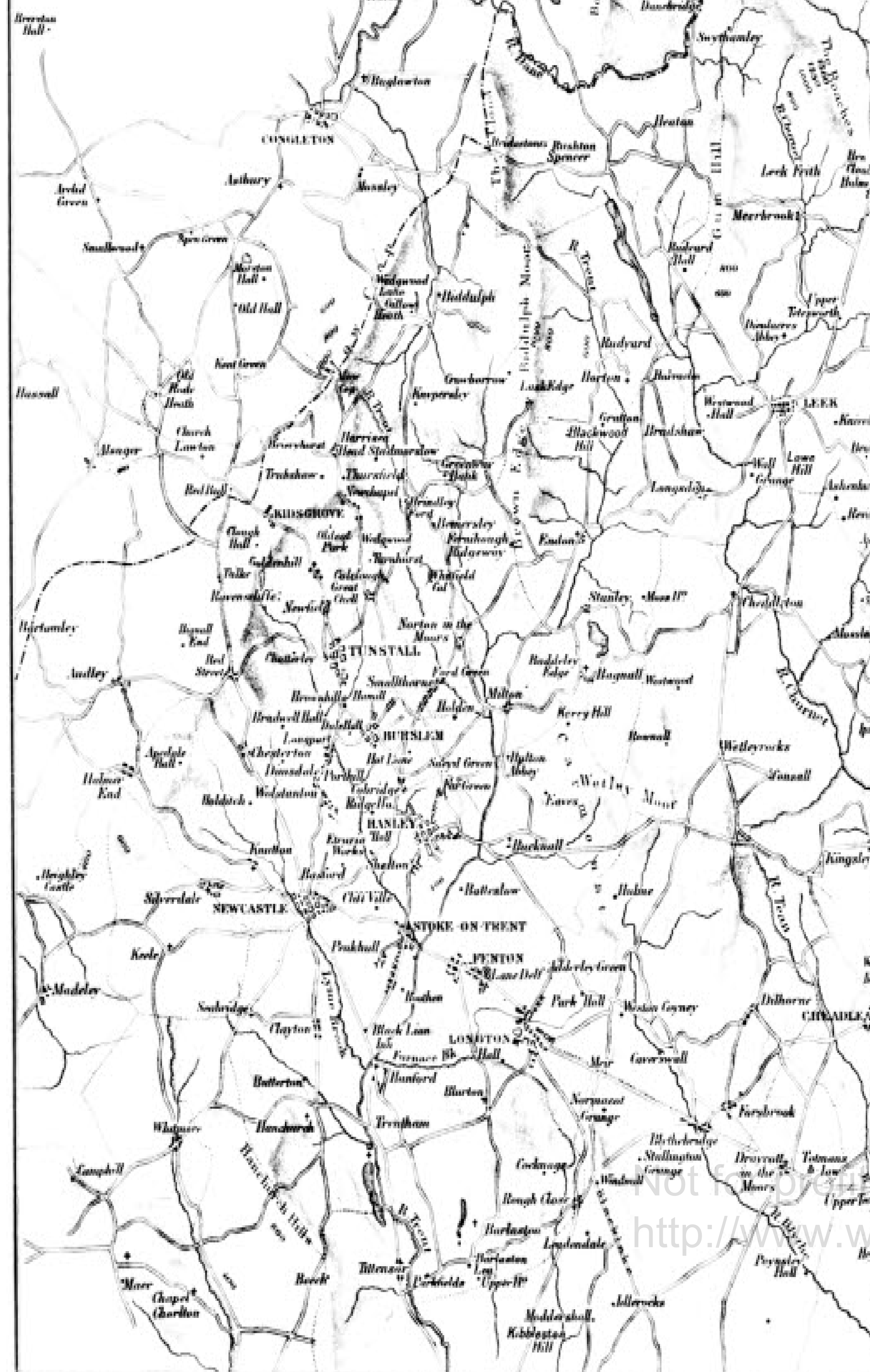
* It should have been noted on these plates that they are from paintings now in the possession of J. B. Wood, Esq., of Henley Hall, to whose courtesy I am indebted for these illustrations.

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THE COUNTRY 10 MILES ROUND WEDGWOOD

Scale 1/2" = 1 Mile



CHAPTER I

THE EARLY WEDGWOODS

THERE is an old "way" which runs from Stoke, through Tunstall and Chell, along the east side of Mow Cop, to Biddulph and to Congleton. It has become a turnpike now and bridges the Trent at what is still called Brindley Ford. There was once about a mile south of that ford, at some forgotten time, a wood by the way,—a Weg-wood. There is no wood there now, but 200 yards west of the road there still lies Wedgwood Farm, surrounded by dirty green fields in which stand, like Roman remains, the ventilating shafts of innumerable mines; while creeping down to it, from over the brow of the hill, to swallow it up one day, is the mining village of New Chapel ;—a chapel new when Queen Elizabeth was crowned.

This then is Wedgwood, lying on the moors between the sources of the Trent and the Foulhay Brook, 600 feet above the sea, looking east across the Trent towards the ridge of Ridgway and Norton in the Moors. In the earliest Census Returns of last century, Wedgwood, including therein Brindley Ford, formed one, and the smallest, of the twelve townships which went to make up the parish of Wolstanton.¹ In 1811 there were there 105 people and 421 acres of land.² It is now the forgotten name of a farm alone.

The earliest record of the name occurs in 1299, when surnames were crystalising out, and when both the place and the man were within the seignery and jurisdiction of Tunstall Court. Tunstall was one of the many manors of the Barons of Audley. It does not appear in Domesday Book, but soon after it took the place of the Domesday 'Turvoldesfeld' (Thursfield). This was one of the old Thegn-lands, held in 1086 by Richard the Forrester in soccage, and held under him by Nigel de Gresley. The des-

¹ Ward Stoke-on-Trent 131.

² Census 1811.

cendants of both the superior and mesne lords,—Alina de Darlaston and Eugenulph de Gresley—married, and, about 1180, they sold this manor of Thursfield to Adam de Audley, the founder of the fortunes of the Audleys. The Audleys had in Tunstall the franchise of view of frankpledge, and the assizes of bread and of beer, but not those franchises of the higher justice,—“gallows,” “infangthef” and “wayf.”¹ They had practically no demesne or leased lands in Tunstall, at least in 1299, but only fixed rents from freeholders and copyholders, and from the farmers of the outcrop quarries and mines.

An Inquisition as to the lands and revenues of Nicholas Lord Audley, who died in 1298, was held before the Escheator at Newcastle on 17 Sept. 1299, and the jury, in their report, give all his revenues in detail. In each of his manors the values of mills and fishery, of woods and pastures, of mines and quarries are set forth in full. Then follow the names and rents of the freeholders who held by lease or deed recognisable in the King's Courts, and thereafter the names, holdings and rents of the customary tenants, who held by copy of Court Roll, recognisable only in the Manor Court of the Lord.

Under Tunstall we have :—

(The Jury) also say that the said Nicholas held at Tunstall 2/3rds of the manor of Tunstall (the other third was held in dower) of the heirs of Eugenolf de Gresleye by homage. And they say that there are there four acres of meadow which are worth 2s. by the year, the worth of an acre 4d. (*sic*). And he had there 2/3rds of two water-mills worth 26s. 8d. by the year. And there are there iron mines worth 100s. yearly. And there is there one quarry for mill-stones worth 10s. yearly. And 73s. 8d. rent of assize of free tenants, namely And they render the said rent for all services, except the two appearances yearly at the two great Courts. And he had there 12l. 2s. 8½d. of rent of assize of customary tenants, namely of Adam de la Forde for one messuage and 7 acres of land, 4s. 6d. . . . Thomas de Chaderleye, one messuage and two bovates, 5s. 2d. ; Thomas de Snedde, one messuage and 24 acres, 8s. ; . . . Simon de Borewaldeleye, one messuage and half a carucate, 11s. 11d. ; . . . Hug de Enedon, (*illegible*) . . . Richard de Roggeweye, (*illegible*) ; Robert le Rede, (*illegible*) ; Radulph de Wegewode, (*illegible*). . . .²

¹ Staff. Cols. vii. 17.

² Chancery I. p. m. 27 Ed. I. No 46 (7).

No more of this list of Tunstall tenants can by any means be read. Even Ralph Wedgwood's name would have been undiscovered had we not known exactly where to look for it. For we have, fortunately enough, a similar full Inquisition into the same estates, made in 1308 on the death of the next Lord Audley,—and this time the document is legible. Most of the details are new,—values, rents and names have generally changed as might be expected. But there is just one list in the new Inquisition which seems to be identical with the old. It is the list of the customary tenants in Tunstall. The names, and the *order of the names*, are the same in both lists, where the earlier one can be read at all. It is obvious therefore that, so far as Tunstall is concerned, the lists of 1299 and 1308 are drawn from the same source,—probably some old “terrier” roll ;—a simple method of saving trouble, and if the rents were fixed, little likely to prove inaccurate.

We may take it therefore that the details of the tenants' names given in the 1308 Inquisition, (which we can read), refer, so far as Tunstall is concerned, to a date at least as early as 1299. This second Inquisition, held before the Escheator at Newcastle on 27 Feb. 1307/8, on the lands and tenements which were of the heritage of Thomas son and heir of Nicholas de Audeytheley, runs as follows :—

Also (the Jury) say that the third part of the manor of Tunstall is in the King's hands and was part of the inheritance of the aforesaid Thomas ; and it is holden of the heirs of Geoffrey de Gresleye in chief, without doing any service therefore ; and there is there 1/3rd of a plot of ground which is worth yearly 26s. 8d. There is there 1/3rd of two watermills worth by the year (?) ; and there are there 2/3rds of a certain iron mine worth by the year 20l. and there is there a certain iron mine which was part of the dower of the Lady Ela de Audithelleye worth yearly 40s. ; and there is there one quarry of mill-stones which is worth yearly 6s. 8d., and one coal mine (*carbonaria*) at Berwardeslyme which is worth by the year (?) ; and there is there of rent of assize of free tenants 3l. 13s. 11d. . . . There are also there 12l. 2s. 8½d. of rent of assize of customary tenants, namely from Adam de la Forde, who holds one messuage and 13 acres of land, 3s. 5d. (*sic*) ; . . . Thomas de Chaderleye, one messuage and two bovates and a half of land, 5s. 2d. ; Thomas de Snedde, one messuage and 24 acres of land, 8s. ; . . . Simon de Borwardesleg, one messuage, 5s. 6d. ; . . . Hugh de Enedon, one messuage and 6 acres of land,

11s. 3d.; Richard de Roggewaye, one messuage and 10 acres of land, 5s. 4½d.; . . . Robert le Rede, one messuage and half a carucate, 2s. 7d.; Ranulf de Weggewode, one messuage and half a carucate of land, 18d.; Andrew Snedde, one messuage and one croft, 6d.; Richard Whitfeld, one messuage and 8 acres of land, 2s. 10d.; Adam de Trusfeld, one messuage and 8 acres, 4s. 1½d.; . . . Peter de Tusfeld, one messuage and one croft, 19d.; Henry de Weggewod, one messuage and half an acre of land, 6s. 3d.; . . . William de Borwardesley, one messuage and one acre, 12d.; . . . Henry de Romersclyf, one messuage and 4 acres, 16d.; . . . And the aforesaid customary tenants render every year for serjeanty 28s. 7½d.; and for Autumn works 12s. 10d.; and they give every third year, for a certain custom called "Couscut" 4l. 7s. 11d. at the feast of the Ascension of Our Lord. Also they say that the Pleas and Perquisites of Court there are worth by the year 6s. 8d.¹

So that there were in 1299 two tenants of the name of Wedgwood in Tunstall; one Ralph or Randle, with a large holding at a small rent,² the other Henry, with a small holding at a large rent. Probably Henry was a new holder, rack-rented with no hereditary tenant-right, while Ralph held on an old tenure, of which the rent had been fixed many years before, when money values were greater and the ancient divisions of carucate and bovat were still the usual measures of area.

Can we take the names given in these Inquisitions as surnames? Tom, Dick and Harry each held no doubt a messuage and a few acres of land at Chatterley, Ridgway or Wedgwood &c., but was their right to the personal use of these names based on that fact alone? I think we may assume these names were no longer purely territorial, that they had already become personal. For men called by at least three of these names, Chatterley, Sneyd and Wedgwood, are already to be found outside the manor of Tunstall in which the places lie. And especially, under the manor of Horton, in the Inquisition of 1308, we find a Simon de Weggewode holding of the same lord a messuage and one bovat at a customary rent of 5s. Unfortunately the 1299 Inquisition for Horton is mostly illegible, and what can be read shows that the 1308 list cannot be taken as a copy of the earlier list, but must represent its own date, 1308. Evidently, by 1308, the name *could* follow the man, or the man

¹ Chancery I. p. m. I Ed. II. No. 63. might amount to 30 acres of plough lands,

² Half a carucate, or three bovates, with pasture land and waste appurtenant.

could retain the name wherever he went. The name of Wedgwood had become hereditary.

These customary tenants of Tunstall were in better case than most. Not only were feudal rights of justice shorn and tempered in Tunstall, but the absence of demesne lands had obviated the necessity for the old personal services. They had long since converted customary labour into customary rent, and held their lands, not at the will of the lord, but according to the custom of the manor. Slaves, "nativi," are still to be found in 1308 in connection with the lord's park and lands at Endon, or at the Baronial Castle at Heley, and personal service was still common elsewhere, especially in the eastern counties of England.

By 1327 the customary tenants, or some of them, had become taxable citizens; for the Subsidy Rolls of that date, and of 1332, show under Tunstall manor the names and payments of the freeholders and customary tenants without distinction. Only 24, however, pay in Tunstall in 1327, and 23 in 1332, whilst in 1299 there were no less than 16 freeholders and 58 customary tenants in Tunstall. This seems to show that tenure had ceased to be the qualification of greatest importance, at least for taxing purposes; they had broadened the basis of taxation. This time it is a William de Wegevod who represents the family name. Unfortunately there is no record of the Subsidy Roll for the manor of Horton in either 1327 or 1332 to show us what became of Simon de Weggewod and his bovat there.

The 1327 Subsidy Roll for Tunstall is as follows:—¹

Vivian de Tunstall	12d.	John Petronel's son	9d.
Wm. de Oulecote	18d.	Wm. de Kent	15d.
Adam de Oulecote	2s. 6d.	Thos. del Broke	15d.
John Hardyng	2s.	Ric. del Broke	18d.
Adam Page	2s. 9d.	Adam de Bruggehous	12d.
Adam de Couhal	2s. 6d.	Wm. Kelynge	18d.
Adam de Thurstfeld	2s. 9d.	Ric. Horne	2s.
Hugh Henry's son	18d.	John de Oulecote	2s.
Thos. de la Helde	21d.	Wm. de la Sale	40d.
Wm. de Weggwode	17d.	Adam del Hay	2s.
Wm. Smyth	18d.	Nicolas de Tunstall	20d.
Thos. de Stodmarelowe	15d.	Ric. de Snede	20d.

¹ Staff. Cols. vii. 206.

The 1332 Subsidy Roll is as follows :—¹

Nicolas de Tunstal	2s. 3d.	Adam de Brechehouse	18d.
Wm. de Olecote	2s. 6d.	Ric. Horne	21d.
Adam Page	3s. 2d.	Ric. Snede	2s. 3d.
Adam de Thuresfelde	2s. 6d.	Henry Olecote	16d.
Hugh Henry's son	2s.	Wm. Kelyn	2s. 1d.
Thomas de Helde	3s.	Wm. Kyde	15d.
Ric. Mattheu	2s. 10d.	Henry le Hayward	2s. 6d.
Thos. de Stodmarelowe	2s. 7d.	Nic. de Rowley	2s. 5d.
Nicolas Parnel	17d.	Thos. de Rowley	3s.
Wm. de Kent	20d.	Vivian de Tunstal	12d.
Thos. del Broke	3s. 4d.	Wm. de Weggeslowe (<i>sic</i>)	12d.
Ric. del Broc	2s. 3d.		

If the Tunstall Court Rolls, recording the biennial views of frankpledge, could now be discovered, we could doubtless trace each step in the pedigree of the Wedgwoods of Wedgwood, from the Ralph of 1299 onwards through the next two centuries. Fifty years ago these Court Rolls were known and examined, but now we must rest content with such gleanings from them as the diligence of old antiquaries has left us.²

Ward in his *History of Stoke-on-Trent*, quoting the Rev. W. Hadfield, affirms that one Thomas de Wegewode was, in 1369 (43 Ed. III), frankpledge or headborough of the Tithing of Wedgwood. But Ward's wording of what he found is obscure.³

At Michaelmas 1405 one William Wiggewode was suing Alice Drakeford (another distinctive Tunstall name) at the Court of the King's Bench for illegally detaining his chattels. Alice did not appear, and the Sheriff was ordered to arrest and produce her.⁴

At Trinity Term 1456 Geoffrey Middleton was suing Richard Colclowe of Chelle, gentleman, Thomas Keelyng, John Robynson and John Weggevide, all yeomen of Wulstyn-ton, for breaking into his close at Chaterle, and taking 21 steers, 10 heifers, 6 horses and 5 mares worth 40/. The defendants did not appear and the Sheriff was ordered to arrest them.⁵ This Richard Colclough appears to have been a typical swash-buckler of the time,

¹ Staff. Cols. x. 94.

² I have searched and failed to find these rolls, either at Keele Hall, or at the Newcastle office of Messrs Knight and

Sons, solicitors to the Sneyd family.

³ Ward, *Stoke-on-Trent*, p. 198.

⁴ Staff Cols. xvi. 49.

⁵ Staff. Cols. iv. N. S. 96.

—leading bands of “malefactors” or “patriots” on one side or the other during the Wars of the Roses; lying in wait to murder “malefactors” or “patriots” on the other side; and evading arrest with uniform success. The Wars of the Roses began with Warwick's victory at St Albans on 22 May 1455, and the Yorkists were still dominant in May 1456. Both Richard, and Thomas Colclough who was M.P. for Newcastle in the Yorkist Parliament of 1450 and in the Lancastrian one of 1453, were probably Bailiffs of Sir Richard Bagot, Sheriff of Staffs in 1452-3; for in 1455 and 1456 Bagot as ex-sheriff is suing each of them for 5 marks.¹ The evidence leads one to suppose that Richard Colclough, at any rate, considered the Red Rose to be the right colour.² He died or was killed in 1473.³

Meanwhile we find in 1430, 1449, 1452 and 1455 a John Weggewode witnessing grants by and to a John Chetwynd in County Warwick.⁴ John Chetwynd was a younger son of Sir William Chetwynd of Ingestre, and fought at Agincourt. Under his auspices doubtless this John Wedgwood left North Staffordshire and settled at Meriden in County Warwick, founding a family which can be traced to the 18th century.⁵

I suppose it is with reference to this Warwick branch of the family that we have the two following curious entries :—

Will of Nicholas Rody, Steward of Warwick 1458—bequeaths . . . 6s. “for an gowne clothe” which the testator owes him “for amends for a sore hurt wuche Thomas Wegewode, my servaunt, gafe him with a swerde in my service.”⁶

Issues out of the Exchequer—Easter 11 Ed. IV. (1471) . . . “at another time 10l. to Thomas Wegewode for the price of a horse called a “jenet” of Spain purchased of him for the lord the King.”⁷

Other early branches of the family are to be found in 1539 or soon after at Brewwood co. Staffs,⁸ and over the Salop border 30 miles from Wedgwood;⁹ also at Audley and at Betley and over the Cheshire border 15 miles from the “stammhaus.”¹⁰

¹ Staff. Cols. iv. N. S. 96, iii. N. S. 218.

² Staff. Cols. iv. N. S. 97, 132, 166, 169.

³ Staff. Cols. iv. N. S. 192, 198.

⁴ Staff. Cols. xii. 322-3.

⁵ Lichfield Wills.

⁶ *Cat. of Ant. Deeds*. iii. A. 4653.

⁷ *Issues of Exchequer Hen. III-Hen. VI.* by F. Bevan (1837).

⁸ There is some reason to think, however, that the Brewwood branch was a distinct family of “Wedwood” or “Wetwood.”

⁹ Staff. Cols. v. N. S. 264, and Lichfield Wills.

¹⁰ Staff. Cols. v. N. S. 270, and Audley, Betley Registers.

These branches are easily accounted for by the gradual expansion of the family during the 200 years that patronimic had existed, but it is difficult to explain the existence of William Wedgwood, Justice of the Peace from 1430 to 1432, and Mayor of Cambridge in 1427-9,¹ except on the assumption that there was once another hamlet and family of Wedgwood in the Eastern Counties. The origin of the name "the wood by the way" is so simple that one only wonders that there are not many more such places and people. Yet we have never found any trace of either save in this strange Mayor of Cambridge in the year 1427.

But now with John Wedgwood of Blackwood in Horton in the year 1474 we begin the consecutive pedigree. It may be that he is the same as that boisterous follower of Richard Colclough who broke in and lifted cattle from Chatterley in 1456.

1. John Wedgwood I of Harracles. (c. 1435-1490)

Some time before 1474 John Wedgwood of Blackwood in Horton married the daughter and heiress of John Shawe of Harracles in Horton. Loxdale, writing about 1720 says:— "Anno 14 Ed. IV, John Shawe surrendered into ye hands of Bouchier, Lord Fitzwarren² a messuage and lands in Longsdon and.... acres held of ye Lord Audley, the same belonging to ye use of his daughter in taile, then wife of John Wedgwood with remainder over in taile."³

There is one other reference to this John Wedgwood I. It occurs in a deed of 2 Ric. III recited in a later deed of 8 Ap. 1740 quoted by Sleigh:—

"Inasmuch that Hugh Egerton Esq. of Wallgrange, steward of the Manor of Horton, caused his kinsman William Egerton to assemble the parishioners (of Horton) to meet together to prove by ancient custom where each person ought to sit (in the Church) for the messuage he occupied; and William Egerton..... nominated these nine persons to settle the

¹ *Cal. Pat. Roll, Hen. VI.*

² Sir Wm. Bouchier married before 1438 Thomassine, heiress of the Barony of Fitzwarren, and heiress therefore of that one third of the Audley Barony which afterwards passed to the Earl of Bath. [Staff. Cols. iii. N.S. 144.]

³ Loxdale's MS. Salt. Lib. Stafford. If

this is a quotation from a lost Court Roll the allusion to copyhold land held in taile is peculiar. I expect the latin was wrongly translated. The transfer probably took place when John Shawe was old and infirm, long after his daughter's marriage.



WEDGWOOD, 1908.



HARRACLES, 1908.

seats, viz. Wm. Edge, Wm. Smith, Hy. Myott, Wm. Heath, Thos. Heath, Hy. Watson, John Wedgwoode, Ric. Doxey, and John Reed,....."

John Wedgwood and John Shawe's daughter had issue :— Richard born c. 1465.

2. Richard Wedgwood of Harracles. (c. 1465-1530)

Loxdale, continuing his account, writes:— "Richard Wedgwood was their son, who by..... Shirrot left issue John Wedgwood of Harracles who married Mistress Bowyer."¹

The existence of a Richard Wedgwood of Blackwood, confirming this generation of Loxdale's pedigree, is proved by a Horton Court Roll. These Rolls from 1538 to 1553 are preserved at the Record Office, just for those years possibly in which the Manor was in the King's hands. They could not have been known to either Loxdale or Hadfield.

Horton. "Visus Fraunciplegii cum Curia magna domini Regis tentus ibidem xxiii^o die Aprilis anno regni 1^o Ed. VI. (1547)..... coram Willielmo Snede milite Senescallo ibidem.

COURT
ROLL
1547

Veredictum pro domino Rege pro libere tenento customario.

Juratores,—John Wegwood, Ric. Sergeant, Ric. Egge, Thos. Harison, Thos. Russheton, John Malkyn, John Pyott, Thos. Watson, Hy. Malkyn, John Oxley, Lawrence Sherrat, Wm. Lowe.²

...Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Warburga Wegewodd que de domino tenuit die quo obiit terciam partem unius mesuagii et xii acras terre in Blakewod infra hameletum de Horton nomine dotis sue unde accidit domino Regi nihill et quod Johannes Wegewod est filius et heres Ricardi Wegewodd quondam viri sui et predicto Warburga obiit seisita de tercia parte unius tofti et vi acrarum terre et terciam partem (sic) quarterii unius acre terre et quarta partem (sic) unius acre terre in Longesdon nomine dotis sue et quod Johannes Wegewod est filius et heres Ricardi Wegewod quondam viri sui."³

This widow Warburga Wedgwood may have been one of the family of Lawton of Lawton, for this strange name Warburga is

¹ Loxdale's MS. Salt. Lib. Stafford.

1553, and I expect it was then that John

² The same jury recur year after year from 1539 to 1553. The Court Rolls preserved at the Record Office cease in

Wedgwood bought the frds of the manor.

³ Court Rolls, P.R.O. Bundle 202.

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found twice in that family in the 15th Century. Warburga was probably Richard's second wife. The son and heir was John.

3. John Wedgwood II of Harracles.¹ (c. 1490-1555)

He is stated by Loxdale to have married Mistress Bowyer.² The 1583 Visitation gives the Bowyer pedigree and shows John Wedgwood of Harracles marrying Ann the eldest daughter of Wm. Bowyer of Knypersley Esq.³ The later Visitations show the Wedgwood pedigree but do not go back to the generation of the Bowyer marriage.⁴

We have several contemporary references to this John Wedgwood.

He was twice haled before the Court of the Star Chamber; and it is curious to notice that, although the first time he was arraigned as a brawler in the following of his wife's first cousin, Sir William Brereton of Brereton, the second time he seems to have changed sides, and to be as riotously arrayed on the side of his neighbour Christopher Edge of Horton, and to the "destruction" of Sir William Brereton.

The Court of the Star Chamber was originally formed in order that the poor might get justice against the powerful landlords who could terrorise a local jury. Its character changed during the reign of Henry VIII, and it became an instrument whereby the rich, posing as "humble orators," effectually ruined their poorer neighbours. Exactly when the change of character took place, and whether John Wedgwood the elder was one of the innocent sheep or of the ravening wolves, I leave to the predilections of his descendants.

To the King our Sovereign Lord.

STAR
CHAMBER
1528 Complaineth unto your highness your orators Christopher Edge, Wm. Wullesthorne, Hugh Mitchell, Ric. Michell, Wm. Heth, Ric. Smyth, John Brunt, Wm. Smyth and Wm. Mayote, that whereas they were seised of two parts of pasture called "Horton Hays" containing 1000 acres, and of all woods in the same, except the principal oaks, for certain years yet not ended, of the lease of George Twyneoo and Anne,

¹ See note on p. 13.

² See note on p. 14.

³ Staff. Cols. iii. 154.

⁴ Staff. Cols. v. Pt. 2. 300.

then his wife, in the right of said Anne, . . . till 25 Mar. (1528), one Wm. Russheton of Horton, labourer, John Weggewode of Blakewodde, yeoman, Ric. Brereton of Brereton, gent., Randall Wagge, Wm. Foster, Edmund Bayle, yeomen and servants to Sir Wm. Brureton, Kt, and to John, Abbot of Hylton, with force and arms in riotous manner, with bows, arrows, bills, swords and bucklers, entered into the premises and expelled your complainants. So it is, most dread sovereign, that the said Sir Wm. Brureton and the Abbot be of such great possessions and so "kynyd" and allied in those parts, and your orators be so poor, having but few friends in those parts that your orators shall be compelled to forsake their wives children and native country, unless your grace be moved with pity in this behalf. In consideration . . . grant your writs of subpoena &c. . .¹

Wm. Russheton was apparently the Earl of Bath's surveyor, for the same dispute continued and appears again 10 years later as follows:—

To the Kings Highness,

. . . sheweth . . . your daily orator Wm. Brereton, Kt., that whereas the Earl of Bath and Ric. Inketepen sold to your suppliant all trees growing in Horton Hey, which your orator holds for certain years of the Earl and Ric. Inketepen, so it is that one John Wygewode, the elder, Wm. Smyth, Chris. Edge, Ric. Egge, Lawrence Clowes, John Inde, Wm. Staley and Rob. Chalner, being riotously arrayed with force and arms 24 Jan. (1538), and divers times before and since, at Horton Hey, unlawfully assembled themselves together and cut down 300 trees and carried away 200 loads of underwood, to the destruction of the said wood. Please to grant writs . . . &c. STAR
CHAMBER
1538

The Answer of Christopher Egge.

The bill of complaint is untrue. Lord FitzWarren, now Earl of Bath, was seised of a wood called "Raycliffe" in Horton, and by Wm. Rysdon, his surveyor, for 20s. paid by this defendant about 5 years ago, sold all his trees in "Raycliffe" except 60 oaks, and it was agreed that defendant should have 4 years to cut them. By force whereof they cut and carried parcel of the wood, and afterwards was wrongfully interrupted and "letted" by the complainant from cutting the residue, wherefor he complained to the Earl. Whereupon Wm. Rysdon, upon the "conseyence" and equity of the matter by deed, dated 30 June (1538), authorised this defendant to

¹ Staff. Cols. x. N. S. 174.

cut and carry the residue within two years. By force whereof the defendant in quiet manner set to work to cut and carry away the wood in "Raycliff" two or three in one day. As to any riot the defendants are not guilty.

*Caetera desunt.*¹

That John Wedgwood is spoken of here, in 1538, as "the elder," implies that a John Wedgwood the younger was then of age. This would be his eldest son. Another son, Richard, the ancestor of the modern Wedgwoods, comes into the next record we have of John Wedgwood II of Harracles,—a Court Roll of the manor of Horton.²

COURT "Horton. Curia Magna cum Visu Fraunciplegee domini Regis
ROLL ibidem tenta xxx die Aprilis anno regni dicti domini Regis xxxiii coram
1541 Waltero Blount senescallo ibidem.

Inquisitio magna. Cristoferus Egge, Johannes Wegwod, &c. . . .
Inquisitio customaria . . . (juratores) . . . qui jurati dicunt super
sacramentum suum quod . . . Et ulterius ad hanc Curam venit Johan-
nes Kelwardey et sursum reddidit in manus dicti domini Regis ii acras
terre jacentes infra dictum hamletum de Horton, Habendum &c. Ricardo
Wegwood heredibus &c. inperpetuum &c. Cui dominus Rex per senescal-
lum suum ibidem concessit. Et super hoc in eadem Curia venit dictus
Ricardus et petit licenciam dimittendam dictum Johannem (*sic*) Kelwardey
dictas iii acram (*sic*) terre. Habendum sibi pro termino vite sue. Red-
dendo inde dicto Ricardo xviii denarios annuatim ad terminos ibidem
usuales et ulterius reddita et servicia inde debita et jure consueta secundum
consuetudinem &c. . . Et ulterius presentant quod Johannes Wegwod venit
hic in Curia et sursum reddidit in manus domini Regis ii acras terre infra
hamletum de Horton ad usum Ricardi Wegwood filio suo et heredibus
suis (*sic*) inperpetuum. Et super hoc venit dictus Ricardus et cepit terras
predictas. Et dat domino Regi de fine ad ingressum ii solidos. Et fecit
fidelitatem &c."

This shows John Wedgwood the elder, one of the jurors, and also one John Kelwardey, both making over land by copy of Court Roll to Richard Wedgwood, expressly stated to be the son of John Wedgwood. The transfer was probably made on the marriage of this Richard Wedgwood to Kelwardey's daughter.

In the muster roll of 1539 John Wedgwood, or more probably

¹ Staff. Cols. x. N. S. 139.

² Court Rolls, P.R.O. Bundle 202.
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his eldest son John III, appears as one of the "abulmen and bilmen hauing such harnesse as ys expressid," in his case, "a jacke and a bil."¹

He was dead in 1556, for his son John III, in his Chancery Suit of 1568, expressly states that he had been in receipt of the issues and profits of the manor of Horton for 12 years.²

We know therefore that John Wedgwood II married Anne, eldest daughter of Wm. Bowyer of Knypersley by Katherine, probably illegitimate daughter of Sir Andrew Brereton of Brereton, about the year 1515, and had issue:—

1. JOHN WEDGWOOD III, born c. 1515, of whom hereafter.
2. RICHARD WEDGWOOD, born c. 1520, of whom hereafter.

¹ Staff. Cols. vi. N. S. 83.

² See *infra* p. 20.

NOTE ON JOHN WEDGWOOD II AND III.

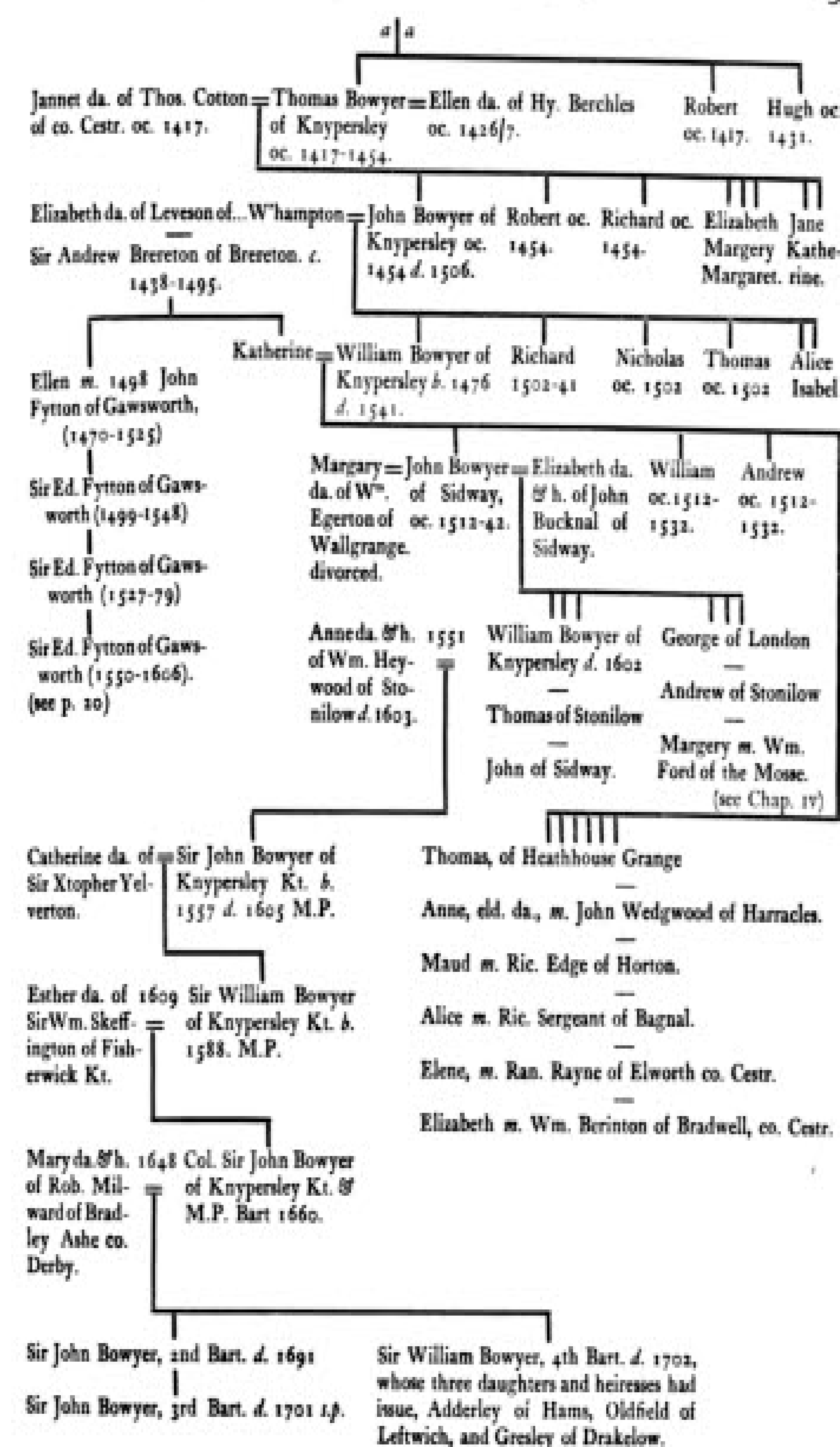
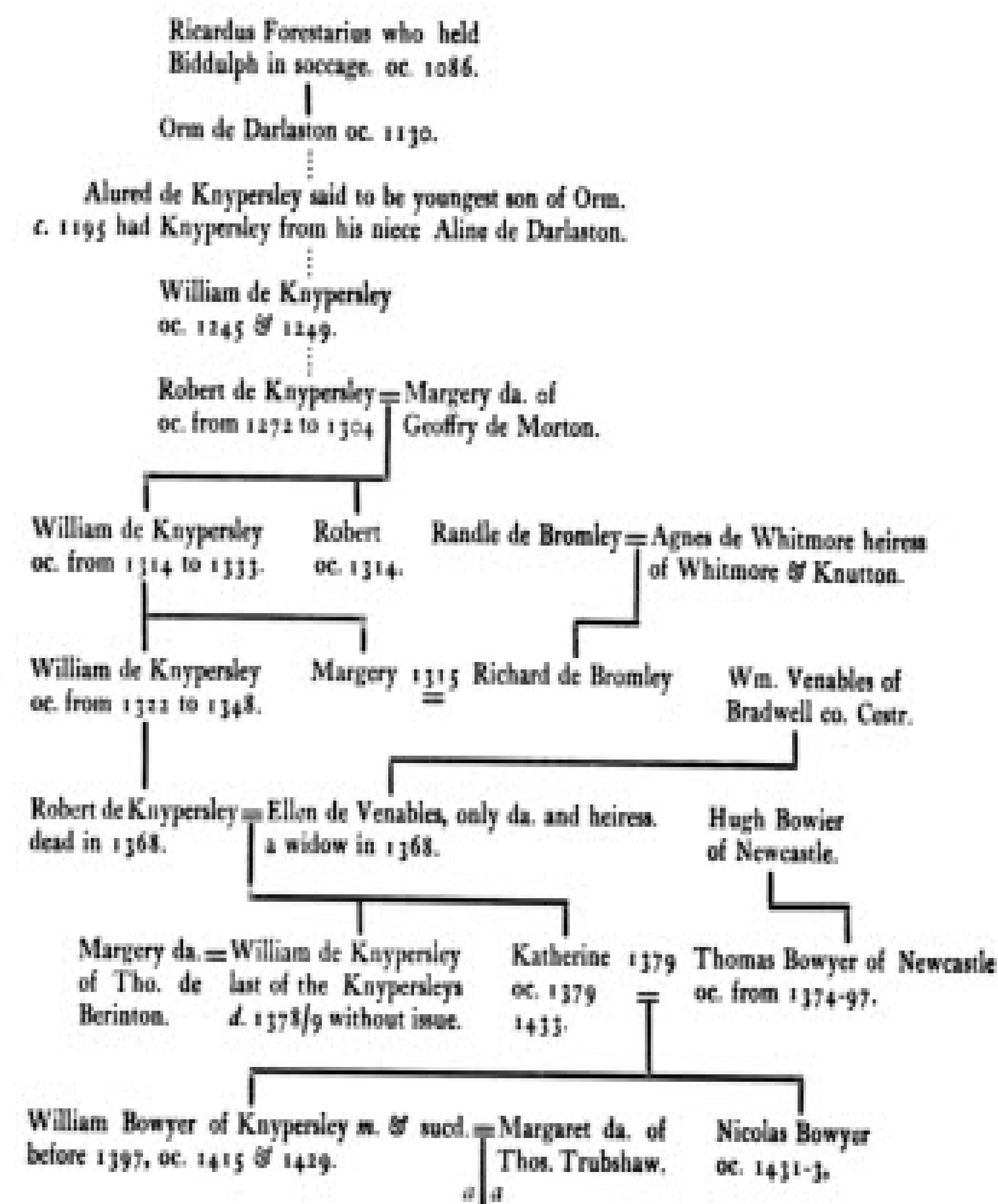
Both Hadfield [Hadfield's MS. ; Salt Lib. Stafford.] and Loxdale, who between them are responsible for all the Wedgwood pedigrees in print, combine John Wedgwood II and III into one person. It was a pardonable error into which to fall, for the Visitations omit these earlier generations, and they had not the opportunity of seeing the Star Chamber Roll or the Horton Court Roll above quoted. The following chronology of the marriages of successive John Wedgwoods hangs properly together:— John II m. c. 1515; John III m. c. 1543; John IV m. 1569; John V m. 1601. It would be impossible to omit John III. There is also corroborative evidence as to the age of Anne, the wife of John II. The Inq. post mort. on John Bowier of Knypersley in 1507 gives William, his son and heir, "aged 30 or more." [Inq. p. m. Hen. VII.] This William Bowier, born before 1477, had 4 sons and 10 daughters. [Staff. Cols. iii. P^o 2. p.] His grandson William married in 1551. [Ward "*Stoke-on-Trent*" p. 562.] Therefor it is probable that his eldest daughter Anne, who married John Wedgwood II, was born before 1500.

Loxdale's pedigree would make a man, who we now know was of age in 1538, not marry till 1569, a most unlikely supposition.

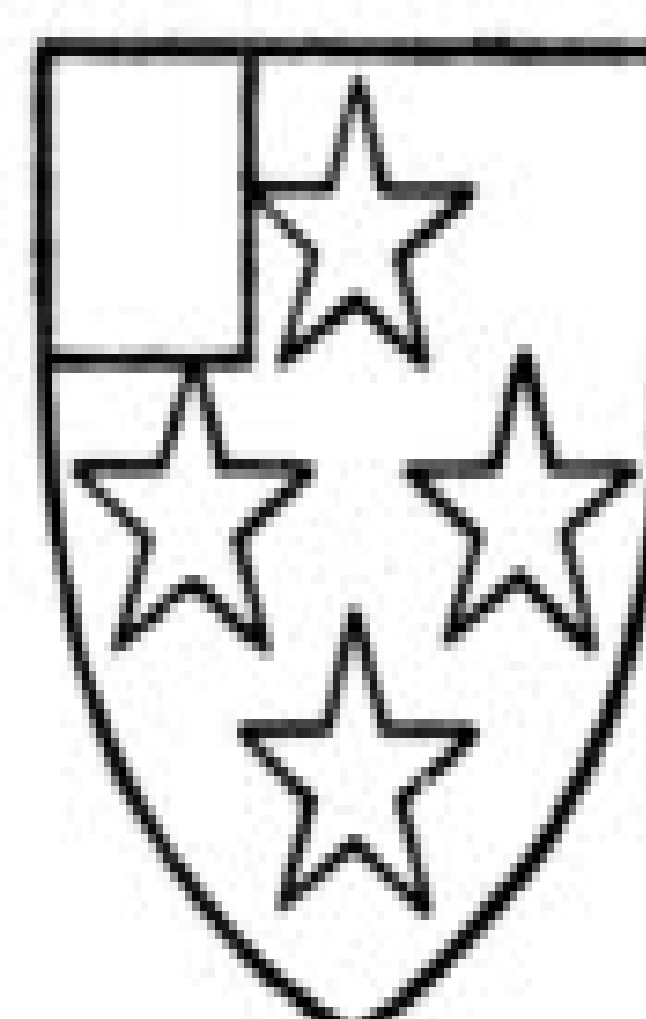
THE BOWYER FAMILY.

The Bowyers of Knypersley were maternal ancestors of both the Harracles Wedgwoods, and, through the Fords and Burslems, of the Wedgwoods of Burslem also. They had inherited their estates about 1378 from the Knypersleys of Knypersley, descendants in the male line of Richard the Forester, the Domesday grantee. As a county family neither the Knypersleys nor the Bowyers were of much account till the time of Elizabeth, when there arose in North Staffordshire, on the ruin of the Audleys and on the sale of the monasteries, the three important families of Leveson, Sneyd and Bowyer. The Audley estates in the Potteries were bought up by the Sneyds and Bowyers, and right through the 17th century the Bowyers of Knypersley, as Justices, as soldiers and as Members of Parliament were the typical representatives of North Staffordshire. Col. John Bowyer held Leek for the Parliament, but I fancy his republicanism was of a somewhat 'whiggy' character, for he was arrested in 1651 in connection with Sir John Gell's conspiracy, and though acquitted, he seems to have sat in the very cavalier Convention Parliament which recalled the Stuarts.

The pedigree of this family is as follows in outline:—



Missing Information



WEDGWOOD

William Wedgwood J.P.
Mayor of Cambridge, oc.
1427-32.

John Wegeswode
of Meriden, co.
Warwick. oc.
1430-55.

Thomas Wedgwood, oc. 1458
and 1471 in Warwick.

Ralph or Randul de Wegewode
oc. 1299 in Tunstall.

William de Wegeswod
oc. 1327, 1332 in Tunstall.

Thomas de Wegewode
oc. 1369 in Tunstall.

William Wegwode
oc. 1405.

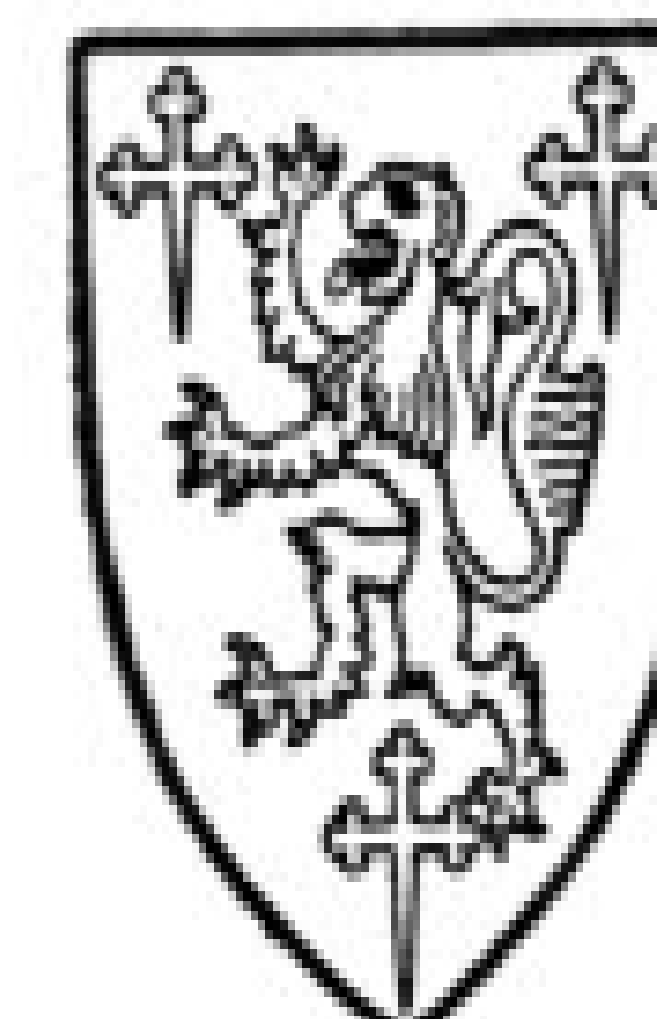
John Wedgwood
oc. 1456 at Chatterley.

CHART I.

ANCIENT WEDGWOODS.

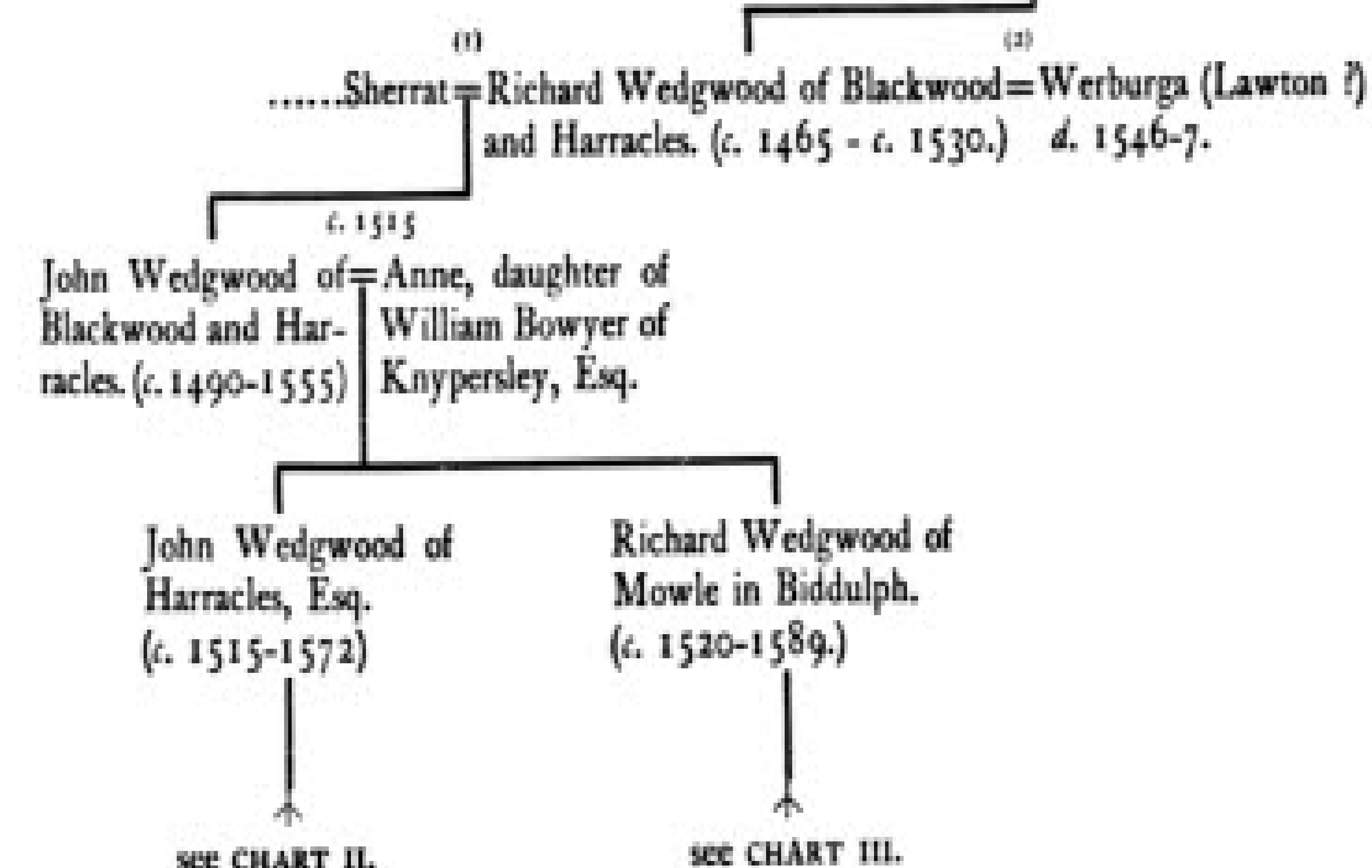
Henry de Wegeswod
oc. 1299 in Tunstall.

Simon de Wegwode
oc. 1308 in Horton.



BOWYER

John Wedgewode of = a daughter of John
Blackwood in Hor- Shawe of Harracles in
ton (c. 1440 - c. 1490) Horton m. before 1474



CHAPTER II

THE WEDGWOODS OF HARRACLES

THE house that now stands at Harracles was probably built about 1630; and no traces of any older house are to be seen. It is a substantial red brick building, with a particularly fine oak staircase, and faces north across the valley towards Horton. At present it is used as a farmhouse, and belongs to Mr. Challinor of Leek.

The house lies one mile east from Horton Church, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Blackwood, the earlier home of the Wedgwoods. The Wedgwoods are spoken of as "of Blackwood" in the Horton Court Rolls as late as 1542, but that may have been formal, for the reason that Harracles was not in the jurisdiction of the court. However that may be, by 1559 they were certainly living at Harracles, as is shewn by the will of Robert Wedgwood mentioned hereafter.

4. John Wedgwood III of Harracles. (c. 1515-1572)

John Wedgwood III, eldest son and heir of John Wedgwood II, occurs first on a Subsidy Roll of 1557, which is preserved in MS. at the William Salt Library. He is the largest contributor in Horton with 10s. charged against his name.

The Will of one Robert Wedgwood "*of Harracles*" is at Lichfield. It is dated 5 Feb. 1559, and mentions John Wedgwood and his brother Richard. The extract is as follows:—

I order and make my executors my lovyng mayster John Wegewode, gentilman, and Elyzabeth my wyff to se this my last wyll performyt according to the trew intent hereof thes wittnes John Wegewode, Rychard Wegewode, Rychard Smyth wt others.

John III was appointed in 1563 High Collector of Subsidy for the Hundred of Pirehill.¹ It is curious to notice that no Wedgwoods or Bowyers are to be met with in the otherwise very complete list of taxpayers drawn up on this occasion; an omission for which the High Collector was no doubt answerable. But the farmers of the revenue at that date did not help alone their relations, and it must have been partly owing to this lucrative post that John Wedgwood himself was able to acquire his extensive estates. Erdeswick,² writing about 1590, says of him that "he raised himself from a freeholder's son to the rank and estate of a gentleman." The Fines of the period give a clear account of the process, as follows:—

FINAL Between John Wedgwood, gent., Complainant, and Ralph Bagnald, CONCORD Kt. Defendant, as to 16 acres in Leike. Bagnald waives his right for 20 Jan. 1563 which Wedgwood gives him 40*l.*³

FINAL Between John Wedgwood, gent., Complainant, and Thomas Gerrard CONCORD Kt. and Elizabeth his wife, defts., as to 8 messuages and 1000 acres in 20 Jan. 1563 Leke and Biddulph. The Gerrards remit all right to Wedgwood and his heirs, and Wedgwood gives them 130 marks.⁴

FINAL Between John Wedgwood and Agnes his wife, Compts. and Ralf CONCORD Bagnald Kt. Deft., as to 2 messuages, 2 cottages and 840 acres in Lyeke, 18 June 1565 Fryth, Lowe and Longsdon. Bagnald remits all right, for which the Wedgwoods give him 40*l.*⁵

It should be understood that these Final Concords do not imply litigation, nor were the sums of money mentioned the prices actually paid for the land. Litigation and money gift were both purely formal, and a Fine was merely the surest way of transferring or conveying real estate.

Both Sir Thomas Gerrard of Etwall (Derby) and of Gerrards Bromley (Staffs),⁶ and Sir Ralph Bagnall benefitted largely at the dissolution of the Monasteries. Sir Ralph was a noted Protestant. He was Member for the County in 1555 (?) and 1559, and for Newcastle from 1563-7. Afterwards, with his brother Sir Nicholas Bagnall, he carried on Elizabeth's wars in Ireland. Sir Thomas

¹ Ward *Stoke-on-Trent* App. xviii.

² Harwood's *Erdeswick's Survey* p. 494.

³ Staff. Cols. xiii. 223.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Staff. Cols. xiv. 246.

⁶ He sold Gerrards Bromley to Sir Gilbert Gerrard (c. 1515-1593), Queen Elizabeth's Attorney General and Master of the Rolls, who resided there. (*D.N.B.*).

Gerrard and Sir Ralph Bagnall seem to have got into difficulties with money-lenders during the reign of their Catholic Majesties Philip and Mary, when their hold on their monastic lands was anything but secure.¹ Queen Elizabeth, however, when she ascended the throne gave Sir Ralph the rectorial tithes of the parish of Leek, which he shortly sold to the various landowners, without, however, clearing himself of debt.²

There is a letter among the State Papers which seems very pertinent to the Final Concord of 1565 whereby John Wedgwood bought the Leek property from Sir Ralph. It is written by Sir Ralph Bagnall to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, the Chamberlain of the Exchequer.³ It is dated, 31 Jan. 1565 from "my poore house Dieulencres," and says that he has had unexpected difficulties in raising the money to pay his Treasury debt, and cannot in consequence get back to Court yet awhile. This shows that he actually lived at Dieulacres Abbey close by Harracles.

He seems to have been on friendly terms with the Wedgwoods, for he acted as Godfather to Ralph Wedgwood, born in 1577. Sir Ralph Bagnall and Richard Bagot of Blithfield were the chief supporters of the reformed religion in Staffordshire. With both of them the Wedgwoods had intimate dealings, and probably shared their views. Bagnall's speech in Parliament in 1555 is well known. "Soe they all kneled down" says John Foxe "and receyed itt (the Pope's blessing), all save one, Sir Raulf Bagnall, who said he was sworne the contrary to King Harry the eight, which was a worthy prince and labour'd 25 yeres before he could abolish him; and to say that I will nowe agree to itt, I will not." "He then, perhaps wisely, sought refuge with Coligny in France."⁴

And so by purchase from Sir Ralph Bagnall, John Wedgwood, (who also witnessed deeds of Sir Ralph's in Jan. 1564 and

¹ Staff. Cols. xiii. and iv. N.S. passim.

² Orig. grant in Foxley Muniment Room; Sleigh *Leek* p. 22.

³ *Cal. S. P. Dom. Addenda* 1547-65.

⁴ Sleigh's *Leek* pp. 23, 24.

⁵ John Bagenholt of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mayor = Elinor da. of Thos. Whittingham of that town 1519, 1522, 1526, 1531, 1533. of Middlewich.

Elizabeth, da. of Sir Ralph Bagenholt, M.P. for Robt. Whittingham of Burton. co. Staff. 1555, 9. M.P. for Newcastle 1563-7. Knighted 1546. d. at the Star Inn, Coventry.

Sir Nicolas Bagenholt M.P. for Eleanor, da. and coheiress of Sir Ed. Gryffith. Newcastle 1558. Marshall of Ireland 1547-53 and 1565-90. Knighted 1551. d. at Newry, 1590. (see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

in Feb. 1565),¹ became owner of a large part of the lands of the old Abbey of Diculacres.

During these years, prosperous for new men, John Wedgwood must also have acquired some part of the Manor of Horton, for there is a record of a Chancery suit under date 16 May 1568 which runs as follows:—

To Sr Nicholas Bacon Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seale.

Your dayly oratoure John Wedgwood of Harrackle, Esquier . . . ys lawfully seassed in his demeane as of Fee in the manour of Horton . . . , whearof viii acres . . . called Harpers yate . . . being copyhold of the manour . . . th'yssuys and profitees of the said viii acres . . . has receyved by the space of xii years nowe last passed to his own use with owt interrupcion . . . untill nowe . . . William Knight of Horton . . . had wrongfully entred . . . agaynst all right. And forasmuche as your oratore . . . is with owt remedy . . . yt may please your good Lordship to graunt the Quenes writt of subpena . . . unto William Knight comand-ing hym . . . to appeare before your good lordship in the quenes Highe court of Chauncery . . . ?

Horton is a great manor of 4860 acres. Omitted in Domesday, it was from 1227 onwards, as the result of a famous trial by wager of battle, vested in the Audleys. On the death of Nicholas II Lord Audley in 1391, two thirds of each of the Audley Manors went to the Touchett Audleys, and one third came to be vested in the Earls of Bath. The Courts Leet and Baron in the various Manors were thereafter held by the Touchett Audleys alone. The question of the ownership of the Manor of Horton throughout the 16th and 17th centuries is most mysterious. As late as 1572 the Earl of Bath still held one third of Horton Manor; from 1538 to 1553 the other larger share of the Manor was in the King's hands, as is shown by the Court Rolls, probably pledged to the crown by John Touchett, Lord Audley (*d.* 1556-7) as security for his debts.² At this time John Wedgwood was a customary tenant of the manor. In or before 1556 John Wedgwood, the same or

¹ Sleight's *Leek* pp. 110, 162.

² Chanc. Proc. Eliz. Series II, Bundle 190, No 13.

³ This John Touchett, Lord Audley, the son of the man who was taken on Blackheath and executed in 1497, was

restored in blood and honours in 1512; but it is quite possible that he did not get all his estates back from Henry VIII, or that if he did so it was only at the price of a heavy debt or mortgage.

his son, had evidently bought Touchett's part of the manor. So far all is clear. But how are we to explain a settlement made by Thomas Egerton of Wallgrange in 1571 on the marriage of his son Timothy to Margaret daughter of John Aston? He settles on them the moiety of the Manor of Horton, Bircenholt Grange, of the grant of Raufe Bagnall Kt., lands &c. in Lowe, Leek-forth, Bradnappe, Wallgrange &c. Trustees, John Savage Kt., Geo. Ireland Esq., Wm. Bowyer Esq., John Wedgwood Esq.; Witnesses R. Warburton, And. Brereton.¹

But there is another complication. Among the Royalist Composition Papers,² dated 2 June 1646, is the statement that John Bellot senr. and junr. are seized of estates in reversion . . . after the decease of Thos. Bellot their uncle, and of Sybil Bellot widow, daughter-in-law to John Bellot the elder, of and in two parts of the Manor of Horton and of certain other lands in Leek, Stoke and Horton.³ There is no doubt that in 1749 John Wedgwood of Harracles was lord of the whole manor of Horton, but Sleight does not convince us or explain much by the following:—

Touchett's share of Audley's manor of Horton was sold to Egerton of Wallgrange, temp. Eliz.. John Wedgwood of Haracles, *d.* 1589, married Mary Egerton. The Earl of Bath's one third share came to Bellot, and was sold by Sir John Bellot in 1710/1 to John Wedgwood of Haracles, who was lord of all Horton.⁴

The portion John Wedgwood III bought or inherited was clearly Touchet, Lord Audley's 2/3rds part of the Manor, not the Earl of Bath's 1/3rd. For John Wedgwood's will, 1572, mentions that he owed the Earl a debt of 53*s.* 4*d.* for two heriots. This is at the rate of 4*d.* for one heriot for the whole Manor, and implies that the Earl had still held quite recently his other third as the heir of Audley. It is probable that Egerton of Wallgrange bought the Earl of Bath's share just before 1571; that this share passed to Bellot and is wrongly stated in 1646 to have been a two thirds share; and that Bellot sold in 1710-1 to Wedgwood, who thus united the whole manor.

John Wedgwood III married one Agnes, possibly of the family of Whitehurst, who predeceased him. He himself died in

¹ Sleight's *Leek* pp. 155, 156.

² Composition Papers, Second Series, vol. ix. pp. 736-54.

³ Sleight's *Leek* p. 195.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 155.

1572. His will is dated 22 May 1572. The Inventory of his goods and debts was taken on 29 Aug. 1572, and the will was proved on 7 June 1573. It is preserved at Lichfield and is as follows :—

" In the name of God Amen the xxiith daie of Maie in ye year of or Lord god 1572 and in the year of the raigne of or Sovaigne Ladie Elizabeth the Quene yt nowe is ye foureteinthe I *John Wegewod* of *Blackewodd* in ye pisse of *Horton* wthin ye countie of *Stafford* Gentlema' Allthoughe of good and pfecte healthe and remembrance (laude and pse be unto Almightye God therefore) yet consyderinge ye certentie of death and ye uncertayne houre of ye same ordayne and make this my testamet cotayinge therin my laste wyll in maner and forme folowinge Fyrste I bequeathe my soule unto almyghtie god my creator and maker and unto Jesus chryste his onely sone my redemer and Saviour by whose deathe and precious blodde sheidinge I truste to have remission and forgeveness of my synnes and my bodye to be buried in ye churche of *Horton* Itm. I geve and assigne unto *John Wegewod* my sone ye leace of one little pasture called ye parke. It. I geve unto ye same *John* my sydd borde wth. ye formes as they stand in ye hall my square table in ye hall a cobborde wth. shylfes as ye stand in ye butterie a mayle whiche and a malte whiche in ye nether house wth. a mayte bord theire a croce of iron and three yeokes iii bedstydds in ye lower chamber ii in ye upper seller and ii in parler a saultinge Turnell a little vergys barrell in ye Lower chamber two quysshens two cheares ii chystes one at my beddeshed and an other at ye feete and one featherbed Itm. all ye reste of my househould goodes I geve unto ye v. chyldren of my daughter *Margerie* Itm. I geve unto *John Wegewod* my sone *Johns* base gotten sone one Incaufe heyfer or one that hath had a caufe It. unto my sone *Richards* sone wch. he had by his wyfe I geve a heffer in like manor It. unto *John Wegewod* my sone *Richards* base gotten sone a heffer lykewyse moreov my wyll is yt yf one of theise my said childe or two of them do dye before or under the age of xiiij yeares ye survyver to have all and furthermore I wyll yt *Wyllm Keylinge* and *Willm Edge* have ye Rule and oversyghte of ye pte geve unto my sone *Richards* base gotten sone And *John Wegewod* my sone and *John Leake* to have ye rule and ovsyghte of ye portion unto ye other ij cheldre herin appoynted Itm. I geve unto evie one of ye childe of *John Whytehurst* a sheipe Itm. my dettes legasies and funerall expenses beinge payde and discharged ye rest of my goodes I geve unto *John Wegewod* of ye *Haracles* my sone whome also I ordayne constytute and make my true and lawfull exequitor togayther wth *John Whytehurst* and *John Leake* to fulfill and pforme this my laste wyll and Testamet also

my ovsyers *Willm Bowyer* of *Knypersley* esquier¹ and *Sr Andrew Bowyer* pson of *Assheley*² Theise beinge witnes—*John Thorley* clerke, *Thoms Bosseley*, *Thoms Godwayne*, wth others moe.

Dettes owinge unto me the said testator—

In pmis. *Willm Bayrenton*³ xxs.
It yt I lent hym lykewyse vis. viiij.
It receved therof in a bushell of barleye ivs. all ye wch said
dette I geve to *John Whytehurst*.
It I lent *Raphe Rydderd* gentlema vis. viiij.
It *Willm Ford* of ye *Masse* theldr diseased vis. viiij.
It *Willm Ford* theldr now lyvinge for ye cliffe vis. viiij.
It *Thoms Roker* of *Byddulphe* viiij. wherof yf he paye it quyetly
I geve hym iij.
It *Ric Smyth* of ye *Knowles* xs.
It *James Pakema* wch I geve to *Thoms Pakema* and *Marie*. iij.
It ye same *James* wch I geve to *Mrgrett Mydleton*. iij.
It *John Malken* of ye *Lane head* for ret vs. wherof yf he paye . iij.
without law I geve hym ye reste.
It *John Malken* of ye *holehouse* for rent xs.
Summa totalis iijl. xvij. xd.

Dettes wch I ye wthin named Testator doe owe.

Inpmis to the *Earle of Bathe* for two hariots liij. iij.
It to *Willm Sherat*. liij. iij.
Summa totius vl. vis. viiij.

The Inventorie of ye goodes and cattells of *John Wegewod* late of *Blackewod* dysseased sene levyed and prsed by *John Whytehurst* *Hughe Bentle* *John Bosseley* *Willm Keilinge* and *John Watson* ye xxix of August anno dni 1572 et anno de nre Reg xiiii.

Inpmis fyve kyne ye prce vijl. xiiij. iij.
Itm two oxen styrkes ye prce. xxxi.
It xv sheipe ye prce xls.
It one boore ye prce. viiij.
It a wayne iii yeokes, a plowe and a harow ye prce. xxi.
It ye beste potte one panne wt all other heire lomes geve unto
John Wegewod ye prce xls.

¹ His first cousin : see *Bowyer Pedigree* at the end of Chap. I.

² Ibid.
³ Ibid.

It all other household stuffe geve to ye v childre of Mrgerie

Keilinge. iii. vii. viiid.
 It corne and hey at Grotton and Roghe hey cote ye prce. xxvi. viiid.
 It one sylver spone ye prce. iiiii.
 It his apperell and ye monie in his purse ye prce. liii. iiid.
 It ye worthinge uppon ye grounde ye prce. xli.
 It ye corne and ye hey in ye barne at blackwood ye prce. vii. xiii. iiid.
 Summa totalis xxix. xvi. iiid.

Proved 7 June 1573.

John Wedgwood III and Agnes had issue:—

1. MARGERIE, m. to Wm. Keilinge. She was dead in 1572, leaving five children.¹
2. JOHN WEDGWOOD IV, born c. 1545, of whom hereafter.
3. MARGARET, m. to John Lecke 1566 and had issue.²
4. RICHARD WEDGWOOD. It was probably this Richard Wedgwood who was one of Queen Elizabeth's Guards, and occurs in a Chancery suit, tried while Nicholas, Lord Bacon, was Keeper of the Great Seal (i.e. 1558-1579), as follows:—

Petition by Richard Wedgwood, gent., . . . one night at Longsdon he lent jewelry worth 20*l.* to Agnes Malkin, whom he was to marry. . . . While away "your orator being attendant on the Queens Majesty as one of the Gard" . . . Agnes married instead one William Gold. . . . the orator prays a suit to make them return the jewelry.³

Richard married someone else, but he was dead in 1572 and left issue a legitimate son, and a bastard John Wedgwood.⁴ His lawful son was—

THOMAS.⁵ He was "of tender years" in 1572, and still under age in 1589.⁶ Possibly this boy is the Thomas Wedgwood of Hilderstone, the birth of whose daughter was registered at Stone in 1596.⁷

5. John Wedgwood IV of Harracles (c. 1545-1589).

John Wedgwood IV succeeded to his father's estates in 1572. He had just married Mary, daughter of his neighbour Thomas

¹ Will above.

² Harl. MS. 2146 Brit. Mus.

³ Chan. Proc. temp. Eliz. MS. P.R.O.

⁴ Will of John W. 1573.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Will of John W. 1589.

⁷ Stone Register.

Egerton of Wall Grange Esq. (d. 10 June 1596),¹ and he continued to extend the property. Near Stanley in Endon is a farm called Dearnford, which belonged to one Richard Mosse who was hung for murder. His farm escheated to the crown and was bought up by Ralf Edge for 40*l.* after the expiration of a long lease. The Barons of the Exchequer were told that it was undersold, and declared the bargain fraudulent at the instance of the Sheriff, Richard Bagot. Then Bagot sold it in 1577 to John Wedgwood for 10*l.* This transaction seems to show some collusion between Bagot and Wedgwood.²

By release, dated 12 Oct. 1577 John Wedgwood IV granted a right of way in the Manor of Horton to John Sherrat of Yenhill.³ And we have the following Final Concords:—

Between John Hygginbotham, Compt., John Wedgwood, gent., and Mary his wife, Defts., as to a messuage and 133 acres in Rusheton-James. FINAL CONCORD
 The Wedgwoods remit all right to Hygginbotham who gives them 40*l.* 20 Jan. 1577

Between John Wedgwood, gent., Compt., and Thomas Braddocke and Katherine his wife, Defts., as to a messuage and 71 acres in Chedulton. FINAL CONCORD
 The Braddockes remit all right to Wedgwood and heirs, and Wedgwood gives them 40*l.* 6 Oct. 1580

Between John Wedgwood, gent., James Holt and John Pilsbury, Compts., and John Gorstelow, Deft., as to a messuage and 134 acres in Leek and Frythe and all tithes in the tenements. Gorstelow remits all rights to Complainants and to the heirs of John Wedgwood, for which the Complainants give him 130 marks.⁴ FINAL CONCORD
 29 Oct. 1584

Whether any of these "fines" involved real litigation I do not know, but it was of this John Wedgwood that Erdeswick wrote:—"but his (John Wedgwood III's) son, seeking further to advance himselfe, enters into a course contentious, and I doubt will prove nothing commendable, if it be true that I hear."⁵

He obtained in 1576 an official confirmation of the Arms of Wedgwood of Wedgwood, and the grant of a new Crest in these terms:—

"To all and singular as well Nobles and Gentles as others to whom these pntes shall come Robert Cooke Esquier alias Clarendieux principale

¹ Sleigh's *Leek* p. 143.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.* p. 156.

⁴ Staff. Cols. xiv. 190.

⁵ Staff. Cols. xv. 130.

⁶ Staff. Cols. xv. 155.

⁷ Harwood's *Erdeswick's Survey*, p. 494.

Hereaulte and Kinge of Armes of the Sowthe easte and Weaste partes of this Realme of England on this side the River of Trente sendithe greetinge. In oure Lorde Gode euerlastinge And beinge required of John Wedgwoode of Harakels in the Countie of Stafforde Esquier liniall heire male of Wegewoode of Wedgewoode in the Cowntie aforesaide to make search in the Registres and Recordes of my Office for the auncient Armes of that name and family whearof he is decended whearuppon at his requeise I haue made searche accordingly and wee finde that he maie lawefully beare thesame Armes that of aunciente antiquitie hathe been borne by his auncestors That is to saie Gules foure Molletts and a Canton silver And for that I finde noe Creaste bellonginge to those his Aunciente Armes as comonly to all Aunciente Armes there bellongithe nou I the saide Clarenceulx Kinge of Armes by powre and auctorittie to my Office annexed and graunted by letters patente under the greate Seale of Englande haue for a further declaracion of the worthines of thesaide John Wedgewoode Esquier assigned giuen and confirmed to those his aunciente Armes the Creaste hereafter followinge That is to saie upon the Heaulme on awreathe Siluer and Gules on acrowne a Lion passante Siluer Mantled Gules dubbed Siluer as more plainly appeerithe depicted in the margente The whiche Armes and Creaste and euery parte and parcill thereof I thesaide Clarenceulx Kinge of Armes do : rattife confirme allowe Giue and grawnte unto and for theabouesaide John Wedgewoode Esquier and to his posteritty withe their due differences to use beare and shewe in Sheilde Coatarmore or otherwise at his and their libertty and pleasure withoute impediment lett or interrupcion of any parson or parsones In wittnes whearof I thesaide Clarenceulx Kinge of Armes haue signed these pressentes with my hande and therunto sett the Seale of my Office this xxth daie of Nouember in the yere of oure Lorde God a Thowsande five hundreth seaunty and sixe And in the nintenthe yere of the Raigne of our Soueraigne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene of Englande fraunce aud Ireland deffender of the fathe &c.¹

Rob. Cooke, Clarenceulx
Roy D'armes.

It will be noticed that both John Wedgwood and the King of Arms laid great stress on the fact or claim that John Wedgwood was "liniall heire male of Wegewoode of Wedgewoode." Now

¹ The original is in the possession of Miss K. E. S. Wedgwood of Leith Hill Place. The crest as depicted does not

conform with the description, having no wreath.

it happens that Messrs. J. Knight, solicitors, have in their Office at Newcastle one small MS. book giving the Court Rolls of the Manor of Tunstall from 1578 to 1584, and from this book I quote the following curious extracts. I have translated the latin original.

21 ELIZ. (date undecypherable but 1578/9.) John Lovatt then Seneschal of Tunstall Court.

<i>Tunstall Jurors.</i>	Thomas Rowley of Chell	Thomas Shaw of Chell
	Anthony Beech	Richard Turner of Chell
	Ric. Whelock	Ric. Danyell jun.
	Ric. Drakeford	John Danyell sen.
	Thomas Turner	Thos. Adams of Bemersley
	Wm. Malkin	John Danyell jun.
	Ric. Sneyde, Thos. Telwright	Ralf Stevenson
<i>Burslem Jurors.</i>	John Burslem of Burslem	John Turner of Chesterton
	Geof. Rowley of Wedgwood	Ric. Knight of Tunstall
	John Rowley of Thursfield	Ric. Myddelton
	Stephan Cartleche	Wm. Leigh of Sneyd
	John Podmore	John Rowley of Burslem
	Ric. Adams of Sneyd	John Malkin
	John Burne of Sneyd	George Saunders

At the View of Frankpledge . . . the jurors present that Thos. Lee, Wm. Unwyn, and John Wedgwood essoign themselves. And that Thos. Lee (fined 2s.) made an assault on Ralf Stevenson and Ric. Myddelton &c. . . . And lastly they say that to this Court came John Wedgwood by the hands of John Burne and John Danyell, customary tenants of the Manor, and begs licence of the Lord to demise to farm to Wm. Stevenson and his assigns 5 acres of customary land and appurtenances in Burslem, now in the holding of John Unwyn and Edward Unwyn son of Peter Unwyn deceased, for a term of 21 years from the expiration of a lease made by Thomas Wedgwood to the said Peter Unwyn as on the Rolls of the said Court, paying annually during the said term a rent of 8s. 4d. at the usual terms to the said John Wedgwood and his assigns.

Court held 22 April 21 Eliz. (1579). . . . The Jurors present. . . . that to this Court came John Wedgwood by the hands of John Rowley, Geof. Rowley and Wm. Burslem, customary tenants of the Manor, and begs licence to demise to Roger Stenson half a virgate and two acres in Wedgwood, now in the occupation of Roger Stenson and Wm. Keeling for a

term of 21 years, paying an annual rent of 16s. 8d. to John Wedgwood his heirs and assigns. The same Jurors say on their oath that John Wedgwood hath taken seisin by the rod of a messuage and 23 acres of land in Wedgwood; and that the same John ought to pay his fine for the same within one year and a day of the seisin so taken, or else the tenant will hold for one year of the Lord and pay his rent fixed to him.

Court held 22 Eliz. (1579/80). Came John Wedgwood by the hands of John Rowley of Thursfield and John Rowley of Burslem, customary tenants of the Manor, and begs licence to demise to Ric. Keeling a messuage and eleven acres in Wedgwood and Stadmorslow. He to pay an annual rent of 16s. 8d. to John Wedgwood and heirs at the usual terms.

Court held 28 Sept. 23 Eliz. (1581). The Jurors present that John Wedgwood essoigns himself. Came also to that Court John Wedgwood and Wm. Stevenson, petitioners, by the hands of Geof. Rowley and Thos. Burslem, customary tenants of the Manor, and sought licence to demise to Wm. Unwyn of Burslem a parcel of land called Horestones, now in the occupation of John Unwyn and John Unwyn brother of the said William, for 40 years at an annual rent of 5s. payable to John Wedgwood at the legal terms, and for a sum of 35l. 13s. 4d. paid presently.

Court held 11 Feb. 24 Eliz. (1582). . . . Jurors present that John Wedgwood essoigns himself in Burslem.

Court held 20 Ap. 25 Eliz. (1583). . . . Jurors present that John Wedgwood essoigns himself; and that 23 acres of customary land belonging to John Wedgwood and now in the occupation of Roger Stonier and Ric. Keeling owe a fine to the Lord.

The names of the Jurors and of the essoigns do not vary much from Court to Court, and the hamlets specifically represented at one of the Courts by their Headboroughs were:—Thursfield, Oldcott, Brechurst, Chell, Chatterley, Burslem, Ramscliff, Wedgwood, Bemersley, Tunstall, Stadmorslow and Sneyd.

From these extracts two things are clear, that a Thomas Wedgwood had had 23 acres in Wedgwood and land in Burslem, and that a John Wedgwood had recently succeeded to them. Moreover a man who essoigned himself at all regularly was almost always a freeholder elsewhere; sometimes a great landlord.¹ Now there is no record of any other contemporary John Wedgwood

¹ The Duke of Buckingham, for instance, always essoigned himself at Norton Court. [Norton Court Rolls. P.R.O.]

than this one of Harracles, and the John here mentioned can hardly have been any other than John Wedgwood IV of Harracles. So that these Court Rolls clearly show us John Wedgwood, who got his Coat-armour as lineal heir male of the Wedgwoods of Wedgwood, succeeding Thomas Wedgwood in these same copyhold lands of Wedgwood, and at the very same time as the Arms were confirmed to him. His relationship to Thomas of Wedgwood must have been remote. But then if he had been any near relation, it would have been so stated in the Roll. I am therefore led to the conclusion that the heirship of the Wedgwoods of Wedgwood was no mere polite fiction of the Heralds, but at that time a very practical reason for granting a confirmation of some old Arms to the new head of the Family. Wedgwoods of the present day descend from the paternal uncle of this John Wedgwood, and have consequently an equally good descent from the Wedgwoods of Wedgwood, the original users of the arms according to this confirmation. This is the justification for their use of the old Wedgwood arms, yet it certainly gives them no right to use the crest, granted particularly to the Wedgwoods of Harracles. Nor indeed would the Herald's College allow the present Wedgwoods to use the arms officially without paying either 76l. 10s. for a 'confirmation,' or some similar sum for registering the descent and proving it to their satisfaction. It should be noticed that Josiah Wedgwood had his seals engraved with the proper arms, but as crest he used a stag's head, and not the lion on the crown.

The will of John Wedgwood IV is dated 28 Oct. 1588. He died on 6 April 1589, leaving his six children in very prosperous circumstances. One of the overseers of his will was Sir Edward Fytton of Gawsworth, a third cousin, (see p. 15) and father of that Mary Fytton so closely connected with Shakespear.

The will abstracted is as follows:—

Proved, 14 April 1590. John Wedgwood of Haracles co. Stafford, Esquire. Will dated 28 Oct. 1588.

To be buried in the church of *Horton* near my late dear wife.

He mentions furniture in his house at *Blackwood*.

To *Felix* my youngest daughter 100l. and she and the 100l. to be delivered within 12 months after my decease to my father-in-law *Mr. Thomas Egerton*. He to pay her the 100l. at 21 and if she die before 21 the same to be paid to the use of *Egerton Wedgwood* and *Ralph Wedgwood* my two

youngest sons at 21, and if her said grandfather will not receive my said daughter then she shall be in the custody of my tenant *Richard Godwin*.

My said two younger sons to have a yearly payment of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the bringing up to be in the hands of my two brothers-in-law *Mr. Thomas Egerton* and *Mr. Stephen Egerton*.

The residue of my goods to be divided among my three other daughters *Anne*, *Margaret* and *Elizabeth*, and a legacy of a 100 marks each. The share of my daughter *Anne* to be in the custody her uncle *Mr. John Tyndall* Esquire till she is 21, if her grandfather and uncle *Tyndall* be dead or will not be her guardian, she to chose her own by the advice of her three uncles *Lyonel*, *Thomas* and *Stephen Egerton*.

The legacy to my daughter *Margaret* to be delivered to my son-in-law *Ambrose Arden* till she is 21.

The legacy to my daughter *Elizabeth* to be delivered to my good cousin *Mr. John Tailor* till she is 21, and if he refuse then my said son-in-law *Ambrose Arden* to her custody and bringing up.

To *Richard Godwin* my servant three years in his house after his old lease is expired at his old rent.

Executors— *Thomas Egerton* of *London*, my father-in-law; *William Bowier* of *Knypersley* co. *Stafford*; *Roger Manwaring* of *Nantwich* co. *Chester*; *William Bowier* of *Heathcote Grange*, co. *Stafford*; *Ambrose Arden* of *Longcroft*, co. *Stafford*; *John Bowier* of *Graies Inn*, co. *Middlesex*.—Esquires; *John Tailor* of *Lichfield*; *Thomas Egerton*, parson of *Adstock*; my brother-in-law; *Ric. Godwin* of *Longiden*, co. *Stafford*, yeoman.

Overseers— *Sr. Edward Fytton*; *William Basset* of *Blore*; *Francis Trentham* of *Rocester*.

To *Thomas Wedgwood* son to my late dear brother *Richard Wedgwood* deceased 40*s.* in lieu of one heifer which my father gave him by his will.

All my late wives apparel to my daughters.

Ralph my son to have ye silver salt wch was given him by his god-father *Ralph Bagnald*.

To *Katherine Wedgwood* my servant 5*l.*

My gold chain and plate, if not required to be sold, is to be divided among my four children now in my keeping: viz. *Raphe*, *Egerton*, *Margaret* and *Elizabeth Wedgwood*.

To *Egerton* my son 20*l.* at 21.

Appraisers— *Raphe Rudiard*, gent; *Thomas Malkin*; *John Benteley*; *Nicolas Riley*.

Proved by *John Taylor*; *Ambrose Arden*; *Richard Godwyn*. Power reserved for *Thomas Egerton*; *William Bowier* of *Knypersley*; *Roger Manwaring*; *William Bowier* of *Heathcote Grange*; *John Bowier*; *Thomas Egerton* Rector of *Adstock*.¹

Inventory dated 29 April 1589. Amount 426*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

As he held the Manor of Horton of the Crown in chief, an Inquisition was held at his death, which gives particulars of his freehold lands.

It is as follows:—

Inquisition taken at *Wolverhampton* 21 May 31 Eliz. (1589) after the death of *John Wedgwood*, gent., deceased. The jurors say that the said *John Wedgwood* was seised in fee of a moiety of the Manor of Horton, co. *Stafford* &c. . . And further they say that he was seised of two messuages and two cottages with diverse lands &c. in *Lieke*, *Lowe*, *Lieke Frythe* and *Longsdon*, and also of all tithes &c. . . and of all oblations &c. . . in and upon "Abbottes medowe," "horse medowe" and "Pla. . . medowe," in *Lieke Frythe*, . . . and in 16 acres of meadow in *Lieke* late in the tenure of *Nicholas Whitney* (last Abbot of *Deulacres*); and of one messuage in *Milnestreet* in the lordship of *Lieke*, late in the tenure of *Agnes Galemore*, widow &c. . . and of all that first crop of a meadow called "Swanne Medowe" in a certain meadow called "le Abbottes Medowe" in *Lieke* and *Frythe* &c. . . Rendering yearly for the said premises in *Lieke*, *Lowe*, *Lieke Frythe* and *Longsdon* to the heirs and assigns of *Ralph Bagnall* Knight, deceased, 36*s.* 8*d.* Also *John Wedgwood* was seised in fee of one messuage in *Chedelton*, now or late in the tenure of *Geo. Wilkenson*. The said *John Wedgwood* being seised of all the premises died on the 14th day of April last past.

The said moiety of the Manor of Horton is held of the Queen in chief by the service of the hundredth part of one knights fee, and is worth by the year in all issues beyond reprises 55*s.* 4*d.* All the messuages, lands, tithes &c. in *Lieke*, *Lowe*, *Lieke Frythe* and *Longsdon* are held of the Queen as of her Manor of *East Greenwich* by fealty only in free socage, and are worth by the year in all issues, beyond the annual rent of 36*s.* 8*d.* to be paid to the heirs of *Bagnall*, 33*s.* 6*d.* The messuage in *Chedelton* is worth 7*s.* 4*d.* by the year beyond reprises, but of whom it is held the jurors do not know.

The jurors also say that *John Wedgwood* is son and next heir of the

¹ *Lichfield Will.*

said John, and was of the age of seventeen years on the 20th day of Sept. last past.¹

By his wife Mary (Egerton), who died 5 Sept. 1582² he left issue :

1. JOHN WEDGWOOD V of Harracles, *b.* 20 Sept. 1571.³ of whom hereafter.
2. MARY, *m.* 3 Oct. 1588⁴ Ambrose Arden of Longcroft, Esq.
3. ANNE, *m. c.* 1594 James Gibson.⁵
4. MARGARET, *m.* 1588-1596 Thos. Smith of London, goldsmith; afterwards remarried Richard Rand of London.⁶
5. ELIZABETH, *m.* (1) Ric. Fox,⁷ and (2) Wm. St. Andrew of Gotham, co. Derby, as his third wife. He died in 1624⁸ aged 40, and she survived him till 1644, and bequeathed a noble for a sermon on Good Friday, and 13s. 4d. for the poor of Leek charged on lands in Gayton.⁹
6. EGERTON, died between 1588 and 1596.
7. RALPH, *b.* 1577, *m.* Alice da. of John Leigh of Ridge, co. Chester, Esq.¹⁰ and had issue—inter alia probably—MARGARET, *m.* John Gough of Old Fallings, co. Staffs, Esq.¹¹ It is not improbable that Ralph Wedgwood settled in London, and is the Ralph Wedgwood referred to in 1632, in the following :—¹²

"London 23 Oct. 1632. Ralphe Wedgwood to the Company of Merchant Adventurers—gives them information of the illicit export of fullers earth to Holland."

Wedgwoods occur repeatedly in London during the latter half of the 17th century.

8. FELIX, *b.* 1579, *m.* (1) after 1596, Ric. Hilders,¹³ and (2) . . . Eldershaw.¹⁴

John Wedgwood IV also had a bastard son John, who was an infant in 1572, but he probably died before 1588, as he does not occur in his father's will.

About 1600 the children of John Wedgwood IV put up a pious Brass Monument in Horton Church to the memory of their

¹ Inq. p. m. P.R.O.

² Brass in Horton Church.

³ Inquisition above.

⁴ Loxdale's MS.

⁵ Chan. Procs. temp. Eliz. P.R.O.

⁶ Hadfield's MS.

⁷ Sleigh *Leek* p. 93.

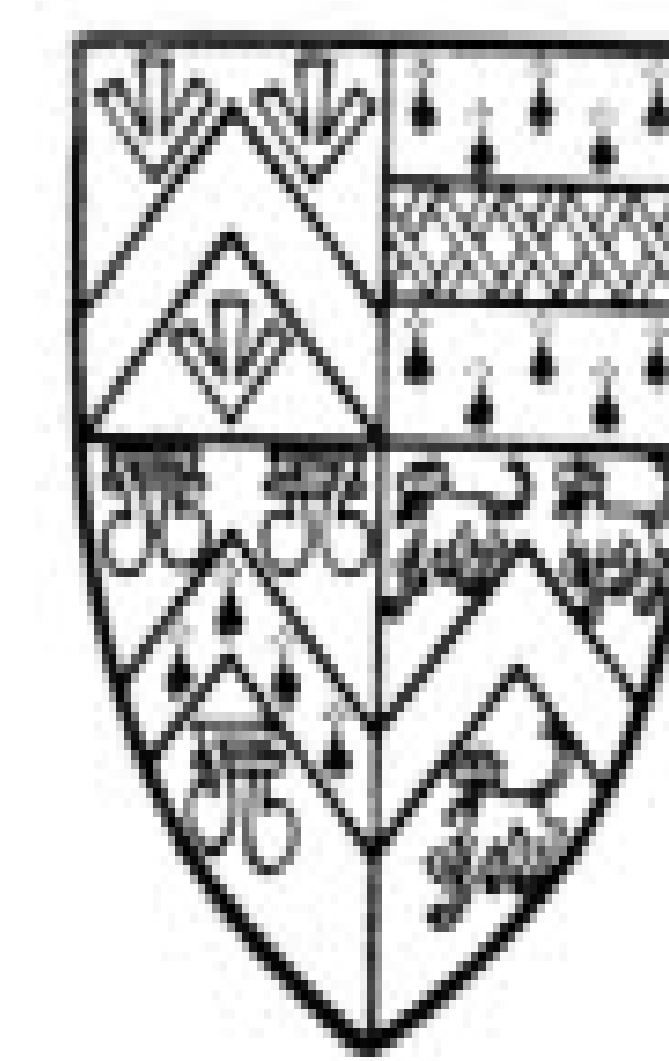
⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom. Chas. I.*

⁹ Chan. Proc. temp. Eliz. P.R.O.



WEDGWOOD BRASS IN HORTON CHURCH, ERECTED ABOUT 1596.

father and mother,—and also incidentally to commemorate themselves. The monument is still in an excellent state of preservation.



EGERTON.

It consists of an engraving of the family; father and mother in the middle, boys on one side, girls on the other, flanked to the left by a quartered coat of Egerton, Hill, Houndhill and Hawkstone, and to the right by that of Wedgwood. Below runs this inscription:—



WEDGWOOD.

Hic jacent sepul̄ corpora Joh̄s Wedgwood de Haracles, armigeri, et Marie uxoris ejus, filie Thomae Egerton, de Walgrange, armigeri, qui obierunt, hic sexto die Aprilis, anno Dom: 1589; illa quinto die Septembris, anno Dom: 1582. Sobolem post se relinquentes filios tres, filiasque quinque, quorum animas cum justis remanere speram. Joh̄s duxit Margaret Forde. Egerton celebs mōr. Rad̄s duxit Aliciam Leighe. Maria nūpt Ambrō Arden. Anna nūpt Jacob Gibson. Maria nūpt Thō Smith. Eliza nūpt Ricō Foxe. Felix nūpt Ricō Hilders.

6. John Wedgwood V of Harracles (1571-1658)

John Wedgwood V, eldest son of John Wedgwood IV and Mary (Egerton) was born 20 Sept. 1571.¹ He succeeded his father in 1589, and married in 1601 Margaret, daughter and coheiress of William Forde of the Mosse in Cheddleton. The other coheiress was Mary wife of the Thomas Burslem who comes into a later chapter as ancestor of the present Wedgwoods. John Wedgwood V died at the age of 87 and we have the following contemporary references to him:—

Between Henry Manwaring, arm., John Wedgwoodd gent., John Croxton, gent., and Wm. Thorley, gent., Compts., and Edward Croxton and Catherine his wife, Defts., as to two messuages and 460 acres in Byd-
ulphe and Knypersley. Compls. give the Croxtons 400*l*. and the Croxtons acknowledge the right to be in Compls.²

¹ See note on the Egerton Family at end of the chapter.

² Inq. p. m. John W. IV. 1589.

³ Staff. Cols. xvi. 142.

This was probably a settlement of estates in Biddulph in tail; the four complainants being the mere trustees of the settlement.

CHANCERY
SUIT 1596 Plaintiffs—John Wedgwood, Ralf Wedgwood, Felix Wedgwood, Ambrose Arden and Mary his wife, James Gibson and Anne his wife, Thos. Smith and Margaret his wife,—three sisters of the said John. Defendants—Lionel and Thomas Egerton. About the Will of John Wedgwood.¹

In 1603 John Wedgwood writes to Walter Bagot Esq. of Blithfield and tells him that he (Wedgwood) has been authorised to execute the Office of Escheator in the County of Stafford.²

On 19th July 1605 "ye right noble ye ladie Awdeley, widowe, late wyfe of Stephen Bagnall Esq." grants tithes in Middleforestt, Hassellwoode, Heyridge &c. to John Wedgwoode of Haracles Esq., Wm. Burne of Chell, Wm. Tonnecliffe of Berdehulme, and others.³

The next fine may mean a direct sale by John Wedgwood to his brother and brother-in-law, or, more probably, another settlement.

FINAL
CONCORD 30 Ap. 1609 Between Ambrose Arden, arm., and Ralph Wedgwood, gent., Compts., and John Wedgwood, arm., and Margaret this wife, Defts. as to three messuages and 120 acres in Bagenholt, Blackwood, Gretton, Horton, le Mosse and 40 acres in Parke Hays, Langlett, Englonddfield, and Pottocke. The Wedgwoods remit all right to the Compts, for which Arden and Ralph Wedgwood give them 100l.⁴

The following is a straight forward purchase.

FINAL
CONCORD 1614 Between John Wedgwood, gent. Compt, and William and John Rode, Defts., as to 10 acres in Longsdon. The Rodes remit all right to John Wedgwood and his heirs, for which Wedgwood gives them 41l.⁵

As John Wedgwood V held 40 librates and more of land, he had to pay 17l. 10s. to avoid being made a Knight in 1631,⁶ under the radically economical rule of Charles I. This was called "compounding" for Knighthood. He was also called upon in the Musters of 1634 and 1640 to provide one light horseman for

¹ Chan. Pro. temp. Eliz. P.R.O.

² App. 4th Report Hist. MSS. Com., p. 342. *Bagot Papers*.

³ Sleight's *Leek*, p. 20.

⁴ Staff. Cols. iii. N.S. 27.

⁵ Staff. Cols. iv. N.S. 63.

⁶ Staff. Cols. ii. pt. 2. p. 14.

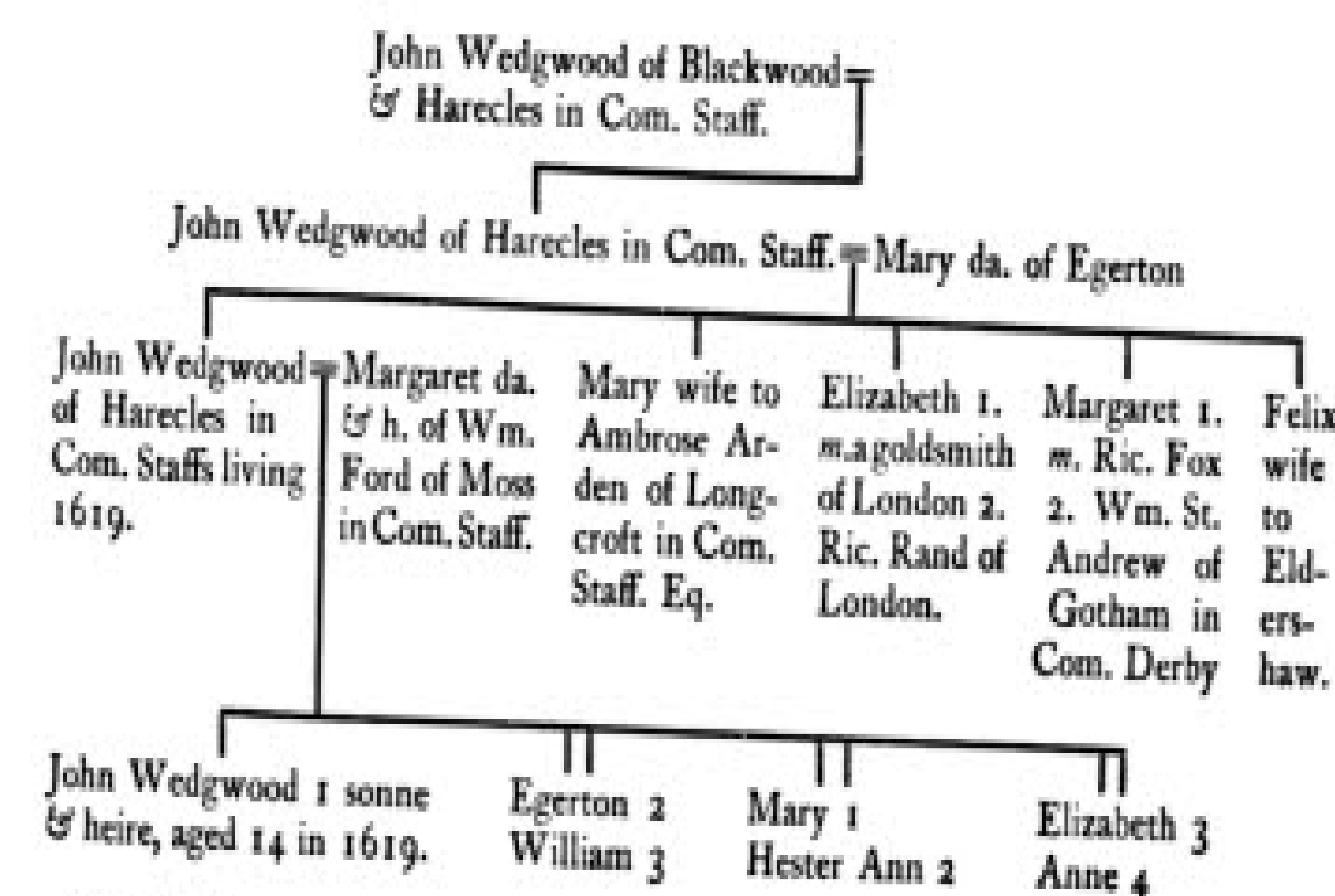
the King.¹ He was too old to be deeply concerned in the Civil War, but his son was on the side of the Parliament, as became his connection with Hazelrigg and the Bowyers.

General Wrottesley in his History of the Wrottesleys summarises the attitude of the landowners of Staffordshire towards the contending parties. He shows that no Catholic landowner was on the side of Parliament; that all the 23 Catholic and 35 Protestant landowners, who had to compound for their estates, were either neutral or in arms for the King. He gives their names and then adds:—

The above lists account for 58 out of the 98 landowners who had to find cuirassiers or light horse in 1640, and who may be said to be fairly representative of the landed interest in the County. The remaining 40 must have been *active* adherents of Parliament. Deducting therefore the Roman Catholics, we find that of the Protestant landowners, 12 served the King actively, 20 were neutral, and 40 served against him, proportions which will probably astonish those readers who derive their impressions of the political feeling of the day from current histories.²

This, as I hope to show in dealing with John Wedgwood VI, rather overstates the Roundhead complexion of the Staffordshire gentry.

The Heralds' Visitation of 1614 gives the following pedigree signed by Mr John Wedgwood:—³



¹ Staff. Cols. xv. 230.

² Staff. Cols. vi. N. S. Pt. 2. p. 331.

³ Harl. MS. 1439 Brit. Mus.

The MS. note adds—This crest granted to John Wedgwood of Harecles in Com. Staff, with the confirmation of the Armes by Clarendieulx, 20 Nov. 1576.

John Wedgwood V had married in 1601 Margaret, da. and coheirss of William Forde of the Mosse, widow of John Shawcrosse whom she had married 15 Oct. 1592.¹ This Shawcrosse died, presumably in 1601, as she is noted on the Harl. MS. 1415 in the Brit. Mus. as having "ambo mariti viventes 1601." She died in 1663 at a good old age at her son Egerton's house at Combridge (Staff.) Her will, dated Jan. 1663, and proved March 1663 at Lichfield, is as follows:—

Margaret Wedgwood of Combridge co. Staffs., widow, formerly wife of John Wedgwood of Haracles Esq.

Will dated 11th Jan. 1662.

To be burried in the Churchyard of Leek, near my husband.

To my grandchild William Wedgwood of Haracles, a chest &c. standing in the parlor at Haracles.

To every one of my sons-in-law living at my death a Ring; and the like to every one of daughters and daughters-in-law, and to my cozen Richard Ford of the Bond House in the parish of Horton.

To my grandchild Marie Wedgwood of Combridge a bed &c.

To my servant Willm Sherot a horse.

Legacies to the poor of Horton and Leek.

To my daughter-in-law Katherine Wedgwood bedding &c.

To my daughter Mary Hopkins of Coventry a silver Bowle.

To my daughter Ann Whitehall a silver bowle.

To my daughter Elizabeth Jodrell six silver spoons.

To my grandchild Katheryn Wedgwood my riding suit &c.

To my daughter-in-law Bridget Wedgwood of Coventry a gowne.

To my grandchild William Wedgwood of the Haracles the rest of my plate and appoint him Executor.

Witness — Thos. Jewell.

Inventory — dated 10th Feb. 1662. Amount 47*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

Appraisers — John Smith and William Sherratt.

Proved by the sole Executor 14 Mar. 1662/3.²

Mr. Wedgwood himself died at the age of 87 and was buried at Leek on 5 April 1658.³ They had issue:—

¹ Norton Registers.

² Lichfield Wills.

³ Leek Registers.

1. JOHN WEDGWOOD VI of the Mosse, bapt. 17 Sept. 1604, of whom hereafter.

2. EGERTON WEDGWOOD of Combridge, born c. 1605, m. c. 1632 Catherine da. of James Whitechalgh of Whitechalgh, Esq.,¹ who survived him. He died in 1662, and his will, proved at Lichfield in 1633, is as follows:—

Will of Egerton Wedgwood of Combridge in the parish of Uttoxeter.

12 Jan. 1662/3, Administration granted to Catherine Wedgwood of Combridge, widow, the relict of the deceased.

Surety—Roger Flecher of Dovebridge, co. Derby, gent.

No inventory. Penalty of Bond 500*l.*

Bond for the tuition of Egerton Wedgwood, Trentham Wedgwood and Mary Wedgwood, children of the deceased in their minority.

The accounts rendered by the Executrix on 15 July 1665 are as follows:

Inventory dated 20 Jan. 1662/3. Amount 158*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Appraisers—Thomas Adams, Francis Adams and Ralph Lowe.

Debts owing from—Mr John Gough, Mr Sherrad, Thomas Brough, Mr Pargiter, Robert Gilbert of Uttoxeter, mercer, Thomas Bakewell of Uttoxeter, shoemaker, Ric. Adams, Joan Hampson, Matthew Parker the Administrator of Dorothy Lowe, Mr Wm. Thornely for tableinge of the deceased's son Trentham Wedgwood, Geo. Carter of Uttoxeter, Ed. Akers of Uttoxeter, butcher, Mr. John Wedgwood, Mr Anthony Smyth and Mr Thomas Henshaw.²

EGERTON WEDGWOOD and Catherine his wife had issue:—

WILLIAM b. 5 Oct. 1634,³ probably dead in 1662.

JOHN,⁴ probably dead in 1662.

CATHERINE, unmarried in 1663, d. unmarried 13 June 1691.⁵

EGERTON, b. 27 June 1641,⁶ and living in 1662.

ANNE, b. 6 March 1643,⁷ probably dead in 1662.

MARY, living unmarried in 1662 and 1663.

TRENTHAM, b. 1 July 1650,⁸ living in 1665.

3. MARY, b. 1608, m. Sampson Hopkins,⁹ Mayor of Coventry.

4. WILLIAM, b. 1610,¹⁰ m. Bridget Hopkins¹¹ and lived at Coventry.

His wife survived him and died in 1693, leaving apparently an only daughter.¹²

5. ESTER-ANN, b. 1612,¹³ m. 1639 Edward Joliffe of Westminster,

¹ Hadfield's MS.

² Lichfield Wills.

³ Loxdale's MS.

⁴ Rocester Registers.

⁵ Leek Registers.

- son of Thomas Jollie of Leek,¹ and brother of that Wm. Jolliffe of Leek who made a fortune of 80,000*l.* in the wool trade.²
6. ELIZABETH, *b.* 1614,³ *m.* Aug. 1639 John Jodrell of the Moorhouse. She died in 1699. The Moorhouse stood nearly opposite the Talbot Inn in Leek, and was owned by the Jodrells for over 200 years.⁴
7. ANNE, *m.* 21 May 1635 Joseph Whitehalgh,⁵ and was living in 1663.

7. John Wedgwood VI of the Mosse. (1604-1652).

John Wedgwood VI, eldest son of John Wedgwood V and Margaret (Forde) was baptised 17 Sept. 1604.⁶ He matriculated at Trinity College Oxford 26 Oct. 1621, took his degree of B. A. 7 July 1623, and lived at the Mosse in Cheddleton, which he had inherited from his mother. He married *c.* 1632 Jane da. of Sir Thomas Hazelrigg, Bart. of Noseley in co. Leicester.

His brother-in-law, Sir Arthur Hazelrigg, M. P. for Leicestershire, was distinguished in the cause of the Parliament. He introduced the Bill of Attainder against Strafford, and was one of the five members whom Charles I tried to arrest in 1642. He fought throughout the civil wars, and was twice wounded. Though a leader of the Independants he refused nomination as one of the King's Judges: nevertheless he died in 1662 in the Tower.⁷

The action taken by John Wedgwood during the civil wars is shown by the following analysis of the part taken by the landowners of Pirehill and Totmonslow Hundreds based on those researches of General Wrottesley previously mentioned.⁸ The Hundreds of Pirehill and Totmonslow surround the Potteries and Harracles and constitute North Staffordshire.

CAVALIERS

In arms for the King.

Lord Aston of Tixall, (Catholic).
Sir Randolph Egerton of Wrimehill, M.P. for Staffordshire 1661-1679.
Col. Ralph Sneyd of Keele, (Catholic), M.P. for Stafford 1640-3.

¹ Sleigh's *Leek*, p. 156.

² *Ibid.* p. 35.

³ Loxdale's MS.

⁴ Sleigh's *Leek*, p. 94.

⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁶ *Staff. Cols.* vi. N. S. Pt. 2. p. 331 *et seq.*

William Fitzherbert of Swynnerton, (Catholic).
Walter Fowler of St. Thomas', (Catholic).
John Biddulph of Biddulph, (Catholic) (*d.* Nov. 1642).
Thomas Broughton of Broughton.
Francis Harcourt of Ranton, (Catholic).
Walter Noell of Hilcot.
William Brereton of Swynnerton.
Sir Richard Fleetwood of Colwich, Bart. (Catholic).
Philip Draycot of Paynsley, (Catholic).
Thomas Coyney of Weston Coyney, (Catholic).
Oliver FitzWilliam of Ipstones, (Catholic).
George Digby of Sandon.

NEUTRAL

But fined for not helping Parliament.

Sir Harvey Bagot of Blithfield, Bart., M.P. for Staffordshire 1641-2.
Sir Robert Wolseley, Bart. of Wolseley.¹
Sir Richard Leveson of Trentham, M.P. for Newcastle 1641-2.
Sir Walter Heveningham of Aston, (Catholic).
Sir John Offley of Madeley.
Walter Chetwynd of Ingestre.
Peter Macclesfield of Mere, (Catholic).
Humphrey Vyse of Standon.
Thomas Kynnersley of Loxley.
Humphrey Okeover of Okeover.

DOUBTFUL

Sir John Peshall of Horseley, Bart.
William Anson of Shugboro. (*d.* 1644).
George Craddock of Caverswall (*d.* 16 Ap. 1643).
Mr. Hunt of Froghall.
Wm. Jolliffe of Leek, the wool merchant.²

ROUNDHEADS

In arms for the Parliament.

Col. John Bowyer of Knypersley, Deputy Lieutenant, M.P. for Staffordshire 1646-53, Newcastle 1656-60.

¹ But his son Sir Charles was one of Cromwell's Privy Councillors.

² See Sleigh's *Leek* p. 35.

Col. Thomas Crompton of Stone, J.P., M.P. for Staffordshire 1647-53, 1654-9.

Sir Francis Trentham of Rocester (brother-in-law of Col. Bowyer).

Edward Mainwaring of Whitmore, J.P., Sheriff 1646, M.P. Newcastle 1661-1675.

John Chetwood of Oakley, M. P. for Staffordshire in Barebones Parliament 1653.

Francis Eld of Seighford (son-in-law of Col. Crompton).

Edward Brett of Dimsdale.

John Wedgwood of Harracles, Junr. (cousin of Col. Bowyer).

Roger Hurt of Casterne or his cousin Nicolas Hurt.

Samuel Terrick of Clayton, M.P. for Newcastle 1645-8, 1660.

This analysis hardly bears out General Wrottesley's conclusions. For it will be seen that, though the landowners in arms for the Parliament were nearly equal in numbers to those in arms for the King, they were by no means equal in standing or position. If we look closely into the history of those who supported the Parliament we shall see too how large a part was played by the family connections of such convinced Roundheads as Colonels Crompton and John Bowyer.

John Wedgwood VI. died in his father's lifetime, and was buried at Leek 14 Jan. 1652.¹ His wife survived him, and died at Stafford in the house of her second son John in 1685. Her will is at Lichfield, dated 1684, and runs as follows:—

Jane Wedgwood of Haracles, (described in the Inventory as of Stafford.)
widow of *John Wedgwood*, late of *Haracles*, Esq.,

Will dated 30 Nov. 1684.

To be buried in the Church of *St. Mary Stafford*, as near to my dear daughter lately deceased as may be.

Legacies to the poor of *Leek* and *Horton*, to be given to such as my daughter-in-law *Elizabeth Wedgwood*, now of *Haracles*, widow, shall think fit.

To my said daughter-in-law 10s.

To my grandchildren *John Wedgwood* and *Joyce Wedgwood* 10s. each.

To my daughter *Anne Worth* and my grandchild *John Worth* 10s. each.

Residue equally between my son *John Wedgwood* and my daughter *Margaret Dyer*, my said daughters share to be delivered into the hands of *George Betson* of *Hop:n* for her benefit.

¹ Leek Registers.

Executor my said son *John Wedgwood*.

Witnesses — *Tho. Blake, Thomas Sutton* and *Edward Ward*.

Inventory — dated 24 Jan. 1684/5. Amount 50l. 10s.

Appraisers — *Tho. Blake, Francis Lee* and *Tho. Sutton*.

Proved 29 July 1689 by the sole Executor.¹

John Wedgwood VI. and Jane (Hazelrigg) left issue:—

1. FRANCESCA, *b.* 1633, *m.* 9 March 1658 Ric. Cooper of Newcastle.² She died shortly before 1684.
2. WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Harracles, bapt. 26 July 1635, of whom hereafter.
3. MARGARET, *b.* 15 June 1637,³ *m.* . . . Dyer, and was living in 1684.
4. JOHN, *b.* 8 March 1639,⁴ and died unmarried at Stafford in 1694. He was a beneficiary under the will of Walter Chetwynd of Ingestre, M.P., the antiquarian, and may have been his secretary, (see letter on next page). Walter Chetwynd's mother was a Hazelrigg of Leicestershire, and he was therefore a cousin of John Wedgwood's. John Wedgwood died intestate, and administration of his estate was granted as follows:—
John Wedgwood, gent. senior of *Stafford*.
6 Mar. 1694/5. Administration granted to *John Wedgwood* of *Haracles* Esq., the brothers son of the deceased and principal creditor.
Surety—*John Edwards* of *Lichfield*, yeoman.
Inventory dated 25 Ap. 1694. Amount 75l. 15s. 6d.
Appraisers—*William Crompton* and *Charles Cobb*.¹
5. ARTHUR, named after his rebellious uncle, bapt. and buried on 2 July 1642.²
6. ANNE, *b.* 20 Feb. 1643,³ *m.* 9 Sept. 1669⁴ Samuel Worth of Titherington, co. Derby, and was living in 1684.
7. EGERTON, bapt. 15 Aug. 1648.⁵ He is not mentioned in his mother's will, made in 1684, and may have been dead then. But an Egerton Wedgwood is registered as buried at Leek on 13 Nov. 1720. It is most unlikely that this Egerton Wedgwood had issue, for if he had they would almost certainly have been mentioned in the will of the last Wedgwood of Harracles, who died in 1757.

¹ Lichfield Wills.

² Leek Registers.

³ Hadfield's MS.

⁴ Norton Registers.

8. William Wedgwood of Harracles. (1635-1677)

He was baptised 26 July 1635, succeeded his grandfather in 1658, and, in 1665, married Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Cotton of Bellaport, co. Salop. She survived him and was living in 1684.

The following letter, written to Mr. John Wedgwood, his younger brother, from the Herald, Gregory King, in connection with some brass tablet to be erected, gives further particulars :—

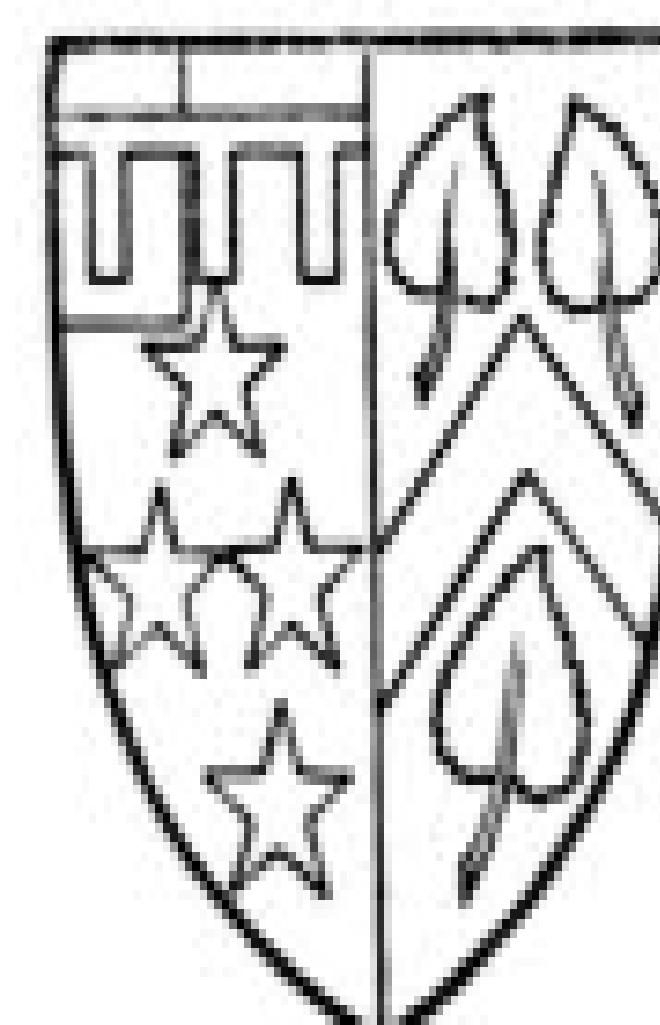
To Mr. John Wedgwood at Mr. Chetwynds at Ingestre near Haywood.
Staffordshire Lichfield Bagg.

Coll. of Armes Lond.

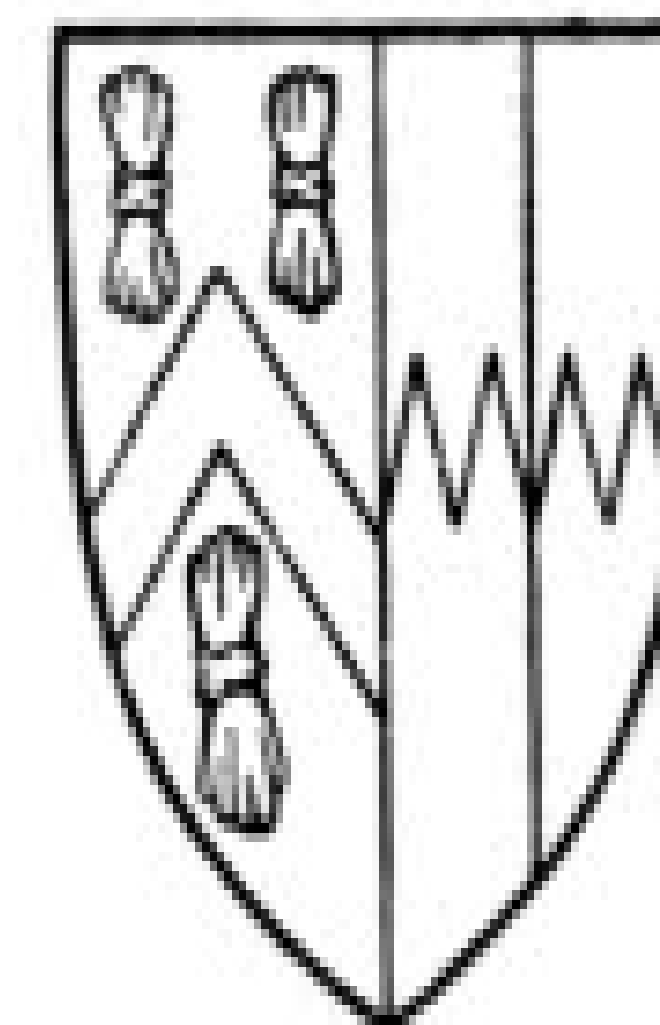
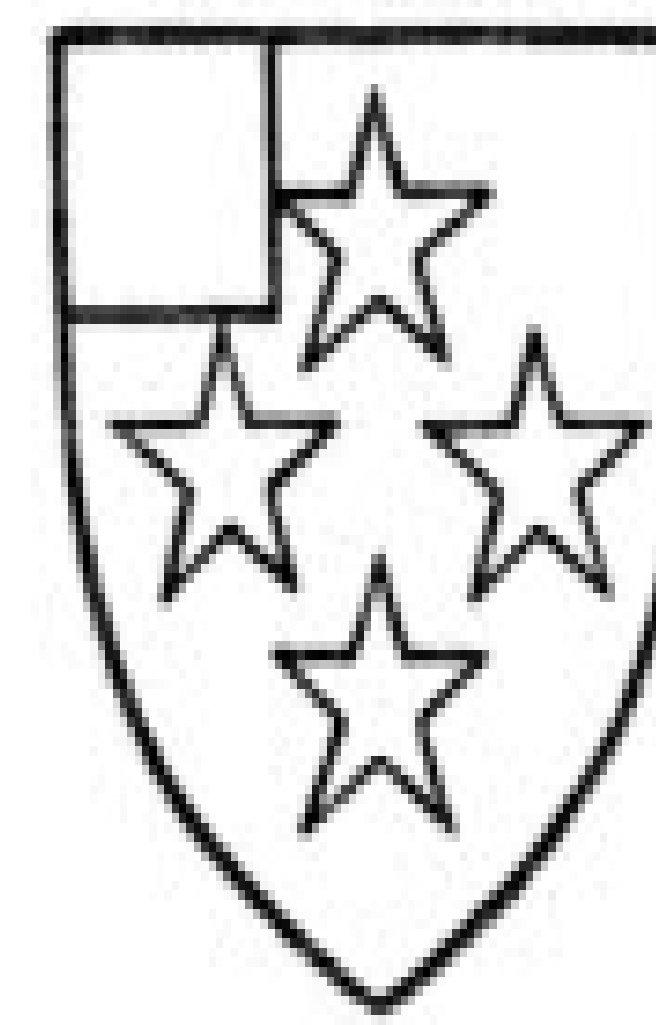
Mr Wegewood

5 May 1683.

I have considered ye paper you gave me at Bosworth and compared it with our books, and find it necessary to enlarge ye Inscription in such manner as below is expressed, vizt to include the father and mother — both of yr then the Armes will be



The label in this coat is by reason that Mr. Wedgwood died in the lifetime of his father.



Gulielmi Wegewood de Haracles in Com. Staff. Armi filii primogenit. Johannis Wegewood de Haracles predict. et Janæ uxoris ejus, Tho. Hesilrigg de Nowesley in Com. Leic. militis filiae : Qui quadam Gulielmus per Eliz. uxorem ejus filiam secundo genitam Willi Cotton de Bellaport in Com. Salop. Armi and Jocosæ uxoris ejus primæ, Tho. Bromley de Holt Castle in Com. Wigorn militis filiae ibidem secundo genitæ, tres reliquit liberos, scilicet Gulielmus decimo tertio

aetatis anno cœlebem defunctum et juxta heic sepultum, Johannem aetatis 13 ann : et Jocosam aet. 16 ann. modo superstites et cœlebs aet. 1683. obiit autem prædictus Gulielmus decimo die Novembris Ao. D. 1677 aetatis an. 42.

The words which are scored under, I would advise to be Roman Capitals, the rest an ordinary print hand. This with my humble service to yrself and my Ingenious namesake is at present from

yor most affectionate servant
Gregy King.¹

William Wedgwood registered the following pedigree at the Visitation of 1663.

John Wedgwood of Harecles had these Arms—
confirmed by Clarencieux 19. Q.E.

John Wedgwood—

John Wedgwood—Jane fil. jun. Thos. Haslerig.

William aetat 28 1663.

ARMS : gu. 4 mullets argt 1.2.1.

CREST : a Lyon passant on [a crown] argt.²

William Wedgwood of Harracles, Esq, died 10 Dec. 1677, aged 42, and was buried at Leek, where there is a monument to him in St. Edward's Church bearing the arms of Wedgwood and Cotton.³ He died intestate and apparently in debt. Of course the estates were entailed, but administration of his personal effects was granted to his creditors as follows :—

3 Dec. 1677. Administration granted to Thomas Crompton of Horton, gent., the principal Creditor of the deceased.

Elizabeth Wedgwood, the relict of the deceased renounced.

Witnesses to renunciation—Tho. Rudyerd, Phil. Hollins and Tim. Edge.

Surety—Thos. Adams of Stoke-on-Trent, yeoman, and Ric. Godwyn of Leek.

Bond for the tuition of John and Joyce Wedgwood (minors), children of the deceased.⁴

¹ MSS. in possession of Miss K.E.S. fully Staff. Col. v. pt. 2. 301.
Wedgwood of Leith Hill Place.

² Sleight's Leek p. 76.

³ Harl. MS. 6104 Brit. Mus.; and more

⁴ Lichfield Wills.

William Wedgwood and Elizabeth (Cotton) left issue :—

1. JOYCE, *b.* 7 Aug. 1666, ¹ *m.* 1690 John Hollyns of Mossleigh, co. Staff., who died 1697. She *m.* (2) George Whewell, gent., and was buried at Leek 2 Ap. 1717.² By her first husband she had issue

William Hollyns of Mossleigh, *b.* 1691 *d.* 1729 and had issue :—

Phoebe sole da. and heiress, who *m.* 1742 Sir Brooke Boothby, 5th Bart. of Ashbourne, *d.* 1789. She died 2 Ap. 1788³ and left issue Sir Brooke Boothby 6th Bart., who sold Harracles.

2. WILLIAM, eldest son, died about 1681, aged 13.
3. JOHN WEDGWOOD of Harracles, *b.* 14 Oct. 1669,⁴ of whom hereafter.

9. John Wedgwood VII. of Harracles (1669-1757).

He was baptised 14 Oct. 1669,⁴ matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 25 June 1688, and married Susannah, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Wolseley of Wolseley, Bart. Sir Charles Wolseley, M.P. for County Staffs 1654-1660, was a distinguished Parliamentary statesman and a member of Cromwell's House of Lords. His career is given in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. His daughter, who died in 1734, aged 76, was many years older than her husband, whom she married about 1694.

John Wedgwood VII acquired the other moiety of Horton Manor,⁵ but both his sons predeceased him without issue, and with him on 11 Jan. 1757⁶ ended the male line of the Wedgwoods of Harracles. The Harracles and Horton property passed by his will to Phæbe, Lady Boothby, and was sold in 1790 by the 6th Baronet for 6100*l.* to Thos. Mills Esq. of Barlaston. By the husband of Mill's granddaughter, Sir J. R. C. Brown Cave Bart., it was again sold in 1826 for 9300*l.* to John Davenport M.P., whose grandson sold it, in 1868 with Westwood, to Mr. Robinson.

By his will, dated 1756 and preserved at Lichfield, John Wedgwood VII left a house and garden to the Curate of Horton,

¹ Loxdale's MS.

² Sleight's *Leek* 171.

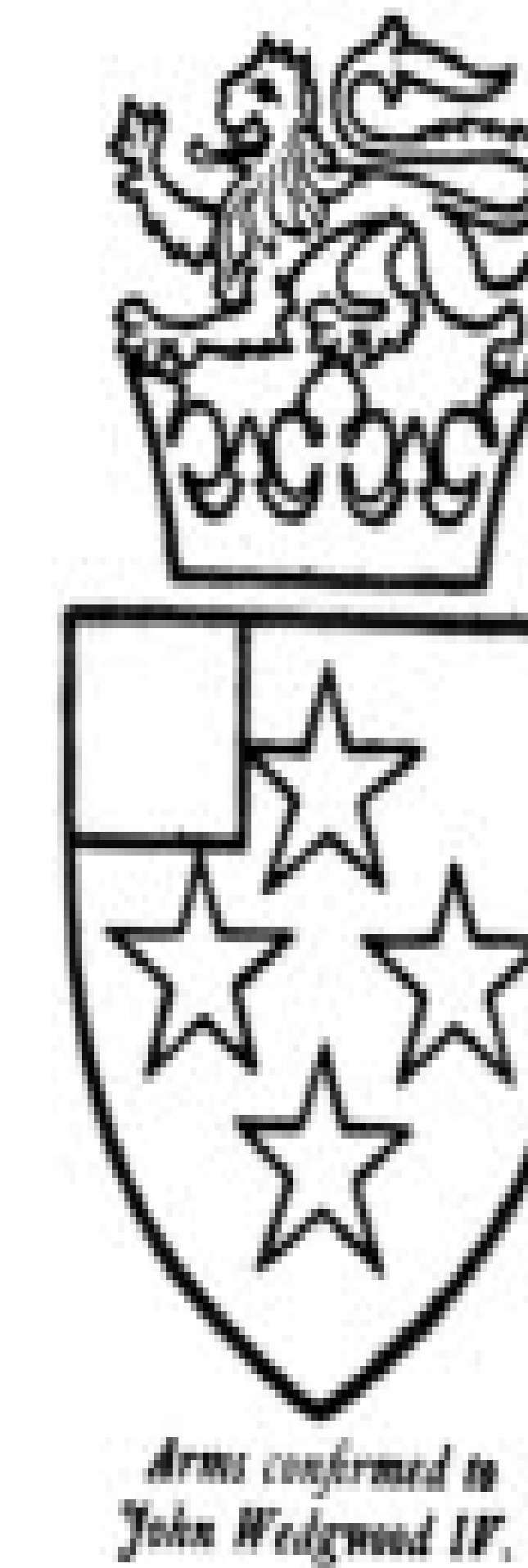
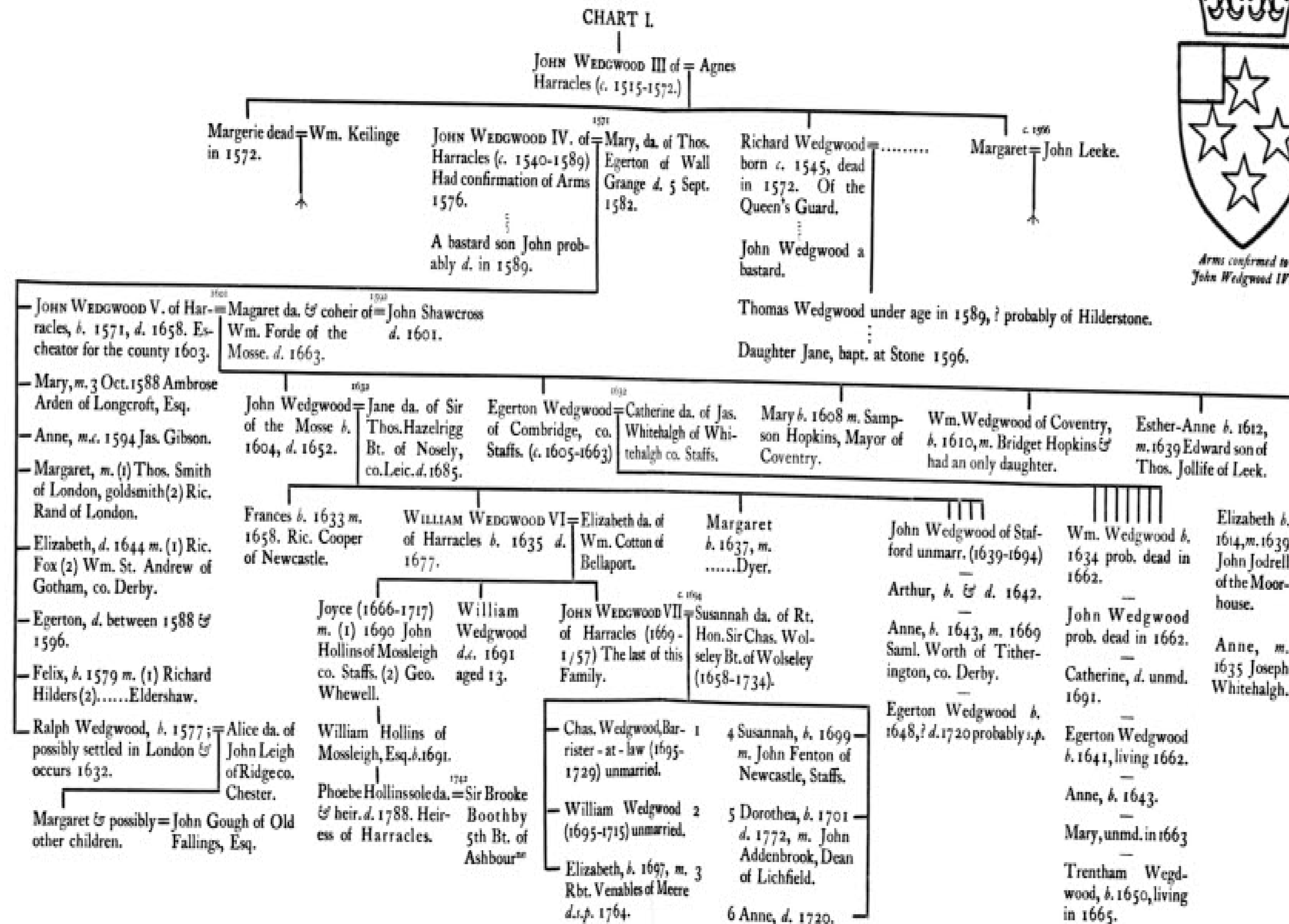
³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Leek Registers.

⁵ Sleight's *Leek* 155.

⁶ Horton Registers.

CHART II. THE WEDGWOODS OF HARRACLES.



and it is to this day enjoyed by the incumbents of the Parish. He also built and endowed the School-house at Endon.¹

No Wedgwoods of the present day claim to trace their origin back to the Wedgwoods of Harracles at any period subsequent to 1550, and the only possible progenitors of branches seem to be Ralph (*b.* 1577) or Egerton (*b.* 1605).

John Wedgwood VII and his wife Susannah had issue:—

1. CHARLES, *b.* at Leek 1695, Barrister of the Inner Temple 1720, matriculated at St. John's Col. Oxon. 2 June 1711. He died unmarried 1 Mar. 1729² and his will is at Lichfield.¹
2. WILLIAM, *b.* 21 Dec. 1695² matric. C. C. Oxon. 19 March 1714. He too died unmarried and was buried at Colwich 3 Nov. 1715.³
3. ELIZABETH, *b.* 24 July 1697,² *m.* Robt. Venables of Meere and was buried at Horton 1 June 1764,⁴ leaving no issue.¹
4. SUSANNAH, *b.* 3 Nov. 1699,² *m.* John Fenton of Newcastle, son of John Fenton of Shelton Hall, and nephew of the poet Elijah Fenton. John Fenton was buried at Horton 26. Feb. 1743, and they had issue an only daughter Susannah who married John Daniel of Daresbury, and died without issue at Horton in 1770.¹
5. DOROTHOEA, *b.* 31 March 1701,² *m.* John Addenbrook, Rector of Stafford and Dean of Lichfield, who died 1776. She died without issue in 1772.
6. ANN, buried at Colwich 18 Aug. 1720.²

¹ Sleigh's *Leek* p. 156.

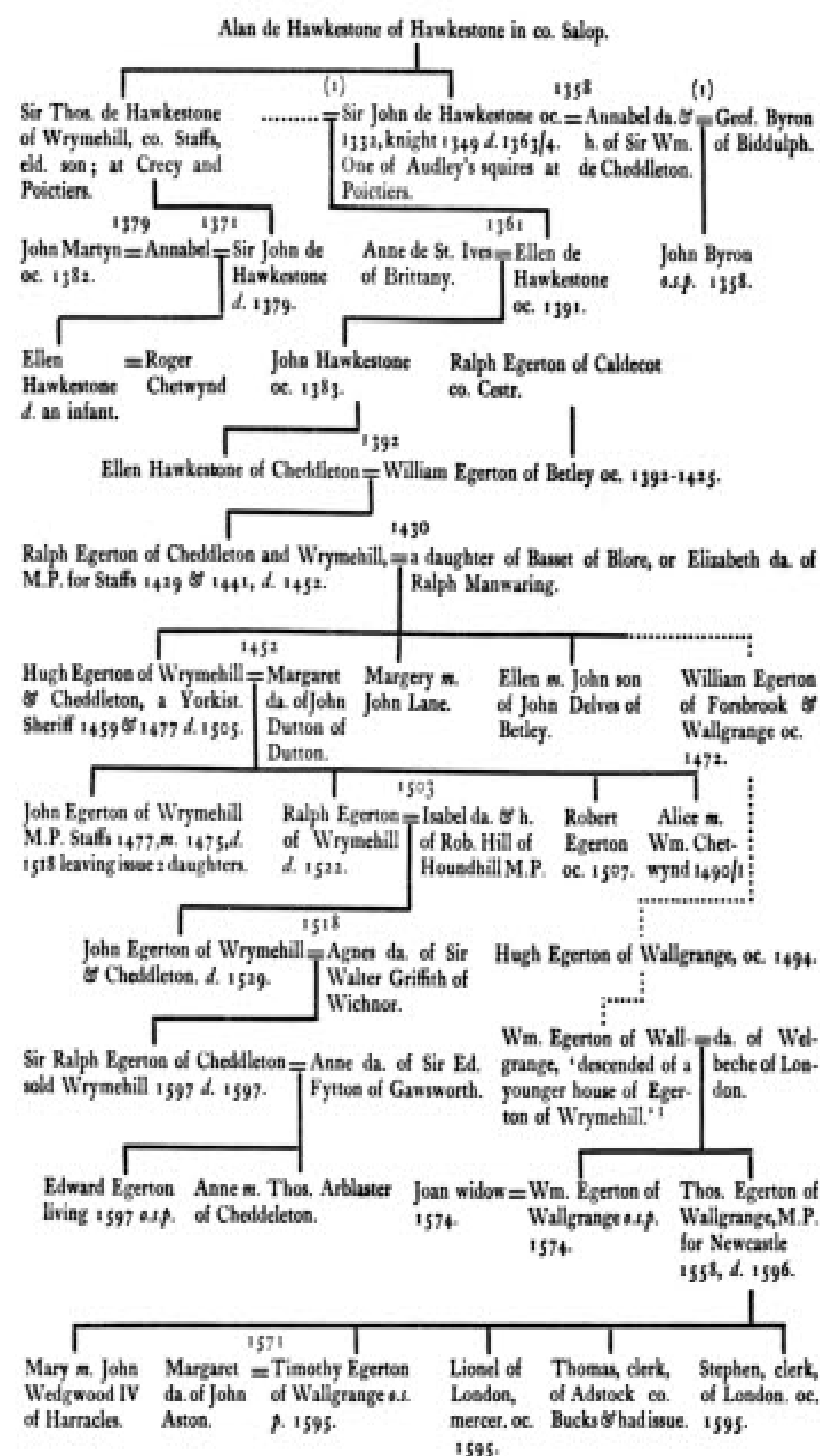
² Leek Registers.

³ Colwich Registers.

⁴ Horton Registers.

NOTE ON THE EGERTON FAMILY

On the "brass" in Horton Church, the Egerton arms show Egerton quartering Hawkstone, Hill, and Houndhill. These were the arms born at that time by Sir Ralph Egerton Kt. of Wrymehill and Cheddleton, an old man and the last of his branch of the family. I believe the Wallgrange Egertons, though descended from the Egertons of Wrymehill at some period, had no right at all to the Hill and Houndhill quarterings. Sleigh gives a very incorrect pedigree in his *History of the Parish of Leek* of these Staffordshire Egertons. Later evidences, and in especial the *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds* published by the Deputy Keeper, show that the pedigree should be somewhat as follows:—



Hadfield says Wallgrange was granted at the dissolution of Trentham priory to the Levesons, and that the Egertons merely held it under a long lease (Sleigh *Leek* p. 146.)

¹ Visit. London 1568.

CHAPTER III

THE WEDGWOODS OF BIDDULPH

FOR the next extant branch of the Wedgwood family we must go back to Richard son of John Wedgwood II of Harracles; to that Richard who, in 1542, took seisin by the rod of those few acres in Horton which had been formally surrendered to the lord by his father.¹ This Richard Wedgwood was established in Biddulph near his mother's people—the Bowyers of Knypersley. About a mile due west of Biddulph Church on the rising slopes of Mow Cop is a short lane still known as Wedgwood lane. It must have led up to the farmhouse where lived, from 1539 to about 1700, the Wedgwoods of Mowle-in-Biddulph.

4. Richard Wedgwood I of Mowle-in-Biddulph (c. 1520-1589).

Richard was a younger son of John Wedgwood II of Harracles by Anne Bowyer, and appears to have acquired a considerable estate in Biddulph on Mow Cop. The Muster Roll of 1539 shows him in the Biddulph list.—“Thes persons foloing be abull men with bylles and have hernes and artillarie as foloith their names :—Ric. Wegewod—hors and hernes for a man.” The only other men with horse and harness in Biddulph were Richard Biddulph Esq and Robert Toste.²

In 1542 he occurs in the Horton Court Roll already quoted, and in 1558, in that will of Robert Wedgwood given on page 17, he occurs as surety together with his brother John.

The Rev. William Hadfield (writing c. 1830) quotes a reference to him, under date 1552, as Richard Wedgwood of “Mole

¹ See p. 12 *ante*.

² Staff. Cols. vi. N.S. 83.

in Biddulph" and shows him as younger brother of John.¹ He gives no authorities, but the Wedgwood land in Biddulph was truly on Mow Cop. This is shown to have been the case by the description of his grandson in the letters of Administration of his estate in 1641. As these letters of administration were evidently unknown to Mr. Hadfield it must have been some other lost authority that he had before him when he wrote.²

Richard Wedgwood was alive in 1587, as is shown by the Final Concord quoted below, and the Rev. Mr. Hadfield gives the date of his death as 1589.

He married Agnes and had issue :—

1. RICHARD WEDGWOOD of Mowle in Biddulph born c. 1545, of whom hereafter.
2. WARBURGA, m. 1574 James Calton of Biddulph.

¹ Hadfield's MS. Salt Liby. Stafford.

² The identity of Richard Wedgwood I of Mowle with Richard brother of John Wedgwood III of Harracles follows from these considerations :—

1. Wedgwoods do not previously occur in Biddulph, but the settlement there of a son of Anne Bowyer of Knypersley would be only natural. Both Knypersley and Mow Cop are in Biddulph.

2. The names Richard, Ralph and John fill both the Biddulph and Harracles families; also two contemporary Richard Wedgwoods in the same prosperous circumstances and same neighbourhood in 1550 is improbable.

3. The evidence of Hadfield shows them identical, and he had some authority to go on in connection with the dates 1552 and 1589 which cannot now be traced. He also shows Warburga, as daughter of Richard Wedgwood of Mowle, marrying James Calton of Biddulph. Now Warburga was the somewhat unusual name of the wife of Richard Wedgwood I of Harracles, and she died in 1546/7

just when this girl would be born.

4. John Wedgwood III of Harracles was High Collector of Subsidy for Pire-hill Hundred, which includes Biddulph, in 1563. We know that Richard Wedgwood had land in Biddulph at that date, but his name does not appear in the tax roll. It would be quite in keeping with the spirit of those times for John Wedgwood to secure the exemption of his brother Richard from taxation, by virtue of his own position as High Collector.

5. The dates of birth and marriage of John and this Richard, and of each succeeding generation, tally exactly.

On the other hand 1539 is full early for the young Richard to appear on the Muster Roll in Biddulph, and it is strange that he has a better equipment than his elder brother John. However, all over 16 years of age were put on the roll, and Biddulph and Horton are in different Hundreds, and the men are grouped and classified in entirely different ways in the two Hundreds, which may account for an apparent distinction.

5. Richard Wedgwood II of Mowle (c. 1545-1626).

He married Margaret Boulton on 14 Sept. 1567;¹ she was possibly a daughter of William Boulton as is shown by the following :—

Between William Boulton, Compt, and Richard Wedgwood the elder and Richard Wedgwood son and heir apparent of the said Richard the elder, Defts., as to a messuage, a barn, an orchard, a garden and 433 acres of land (mixed) in Bydoulffe..... The Wedgwoods acknowledge the right to be in William Boulton, for which Boulton grants them to Richard Wedgwood the son and his heirs for ever.²

FINAL
CONCORD
3 Nov. 1567

Richard Wedgwood the son had just married Margaret Boulton, and this might be a marriage settlement, but if so the omission of the wife's name is curious.

The next fine gives the name of the wife of Richard the elder. It is probably another settlement in tail.

Between John and Roger Wyncle, Comps., and Ric. Wedgwood the elder and Agnes his wife, and Ric. Wedgwood the younger and Margaret his wife, Defts., as to 20 acres of land in Biddulph. The Wedgwoods acknowledge the right to be in John Wyncle, for which the Wyncles grant the tenements to Richard Wedgwood the younger and his heirs for ever.³

FINAL
CONCORD
6 Oct. 1579

This makes one Agnes wife of Richard Wedgwood I, and they were both still living in 1587 as the following fine shows:—

Between William Bowyer, Arm. comp., and Richard Wedgwood and Agnes his wife, defts. of a messuage &c.... (as before 433 acres)... Whereas the Wedgwoods hold the tenements for the life of Agnes, they grant them and all their interest in them to Bowyer for that life, to be held to Bowyer and his heirs for the life of Agnes. For which Bowyer gave them 45l.⁴

FINAL
CONCORD
Easter 1587

William Bowyer, M.P. for Newcastle 1597-8, was Richard Wedgwood's first cousin. The fine was probably therefore the enfeoffment of him as trustee for the entail of the estate. It would be followed by a re-enfeoffment by Bowyer of Richard and Agnes for life with remainder over to the heirs of Richard and Agnes.

¹ Biddulph Registers.

² Staff. Cols. xiv. 172.

³ Staff. Cols. xiv. 210.

⁴ Staff. Cols. xv. 174.

Richard Wedgwood II was deacon of Biddulph in 1598,¹ and he is presumably the Richard Wedgwood buried at Biddulph 12 Dec. 1626.¹

Richard Wedgwood II and Margaret Boulton had issue:—

1. RICHARD WEDGWOOD III of Mowle in Biddulph, born c. 1568 of whom presently.
2. JOHN WEDGWOOD, b. 25 Aug. 1573.¹ It was probably this John who married Anne and had issue, baptised at Norton-le-Moors, Thomassina, b. 12 May 1616.²
3. RALPH WEDGWOOD, born c. 1575, of whom presently—p. 54.
4. WILLIAM, b. 6. April 1576,¹ d. 11. July 1576.¹
5. WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Ellerton, co. Salop. b. Jan. 1581,¹ of whom presently, p. 55.
6. GILBERT WEDGWOOD of Burslem, b. 26 Nov. 1588,¹ of whom hereafter in Chap. IV.

6. Richard Wedgwood III of Mowle (c. 1568-1641).

There is no record of the birth of this Richard in the Biddulph Registers, but the fact that he was the eldest son of Richard Wedgwood II of Mowle is proved by the pleadings of a suit in Chancery.

CHANCERY
SUIT 1531 In most humble wyse complayninge showeth unto your good Lordship your daylie and humble oratrix *Margaret Steneson of Overton* in the Countie of Stafford, wydowe, late wief of *Thomas Steneson* of same deceased, that whereas *Richard Wedgwood* of *Bidulf*, yoman, and *Richard Wedgwood* his son and heire apparaunt did by their bill obligatorie bearing date 10 Maie 20 Eliz. become bounden unto the said *Thomas Steneson* in 200 marks with condicion thereuppon endorced for the true payment of 100 marks uppon the feaste of St Michaell next ensuing. Which 100 marks *Thos. Steneson* did lend to *Richard Wedgwood* the father. And *Thos. Steneson* afterwards made his last will &c... and did make said *Margaret* his sole executrix and then died, after whose decease was of the said obligation &c. possessed. And she beyng so possessed So yt is that she by removinge of her stuffe and evidences hath casually lost the said bill obligatorie, which as the complainant thinketh ys casually com to the handes of thes defendants, whereby your oratrix hathe no ordinarie remedie by the common lawe

¹ Biddulph Registers.

² Norton Registers.

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to recover the debte and thereby is not able to pay the testators debtes nor performe his legacies..... may yt therefore please your good lordship to graunt &c.... a writt of subpoena unto *Richard Wedgwood* the father and *Richard* the sonne comaunding them &c.

The joynte and severall aunswers of *Richard Wedgwood* and *Richard Wedgwood* his sonne defendants to the bill of complaint of *Margarete Stenson*.

Jurata coram nobis *Willelmo Bowyer* et *Thoma Rowley* generosis xvij die Januarii 1581.—The said defendants sayen that somewhat afore the makinge of the obligation there was an agreemente betwixte the defendantes and *Thos. Stenson* that a mariage shoulde be solemnized betwixte *Richard Wedgwood* sonne of the said *Richard Wedgwood* the sonne and *Anne Stenson* doughter of *Thos. Stenson*, for which mariage so to be solemnized aboute tenne yeares then nexte folowinge (for that the said *Richarde* and *Anne* were at the tyme of the said agreemente of verely tender yeares) the said *Thomas* afore the makinge of the obligation did paye and delyver to defendants in money and other chattells three score poundes. And it was then further agreed that, yf the mariage did not take effecte before tenne yeares ende, that then the defendants shoulde not onelie repaye the *lxl.*, but also *lxiiijl.* vjs. viijd. for the lone of the said *60l.* duringe the tenne yeares, for the more sure paymente of which summes yt was agreed that the defendants should convey to the use of *Thos. Stenson* certain landes. And because the assurance coulde not be presentlie made uppon the deliverie of the *60l.* yt was further agreed that the defendants shoulde delyver to the said *Thomas* the obligation of 200 markes with the condicion theruppon indorsed. Uppon deliverie of the bonde yt was agreed betwixt *Thomas* and the defendants that *Thomas* should within one yeare then next ensuyng cause the conveyance of the landes to be made, and that *Thomas* shoulde then redeliver the obligation to the defendants.

And the defendants further sayen that *Thomas* meanyng (contrarie to the said agreemente) rather to stande to the obligation than to have the said assurance for the payment of the *60l.* and the *63l. 6s. 8d.*, did not cause the conveyance to be made accordinge to the agreemente. And after the said *Thomas* made the complainant his executrix and died without that he did lende unto *Richard Wedgwood* the father the summe of 100 markes mencionned in the condicion of the obligation, as in the bill verely untrulie is expressed, for the defendants sayen that they did not owe unto *Thomas* anie summe of money other then the *60l.* And that the obligation was made for the paymente of the *60l.* and the *6l. 13s. 4d.* reste of the 100 markes was put into the condicion onelie for thenterest and usurerie of the

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60*l.* untill the feaste of Sayncte Michaell as is declared in the obligacion. And so the defendants sayen that the obligacion is voyde in lawe by force of the statute in that case provided as they are informed by theyre learned Counsell in lawe, without that anie other matter in the said bill to be answered is true. All which matters the defendants are readie to averre and prove as this honorable Courte shall awarde and prayen &c.¹

R. CROMPTON.

The meaning of which is that the Wedgwoods, father and son, signed a bond on 20 May 1578 to pay 200 marks, or 120*l.*, on the 29 Sept. following unless before that they had transferred certain lands to Thos. Stenson: that, through Thomas Stenson's fault as they aver, the land was not transferred by that date: and that to avoid paying the penalty they proceeded to try to plead that the bond involved usury. They had only borrowed 60*l.* and they had to pay 120*l.* four months afterwards. Pleading usury, I take it, was much the same as pleading 'infancy' at the present time, —a discreditable though legal evasion. After this litigation it is needless to say that Richard Wedgwood III did not marry Anne Stevenson in 1587. He married Ellen Boothes, but not till 21 Sept. 1606.²

He was deacon of Biddulph in 1615³ and died in 1641 intestate, and the administration of his estate was granted to his widow.

¹ 1641, Administration of the estate of Richard Wedgwood of Biddulph granted to Ellen, his widow, of Moule side in Biddulph.

Surety. Thomas Wedgwood of Moule Side, husbandman.²

Richard Wedgwood III and Ellen (Boothes) had issue:—

1. RICHARD WEDGWOOD IV, *b.* 12 July 1607,³ *md.* 23 March 1635/6 his cousin Anne, daughter of William Wedgwood of Ellerton.⁴ He was Churchwarden of Biddulph in 1640,⁵ and died probably in the interval 1641-52 during which the Biddulph Registers are missing. I think he left no living heirs, but he and his wife Anne had issue:—

SUSANNAH, *bapt.* at Cheswardine 8 Jan. 1636/7,⁶ *burd.* 8 Feb. 1638/9.⁷

SOWDLEY WEDGWOOD, *bapt.* at Biddulph 6 Sept. 1640,⁸ *burd.* 21 Feb. 1641.⁹

¹ Chancery Bills and Answers. Elizabeth. S. 9. 25.

² Biddulph Registers.

³ Lichfield Wills.

⁴ Cheswardine Registers.

I believe Anne must have remarried the next surviving brother, Thomas Wedgwood of Mowle. This would at least explain satisfactorily the reference of Jane Wedgwood to 'my unkle Thomas Wedgwood.'¹

2. KATHERINE, *b.* 17 Aug. 1608.²

3. JOHN, *b.* 24 Dec. 1609,³ buried 1621.⁴

4. THOMAS WEDGWOOD of Mowle in Biddulph, *b.* 1 Jan. 1611,⁵ of whom below.

5. WILLIAM WEDGWOOD, *b.* 15 Oct. 1612,⁶ and was buried at Biddulph 22 Aug. 1658.⁷ He married Sarah. . . . , who was buried 13 June 1703,⁸ and left issue as shown on Chart Pedigree III. The Biddulph Registers have only been searched down to 1745, and it is possible that members bearing the family name might subsequently be found. It will be seen, however, that owing to an unfortunate moral lapse their title to the name would be very doubtful.

6. HENRY, *b.* 9 Ap. 1615. Is probably the Henry Wedgwood buried at Biddulph, 22 Feb. 1686/7.⁹

7. Thomas Wedgwood of Mowle in Biddulph. (1611-c. 1680)

This Thomas Wedgwood was bapt. 1 Jan. 1611 and was probably the ultimate heir of his father Richard Wedgwood III of Mowle in Biddulph. Perhaps he married his cousin Anne, coheiress and daughter of William Wedgwood of Ellerton and widow of his eldest brother Richard. She, or at least a widow Anne, survived him, and died in 1686. The administration of her estate among the Lichfield Wills is as follows:—¹

¹ *Ann Wedgwood of Biddulph, widow.*

26 Nov. 1686. Administration granted to *Thomas Cooke of Stoke on Trent*, the principal creditor of the deceased.

Surety, *Richard Beech of Carewswall; John Wedgwood, Dorothy Wedgwood and Ellen Wedgwood*, children of the deceased, having renounced.

¹ See p. 57.

² Biddulph Registers.

³ Lichfield Wills.

Witnesses to the renunciation, *John Sydebotham, Ric. Rooker, Wm. Mills.*
Inventory dated 23 Nov. 1686. Amount 35*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

Appraisers, *Ric. Rooker, Wm. Baker, John Adams.*¹

Thomas Wedgwood of Mowle and Anne (Wedgwood) his wife had issue:—

1. DOROTHY, *b.* 24 June 1661,¹ *md.* at Stoke, 27 Dec. 1686 Stephen Adams.²
2. THOMAS, *b.* 1 Dec. 1664,¹ probably dead in 1686.
3. JOHN WEDGWOOD, *b.* 17 Nov. 1666,¹ buried at Biddulph 2 Dec. 1710.¹ He had married Mary (Lowe ?) who predeceased him, and left a son William, *b.* 17 Feb. 1701/2,¹ an only child as is shown by the administration of his intestate estate.

¹ *John Wedgwood of Harrishay-head in Wolstanton.*

14 Dec. 1710. Administration granted to *Wm. Lowe of Old Rode in Astbury*, the guardian of *William Wedgwood*, the son of the deceased, a minor, who is above 7 and under 21 years old.

Sureties; *Ric. Podmore of Wolstanton*, yeoman, *Michael Gardiner* of the city of *Lichfield*, yeoman.

Inventory, dated 7 Dec. 1710. Amount 60*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Appraisers, *Francis Stonier, Paul Wardle.*²

If this William Wedgwood, the lineal heir male of the Wedgwoods of Biddulph, lived, he would quite probably settle in Cheshire near his mother's people, and might possibly be the ancestor of the Wedgwoods of Spurstow in Cheshire, see Chart Pedigree XVIII. Or, as his father had moved south to Harsisea-head, he may have drifted a little further south into the indistinguishable mass of the potting Wedgwoods of Burslem. There are to be found there in the 18th century a number of unidentified William Wedgwoods who would conceivably meet the case.

4. ANNE, *b.* 13 Feb. 1668,¹ probably dead in 1686.⁴
5. ELLEN, *b.* 4 Ap. 1670,¹ living 1686.⁴

6. Ralph Wedgwood of Biddulph (c. 1575-1622).

Ralph was probably the third son of Richard Wedgwood II of Mowle in Biddulph. At any rate a Ralph Wedgwood and

¹ Biddulph Registers.

² Stoke Registers.

³ Lichfield Wills.

⁴ Admon. Anne Wedgwood 1686.

wife Margreate are having children in Biddulph from 1599 to 1612. There he was buried 7 Ap. 1622,¹ and is described as 'husbond-man.'¹ His will is as follows:—

Ralph Wedgwood of the parish of *Wolstanton*.

Will dated 2 Ap. 1622.

To be buried in the Churchyard of *Biddulph*.

To *Thomas Wedgwood* my eldest son xiid.

To *Jone Howse* my eldest daughter xiid.

To *Jane Wedgwood* my second daughter xiid.

To *An Wedgwood* my daughter xiid.

To *Margaret Wedgwood* my daughter xiid.

To *Isbel Wedgwood* my youngest daughter xiid.

To *John Wedgwood* my yongest son xiid.

To *John Howse* my son in lawe xiid.

Residue to *Margreate Wedgwood* my wife, and appoints her sole Executrix.

Witnesses — *Thomas Wedgwood, John Boulton, Jane Boulton, Warber Coaton.*

Inventory — dated 26 Ap. 1622 — Amount 12*l.* 10*s.*

Appraisers — *Richard Podmore, Francis Turner* and *John Boulton*.

Proved by the sole Executrix 27 Mar. 1622/3.²

His widow Margreate was buried on 10 Feb. 1631/2,¹ and they had issue as shown on Chart Pedigree III.

6. William Wedgwood of Ellerton (1581-1644)

William, fifth son of Richard Wedgwood of Mowle in Biddulph by Margaret Boulton, was bapt. at Biddulph in Jan. 1581.¹ Like his younger brother Gilbert, he too married an heiress, Margaret the daughter of John Sowdley of Ellerton in Cheswardine. She was probably his second wife, for a William 'Weadgewoodde' and one Jane had a daughter Katherine baptized at Biddulph on 16 Feb. 1604/5.¹ The Sowdleys of Ellerton were an old Shropshire yeoman family who called themselves esquires and bore arms—per chevron. . . . 2 boars' or sows' heads in chief. These arms appear on the brass, erected to the memory of John Sowdley who died 4 Ap. 1610, which is now in Cheswardine Church. Very

¹ Biddulph Registers.

² Lichfield Wills.

soon after his death, John Sowdeley's daughter Margaret married William Wedgwood from Biddulph. He became churchwarden of Cheswardine in 1622¹ and was buried there 4 June 1644.¹ His widow was buried there ten years later 10 March 1653/4.¹

They left issue :—

1. A child buried 22 Feb. 1611/2.¹
2. Another child buried 13 Sep. 1613.¹
3. KATHERINE, *b.* 31 March 1615,¹ *md.* 8 May 1654 Adam Hynepaule of Eatfield (?)¹
4. ANN, *b.* 29 Mar. 1618,¹ *md.* 23 Mar. 1635/6 'Mr. Richard Wedgwood.'¹ This was Richard Wedgwood IV of Mowle in Biddulph. They had two children who died in their infancy, and then about 1646 Richard Wedgwood died, and she possibly married his younger brother Thomas Wedgwood of Mowle and was the mother of his children born 1661-1670.² If so she died in 1686,² and the administration of her estate is given on p. 53.
5. SOWDLEY WEDGWOOD, of Ellerton, gent., *b.* 8 Aug. 1619.¹ He married first Margaret, and had issue a daughter Margaret *b.* 2 Aug. 1640,¹ *d.* 23 Nov. 1640.¹

He married secondly one Anne, and died 2 May 1647.¹ His widow only survived him four months and died 6 Sept. 1647.¹

The administration of his estate is as follows :—

Sowdeley Wedgwood of Ellerton C^o Salop, Gent.

Administration granted to *Ann Wedgwood of Ellerton, Widow*, the Relict of the deceased.

Surety — *Laurence Tompson of Drayton in Hales, C^o Salop, Gent.*

Inventory dated 6 May 1647. Amount 274*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Appraisers — *Laur. Tompson, Gryffeth Chrich, John Wedgwood, Robt. Cooke and Griffith Smyth.*

Debts owing to *Willm Tilston, Richard Ellerton, Margery Freynd, Gilbt Vaughan, John Manchester, Gryffyth Crytch, Laurence Tomson, Thomas Peate, John Cooke of Sowdley and Goodman Floyd.*²

By his second wife Ann he had issue :—

ANNE, *b.* 14 Jan. 1643/4.¹

JOHN, *b.* 26 May 1645,¹ *d.* 4 Sept. 1645.¹

(?) CARIE, *b.* 6 Jan. 1646/7.¹

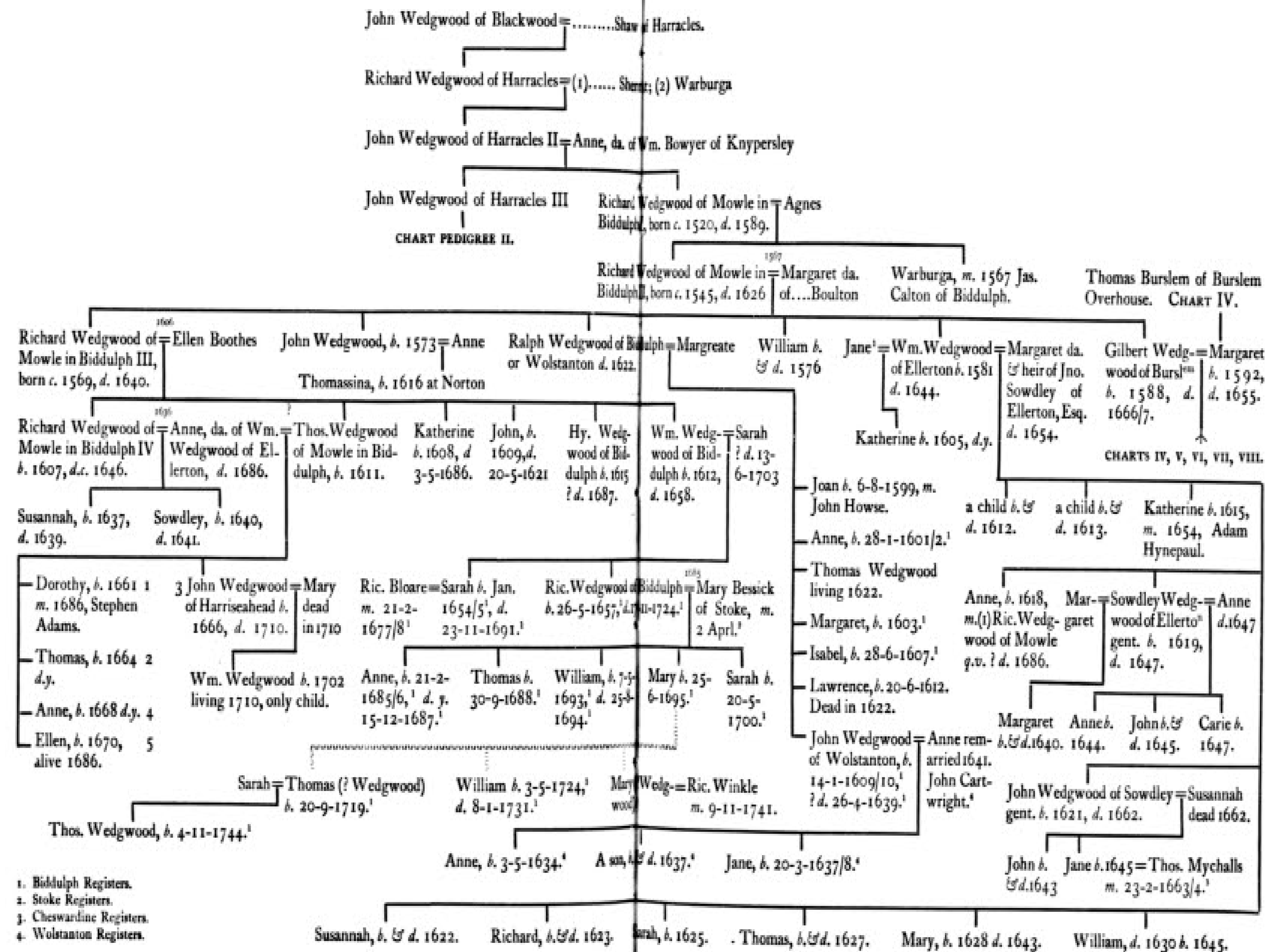
¹ Cheswardine Registers.

² Biddulph Registers.

³ Lichfield Wills.

CHART III.

WEDGWOODS OF BIDDULPH & CHESWARDINE.



1. Biddulph Registers.
2. Stoke Registers.
3. Cheswardine Registers.
4. Wolstanton Registers.

These children do not recur and probably all died young.

6. JOHN WEDGWOOD OF SOWDLEY, *b.* 4 March 1620/1.¹ He married one Susannah, and was buried 27 June 1662,¹ when administration was granted to his daughter Jane. This reads as follows :—

John Wedgwood of Sowdley, C^r Salop, Gent.

Administration granted to *Jane Wedgwood of Sowdley, C^r Salop, Spinster* the natural and lawful daughter of the deceased.

Surety—*John Cooke of Sowdley, husbandman.*

Inventory dated 1 July 1662.

Amount 33*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Appraisers—*John Badley, John Bould and Bartholomew Cooke.*

Debts owing by the Administratrix to *Mr. Samuel Clarke, John Haynes, Mr. Laurence Goldston, Mr. Laurence Tompson, John Steevenon, Mrs. Jane Felton, Thurston Astell, William Grynell, Andrew Bennett, my uncle Thomas Wedgwood, William Brayne, John Eaton, William Mougherry, Bartholomew Cooke and Mr. Richard Barker.*²

John Wedgwood and Susannah had issue :—

JOHN, *b.* 24 Aug. 1643,¹ *d.* 19 Dec. 1643.¹

JANE, *b.* 2 Mar. 1644/5,¹ *md.* 23 Feb. 1663/4.¹ Thomas Mychalls. Jane, when she spoke of the debt owing to 'my uncle Thomas Wedgwood,' had no uncle Thomas on her father's side. Her aunt Anne had, however, married in 1636 Richard Wedgwood of Biddulph. It is possible she referred to Richard's brother Thomas as her uncle, but it is more likely that this Anne had married again on Richard Wedgwood's death his younger brother Thomas, who would therefore, in 1662, be the real uncle of this Jane Wedgwood of Sowdley.

7. SUSANNAH, *b.* 2 June 1622,¹ *d.* 29 Aug. 1622.¹

8. RICHARD, *b.* 7 Dec. 1623,¹ *d.* 28 Dec. 1623.¹

9. SARAH, *b.* 13 Feb. 1624/5.¹

10. THOMAS, *b.* 16 Mar. 1626/7,¹ *d.* 18 Mar. 1626/7.¹

11. MARY, *b.* 23 Nov. 1628,¹ *d.* 22 June 1643.¹

12. WILLIAM, *b.* 4 March 1629/30,¹ *d.* 13 Jan. 1645/6.¹

¹ Cheswardine Registers.

² Lichfield Wills.

CHAPTER IV

THE BURSLEMS OF BURSLEM.

THAT fortunate entry in the Biddulph Register made on the 26 Nov. 1588—(and only one who knows the chance of 16th century Registers can really appreciate how lucky this entry is), by giving Gilbert Wedgwood's birth and parentage provides the connecting link between the Wedgwoods of Biddulph and the Wedgwoods of Burslem. For this Gilbert Wedgwood married one of the coheiresses of Thomas Burslem of Burslem.

As the Wedgwoods of Burslem are the heirs and continuers of the older family in Burslem—the Burslems of Dale Hall and Burslem Overhouse—and are identified with Burslem history, we may well go back a step and trace the early history of Burslem, and of the Burslem family and lands.

Burslem comes into Domesday Book,¹ but both the Burslems of Burslem in the Manor of Tunstall, and the coal mines there, find their first record in that same elaborate Audley Inquisition which started the Wedgwood family name in 1299.²

If the Tunstall Court Rolls could be found, no doubt the Burslems could be traced from that day to the time of wills and registers. As it is, only a few have escaped oblivion. We have a Simon and a William de Borwardesley in 1299, and, quoting from the Court Rolls, Ward in his *History of Stoke-on-Trent* mentions Thos. Burwadeslym (1416), John Burwardeslym (1427), Wyllm Burslem (1459), Thos. Burslem (1467).³

In 1464 John Harcourt of Ranton, Sheriff of Staffordshire, was suing his bailiffs, William and Thomas Burwaslem of Burwaslem,

¹ In 1086 Burslem was part of the fief of Robert de Stafford. How it came to be merged in the surrounding Audley Barony I do not know, but before the date of the Liber Niger (1166) it had

been severed from the Stafford fief.

² Inq. p. m. Thomas de Audley 1308, MS. P.R.O.

³ Ward's *Stoke* p. 194.

either for taxes collected and not paid in, or for a bond not duly liquidated.¹

The Manor of Tunstall, which included Burslem, was in 1392 divided among the coheirs of the ancient Lords of Audley. Two thirds continued to be vested in the new Touchet Audleys, and one third passed to the Lords Fitz Warren and afterwards to the Earls of Bath.² In 1577 George Touchet, Lord Audley, sold his portion of the Manor, his customary rents, perquisites of Court, feudal accidents &c. to Ralph Sneyd of Keele; and early in the 17th century the Earls of Bath sold their third share to Sir John Bowyer of Knypersley.

The Final Concord which transferred the Manor to the Sneyds is of interest as showing the size of Tunstall at the time. It is as follows:—

FINAL
CONCORD
1577 Between Ralph Sneyde, armiger, Compt., and George Touchett, otherwise Touchett, Lord Audley, and Lucy his wife and James Touchett, otherwise Awdley, armiger, Defts., of the Manor of Tunstall, with the appurtenances, and of 200 messuages, 100 cottages, 40 tofts, 4 mills, 300 gardens, 300 orchards, 1600 acres of land, 540 acres of meadow, 600 acres of pasture, 60 acres of wood, 100 acres of furze and heath, and 10*l.* of rent, in Tunstall, Chesterton and Awdeley. The Awdeleys remit all right to Sneyd and his heirs, for which Ralph Sneyd gave them 536*l.*³

As copyholders under the old Lords of Tunstall, the Burslem family built up considerable estates, and towards the end of the 16th century they held no less than 640 acres in Burslem, Oldcot and Wolstanton appurtenant to their capital messuages at Dale Hall, Oldcot Park House and the Overhouse of Burslem. Both Sneyd and Bowyer enfranchised all these copyhold lands soon after they acquired the manorial rights.

A consecutive pedigree of these Burslems begins with Thomas Burslem, who died in 1555.

1. Thomas Burslem I of Burslem (c. 1490-1555)

Between Audley and Betley, and on the borders of the two manors, lay "Bourchiers Wood," and the Earls of Bath, as Lords

¹ Staff. Cols. iv. N.S. 133.

² Staff. Cols. ix. N.S.

³ Staff. Cols. xiv. 190.

thereof, granted it to John Rowley of Oldcot Park in or about the year 1527 by Copy of the *Betley* Court Roll. About 10 years later they also granted it by Copy, this time of the *Audley* Court Roll, to Robert Cooper. Strained relationships naturally resulted, culminating in cross-suits before the Court of the Star Chamber.

Parts of these suits have survived, and indicate that the daughter and heiress of John Rowley of Oldcot Park married Thomas Burslem of Burslem. They show that John Rowley settled these lands at Bouchiers Wood on his two grandchildren John and Ellen Burslem. John Burslem, who must have been of age in 1542, secured in his lawsuits, by a diplomatic lease, the influential backing of Sir Henry Delves of Doddington.

It is quite possible that the widow Joan, mentioned hereafter in Thomas Burslem's will, was a second wife, and that John, Ellen and William were children by the first wife, the heiress of Oldcot Park, while the four unmarried children of the will were the issue of a second marriage.

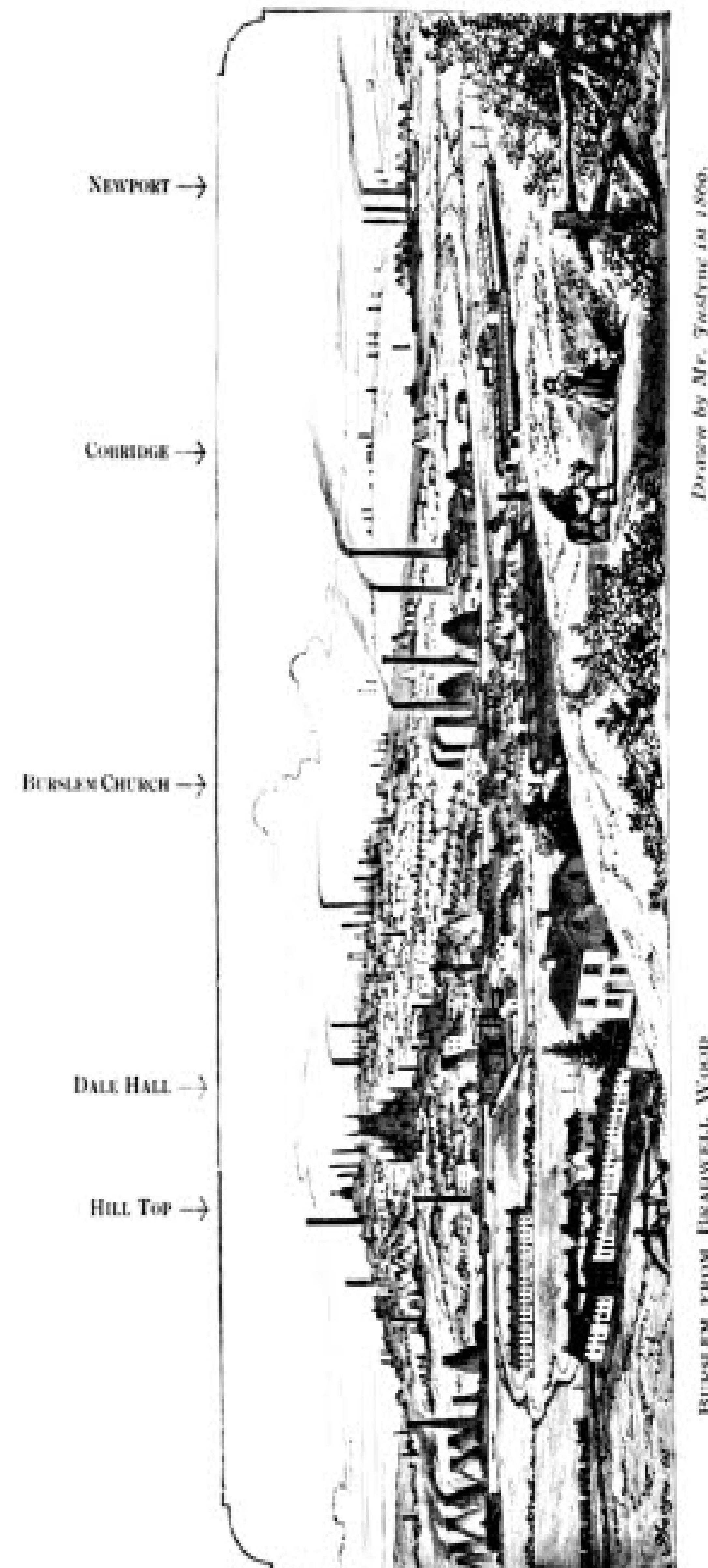
The Star Chamber Suits are as follows :—

To our most dread sovereing Lord the Kings Majesty.

... your orators John Burseley of Burseley, yeoman, and Ellen Burseley, sister of the said John, that whereas by the space of 16 years past and more they have been seized by Copy of Court Roll of the manor of Betley of a pasture called "the severall parke," and of "Windmylle feld," so it is now one William Couper, Robert Couper, Thomas Couper, George Audeley, &c. with other riotous and evil disposed persons, the 3rd of August (1542) at the "severall parke" in Bettley, riotously and defensively arrayed with swords staves bills and other weapons assembled and entered into the premises and expelled your orators, and beat one Ralph Holle in such wise that the said Ralph was by the space of three months in continual peril of death, and have since kept their unlawful possession.

The answer of William Couper.

... only devised by the complainants, and by the maintenance of Sir Harry Delves, to put the defendants to extreme vexation and costs. To the surmised riot, &c. he is not guilty. As to the entry he saith that in the term of St. Hillary last passed Sir Harry Delves, for the utter impoverishment of your orator and his bretheren, exhibited a bill of complaint in the Court of Chancery against him in which he surmised to have by lawful conveyance the right of John Bursselyn and Ellen in these premises. To which bill he Wm. Couper made answer, which is not yet



replied to by the said Sir Harry. Notwithstanding the said Sir Harry, not satisfying his malicious will . . . has caused John Burselyn and Ellen now to attempt this wrongful suit. . . . prays to be released . . . Elizabeth, Countess of Bath, was solely seized in her demesne as of freehold of lands . . . in the lordship of Audeley, whereof the "severall parke" and "Wynemyldefeld" were parcel, and she being solely seized, with the Earl of Bath next in reversion, about 3 years passed did demise and let the tenements to Robert Couper named in this bill, for his own life. By force whereof Robert Couper and William and Thomas, on Aug. 3, 1542, peaceably entered into the premises and occupied the same. Deft. is prepared to prove that the hurt and damage that Ralph Holle has sustained by the beating and wounding of the defendants was by the assault of the said Ralph and his accomplices and in defence.¹

But Robert Couper too had his suit against the Burslems, for here are the "Interrogatories" administered to them on his suit.

1. For what purpose John and Thomas Burslem and others came with force and arms into Bouchiers Wood the 25th March specified in the bill of complaint.
2. By whose commandment they went thither?
3. Whether there be but one Bouchiers Wood.
4. Whether it be parcel of the manor of Awdeley or Betley?
5. If of Betley, whether it be demesne or hath been time out of mind let by copy of court roll?
6. Whether the late Lord Fitzwarren demised it to defendant (Burslym) by Richard Snede,² steward of the manor of Betley?
7. Whether John Burslyn did ever sell &c. all or any part to Sir Harry Delves?
8. Whether John Burslyn did take out a subpoena against Wm. Couper for his wrongful vexation, knowing one other subpoena to be awarded against him before the purchase of his writ?

Thomas Burslyn of Burslyn sworn states:—

- 1 and 2. Denies that he entered with force of arms or in riotous manner, but says that at the feast of our Lady last past was 12 months, this deponent took in farm of John Burselyn, his son, one half of Bouchiers Wood, and about Mar. 25 sent Ric. Glover, his servant, and Wm. Burslyn, his son, to put his cattle into the said wood.

¹ Staff. Cols. x. N.S. p. 150-1, [Star Chamb. vol. viii, fol. 141, 2].

² Afterwards Recorder of and M.P. for Chester.

- 3, 4 and 5. Knows but one Bouchiers Wood, parcel of manor of Betley, let out by copy of court roll.
6. Ric. Snede did let Bouchiers wood to John Rowley of the Parke, father-in-law to this deponent, during the term of his life, and after his decease to John Burslyn and Ellen, his sister, children of the daughter of the said John Rowlyn, now wife to this deponent.
7. John Burslyn did let to Sir Henry Delves $\frac{1}{2}$ Bouchiers wood on a yearly rent.
8. He saith he hath sued out a subpoena.
John Burselyn of Burslyn sworn &c.
- 1 and 2. Denies any entry with force, but occupied the same in pasturing his cattle thereon.
- 3, 4, 5. Bouchers wood is one land, parcel of Betley and let by copy.
6. Ric. Snede, steward, did let it by copy to this deponents grand-father John Rowlyn, during the term of his life, the lives of this deponent and Ellen his sister.
7. Confesses that he did let a portion to Sir Henry Delvys.
8. Hath sued out 2 subpoenas against Wm. Couper upon just cause.
Thos. Alleyne of Bouchers Wood sworn &c.
- 1 and 2. Is tenant to John Burselyn within Bouchers wood. Entered not by force.¹
cetera desunt.

Thomas Burslem of Burslem was therefor, in 1542, married to a daughter and probably an heiress of John Rowley of the Park, (almost certainly Oldcot Park), and was father by her of three grown up children,—John, William and Ellen.

He occurs in the Court Rolls in 1520,² and he died in 1555.³ His will given below is interesting, both because his position entitled him to be buried in the Chancel of Burslem Chapel, and for the detailed valuation of his farming stock. His three books, his apparel, woolen and linen, worth 13s. 4d. make one almost regret that the Inventory is not in still greater detail.

In dei noie Ame the xiiij day of Marche in the yere of or Lorde God mccccliiii Thomas burslem of burslem seke in body and hoolle of memore make my last Wyll and Testament in thys man and forme fowloynge. In prmis I bequethe mysowlle unto God Almyghty Or Lady sente Mare and unto all the hooly cupanye of heven and my body to be buried wtin

¹ Staff. Hist. Cols. x. N.S. 167-9.

² Lichfield Wills.

³ Ward, *Stoke*, p. 194.

the hee chancel of burslem. Itm I gyff and bequeith toward the bying of a cowope iiij. iiiid. Itm I doo gyff *John burslem* my eldest son and heyre a weeting fawte a malte qwhyche a cowfer and a tubbe stoone. Itm the resydue of my goodes my bequestes and dettes payde and I browghte howme of the hoolle I wyll and gyff all the rest of my goodes my bequestes and dettes payde (*sic*) the iiith parte unto *Jhan burslem* my wyff and the rest of my goodes unto my iiiith chyldre now unmaryd. Itm I gyff the iiiith parte of a coollemyne callt the grete Rooe unto *Jhan burslem* my wyff and *Wyllm burslem* my yowngre sone theyfor to occupye and to have hyt equally betwyx them duryng my wyffes lyff and after her decesse, then I wyll and gyff my forsaid iiiith pte of the myne unto *Willem burslem* my yowngre son to hym and hys assynges for evr. Itm I costytute and make my trewe and lafull executors *Jhan burslem* my wyff, *John burslem* and *Wyllm burslem* my sonnes and *Roger Machyn* of Pencle. Itm I make my overseers *Wyllm burne* of Chelle and *Sr Thomas Tunstall* my gostely fadr they for to see that thys my laste wyll perforet and done acording to the helthe of my sowlle thes beyng wytnes, *Sr thomas Tunstall*, *Ryc. burne* and *George Danyell* wt other moo &c. the day and yere beforesayd. Md dettes owghyng unto me. In pmis *John burslem* 3l. 7s. 4d. Itm apon anoder pte 20s. Itm *Thomas Bothe* of Pencle 1l. 3s. 4d. Itm *Thomas burne* of Chelle heethe 7s. Itm *Nycholaus cockeson* 3s. 4d. Itm *Jhanus Colclough* of brerhurst the on halfe of ijth bloomes and a styecche. Itm *Roger Machyn* of Pencle a certen sune of money the qwhyche I doo bequeth and gyff hyt unto *Wyllm Machyn* hys son. Itm *John byrchye* of ye newe cassyll ijs. Itm Md dettes that I doo owghe—unto *Ryc. Danyell* the eldr xxiiij.

Jhe Ame

the xvth day of May Ano Dni mccccclv, Md that thys is the trewe Inventorie of the goodes of *Thomas Burslem* of burslem late decessed prsed by *Wyllm burne* of chelle, *John Burslem*, *Peter Untwyn* of burslem.

In pmis vi oxon pryc viiijl.
Itm xii keyne and heyfferes pc. xiiijl.
Itm ix calves pc iijl.
Itm ix twynters pryc. iiiijl.
Itm ii mares and a twynter colte pc. iijl.
Itm xviii scheepe pryc il. iij.
Itm vi swyene pc viij. viiijl.
Itm gaces and pullen prce xld.
Itm on fether bedde prc. xxx.
Itm other iii matras beddes coverlettes, blankettes, twyll,

sheetes and other sheetes and bolstars to them belongyng. xxi.
Itm v pottes prys xiiij. iiiid.
Itm vi pannes more and laesse and ii skelletes pryc. xxviij.
Itm ix peuter dysches, v smalle vessels, xii coterfethes, v
sacers prce xiiij. iiiid.
Itm ii chaffyng dysses, iii chanlars, iii masslyn bassyns prce vi.
Itm ii cowfers and a malte qwhyche xld.
Itm iii cowmpes and v lowmes vi.
Itm ii bordes, a forme, ii trecylles xxd.
Itm iii cheeres and iii stooles viiijl.
Itm iii towelles, iii quyschyns iij.
Itm salte beyff and bacon at rooff. xj.
Itm carne in the barne viij. viiijl.
Itm carne apon the grond xxi.
Itm on brooche, a peyr of tonges xxd.
Itm iii twyll bagges prc. iij.
Itm iii bowkes, on salte, xii trenchers and xii trene dysses. xiiij.
Itm on plogghe, iii yowkes, on peyre of harroyes and hyren
cheenes xld.
Itm hys aparell woollen and lynnyn xiiij. iiiid.
Itm on tubbe stone prc viiijl.
Itm on borde cloothe, a doycer and on banker cloothe iij.
Itm on pykeforke, on spade, on shoole and on mattocke pryc. xld.
Summa totalis. xxxviijl. iij. viij.

proved 16 May 1555.

Thomas Burslem and Joan (Rowley), who survived him, left issue :—

1. JOHN BURSLEM, born. c. 1520, of whom hereafter.
2. WILLIAM, the younger son of the two.
3. ELLEN, living unmarried and probably of age 1542.
4. 5. 6. 7. Four other children under age in 1555.

2. John Burslem of Burslem (c. 1520-1596)

He is named as son and heir in Thomas Burslem's will. In the Subsidy Roll of 1563 he is mentioned as being taxed 2s. 8d. on 20s. worth of land. Thirteen others are taxed on their land in Tunstall Court, but of course the valuation of the land was purely formal. William Sneyd, as became a Knight, was taxed on 30s.

worth of land. The others are as follows. William Burne and John Rowley of Ridgway on 2*l.* of land each: John Burslem, William Rowley, Roger Drakford, Thomas Turner, Ralph Slade, James Rowley, William Unwyn, Ralph Keling, John Colclough and Geoffrey Rowley on 1*l.* of land each: while Hugh Smyth, Thomas Adams, Nicholas Adams, Richard Tunstall, John Caulton, William Radwood, and Richard Colclough are taxed on their goods. These are all names familiar as jurors of Tunstall Court on the previously quoted Rolls.¹

On 10 Sept. 1561 John Burslem, being foreman of the jury, and 14 other jurors testify that Thomas Rowley of Burslem is dead, and that by his will dated 17 May 1561, he gave to his son John Rowley his lease of the Great Rowe Coal Mine. And to this John Sneyd put his seal.²

Among the pleadings in the Duchy of Lancaster for 1564 we find John Hitchcocke and Henry Meere suing John Burslem and Thomas Doxey, claiming by surrender from Margaret Sutton, for fines and services by the custom of the Manor of Newcastle.³

The next reference to him occurs in what is probably a settlement of the Oldcot Park property on the marriage of Thomas Burslem II.

FINAL
CONCORD
1574 Between Andrew Bowyer (of Stonilow) and Joan his wife and John Burslem, Compts. and John Martyn and Margaret his wife, Defts., of a messuage, a barn, an orchard, a garden, 40 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture and 4 acres of wood, in Oldcote and Ulstanston. The Martyns remit all right to the Compts., and the heirs of John Burslem, for which the Compts. gave them 40*l.*⁴

In this same year, 1574, that testimony of his about Thomas Rowley's will, given 13 years before, got John Burslem into serious trouble. He was appealed for felonious forgery by Thomas Frewen and Ellen his wife. Ellen Frewen and her sister Margaret Rowley were daughters and coheirs of Thomas Rowley son and heir of Hugh, son and heir of the Thomas Rowley who died in 1561. These coheirresses appealed John Burslem for forging on 10 Nov. 1568 a deed, whereby Thomas Rowley transferred the Blackpark in Oldcot and 60 statute acres to his *second* son John Rowley. The

¹ Ward's *Stoke*, App. xxiv.

² Tunstall Court Rolls, Wedgwood MSS.

³ Pleadings in Duchy of Lancs. P.R.O.

⁴ Staff. Cols. xiv, 165.

case came on for trial at the old Bailey, and judgment was given on 20 Nov. 1574. John Burslem was found not guilty, and Thomas and Ellen Frewen were amerced.¹ If he had been found guilty of this charge, all these Burslem lands would have escheated to the Crown and there would have been no subsequent history of this family to write.

The Inventory of John Burslem's goods taken after his death shows him to have been, like his father, a substantial yeoman. He lived at Dale Hall, but his descendants moved soon after his death to the Overhouse on the top of Burslem Bank. Dale Hall was probably delapidated before 1619, when we read of the "toft" called Dale Hall. 'Toft' is generally the term used to describe the site of an old messuage.

Only the name of Dale Hall survives to present time. The house stood, by repute, south-east of St. Paul's Church, near Lyndhurst Street. No vestige remains, but some fish-ponds were still extant in 1840 in the old valley, now filled up, known as Dale Hall, on the North side of the main road from Burslem to Longport and Wolstanton. The Wedgwoods sold part of the Dale Hall estate in 1720 to the Bournes, and St. Paul's Church is on another part of the same estate.²

John Burslem of Dale Hall died in 1596. By his will, proved 8 Jan. 1596/7, we see that he left a widow Margaret and two sons.

1. THOMAS BURSLEM of Burslem, born. c. 1545, of whom hereafter.
2. WILLIAM, *m.* Agnes. . . .

The only record of John Burslem's will that can now be found at Lichfield is the entry in the Act Book:— 7 Jan. 1596/7, John Burslem of Burslem, will proved by Thomas Burslem and William Burslem the sons, reserving power for William Allen.³ But Ward gives the Inventory of his goods, which is remarkable for the enormous rise in the value of farming stock since Thomas Burslem's inventory was taken in 1555. The Inventory is as follows:—

A treve and lawfull Inventorie of all the Goods and Chattels moveable and unmoveable of *John Bursleme* of the pishe of Bursleme late deceased taken and praised the xxiiij dayes of Novemb. Anno Regni Reginae Eliza-

¹ Ward's *Stoke*, App. xvi.

² Ward's *Stoke*, p. 188.

³ Lichfield Wills.

beth Tricessimo nono, by these psons hereafter subscribed—*Willm Burne, Anthony Beeche, Richd Burne, and Willm Burne*, Praysers.

Four Oxen	xvij. xijjs. iijjd.
Sixe Kyen.	xijl. xvjs. viijjd.
Three Twintes	iiijl. xijjs. iijjd.
Sixe Calves	iiijl. xijjs. iijjd.
One beast to be devyded.	xxs.
Two mares	vi. vis. viijjd.
Three Swyne	xxiiijjs.
One Sheepe	iiijjs.
Corn in the Barne	xl.
Hey in the Barne	xl.
One Wayne	xxs.
Another Wayne, with Yokes, Ploughe, Harrowes and othr Husbandry ware	xxvjs. viijjd.
All Brasse and Peuter.	xs.
All Yron ware	vjs. viijjd.
Coffers, Bordes, Formes and Tressells	vjs.
All Trein ware	iiijjs.
All Beddinge	xxs.
In Corne upon the Earthe	iiijl. vis. viijjd.
Certayne paynted Clothes	ijs.
His apparel belonging to his bodye	xxs.
The Total Sume.	lxj. xijjs. iijjd.

Exhit. Lich. octavo die Jan. Ao. Dni. secundum computae. Ec. Ang. 1596.¹

3. Thomas Burslem of Burslem Overhouse. (c. 1545-1619).

Thomas Burslem II lived at Burslem Overhouse and married one Joyce. The following fine shows that her father's name was probably Tunstall.

FINAL
CONCORD
1 MAY 1584
Between William Stonehewer, Comp. and Henry Adderley and Joan his wife, Anthony Beech and Anne his wife, Thomas Burslem and Joyce his wife, and Margaret Tunstall, Deft. of 4/5ths of a messuage and lands

¹ Ward's *Stoke*, App. xvii.

in Madeley. The Defts. acknowledge the right to be in Stonehewer and his heirs, for which Stonehewer gave them 40l.¹

He seems to have lived, and his widow after him, at the Parke House, Oldcot, while his eldest son, Thomas Burslem III, lived at Burslem Overhouse. His will is dated 4 Feb. 1617/8, and the Inventory of his goods was taken on 8 May 1619. It is preserved at Lichfield, and the following is an abstract:—

Thomas Burslem of the Parke House, pch of Wolstanton, Co. Staffs.

Will dated 4 Feb. 1617/8; proved 28 May 1619.

To be burried in the parish Church of *Wolstanton*.

To my eldest son, *Thomas Burslem*, and to *Robert Burslem* and *John Burslem*, two of my younger sons, twelve pence each.

To *Elizabeth Kent*, *Joyce Milnes* and *Margrett Macclesfield*, my three eldest daughters, 12 pence each.

To *Richard Burslem*, another of my younger sons, 20l.

To *William Burslem*, another of my younger sons, 20l.

To *Catherine Burslem*, one of my youngest daughters, 50l.

To my youngest daughter *Marie Burslem*, 50l.

Residue to *Joyse Burslem*, my wife.

To *Robert Burslem* aforesaid, a piece of land called *Armitage*, lying in the Manor of *Newcastle*, he paying all chief rents due to the King.

Executors—*Joyce* my wife and *Robert* my son.

Overseers—*Henrie Stevenson*, Vicar of *Wolstanton*, and *Anthony Beech* of *Great Chell*.

Witnesses—*Henrie Stevenson*, *Edward Ley*, *Anthony Beech* and *John Rowley* of *Gilbank*.

Inventory dated 8 May 1619. Amount 188l. 13s. od.

Appraisers—*Ralph Adderley*, *William Bourne*, *John Burslem* and *James Beeche*.

Proved by *Joyce Burslem*, the other executor renounced.²

Thomas Burslem and Joyce (Tunstall) had issue:—

1. THOMAS BURSLEM III of Burslem Overhouse, born c. 1565—of whom hereafter.
2. ELIZABETH, m. before 1618 to Thomas Kent.
3. JOYCE, m. before 1618 to John Milles.
4. MARGARET, m. before 1618 toMacclesfield.
5. ROBERT, m. 1591 Ellen....., inherited the Armitage in Wolstanton from his father in 1619. In the subsequent division of

¹ Staff. Cols. xv. 154.

² Lichfield Wills.

that Thomas Burslem III settled his portion (probably by virtue of the above quoted bond) on the recent marriage of his younger daughter, but with remainder over to his right heirs in default of issue from his younger daughter.

Articles of Agreement—1 June 1616, between Thomas Burslem of Burslem, yeoman, William Colclough of Grays Inn, gent, and Katherine his wife of the 1st part; and Robert Burslem of the Park Ho., yeoman, and Joyce his mother of the 2nd part: The 2nd parties agree to take the Oldcott property, 84 acres; the 1st parties to take the Overhouse in Burslem, 240 acres, and the Hayes in Oldcott and Ramscliff, and the Harmitage in Wolstanton &c.—signed Robert Burslem, Joyce Burslem; witness—Richard Bowyer, Ralf Adderley, William Bourne, John Rowley, John Burslem, Anthony Beech.¹

Conveyance by indenture—2 March 1620—Wm. Colclough of Burslem, gent, conveys to trustees; viz. Sir Thomas Colclough of Tintern, Bart., Richard Bowyer of Milwich, Wm. Bourne of Ewetree; the Overhouse, Dale Hall, 3 cottages and 240 acres of land in trust for himself and wife and heirs, or in default to the heirs of Katherine, or in default to the right heirs of Thomas Burslem.

[Sealed with a chough or an eagle displayed.]¹

Thus the Overhouse property was entailed on the Colcloughs with reversion to the Wedgwoods. But an immediate life interest was given in part of the property to Gilbert and Margaret Wedgwood, with a reversion over that part to their heir Burslem Wedgwood as is shown by the following tripartite indenture, 14 March 1620.

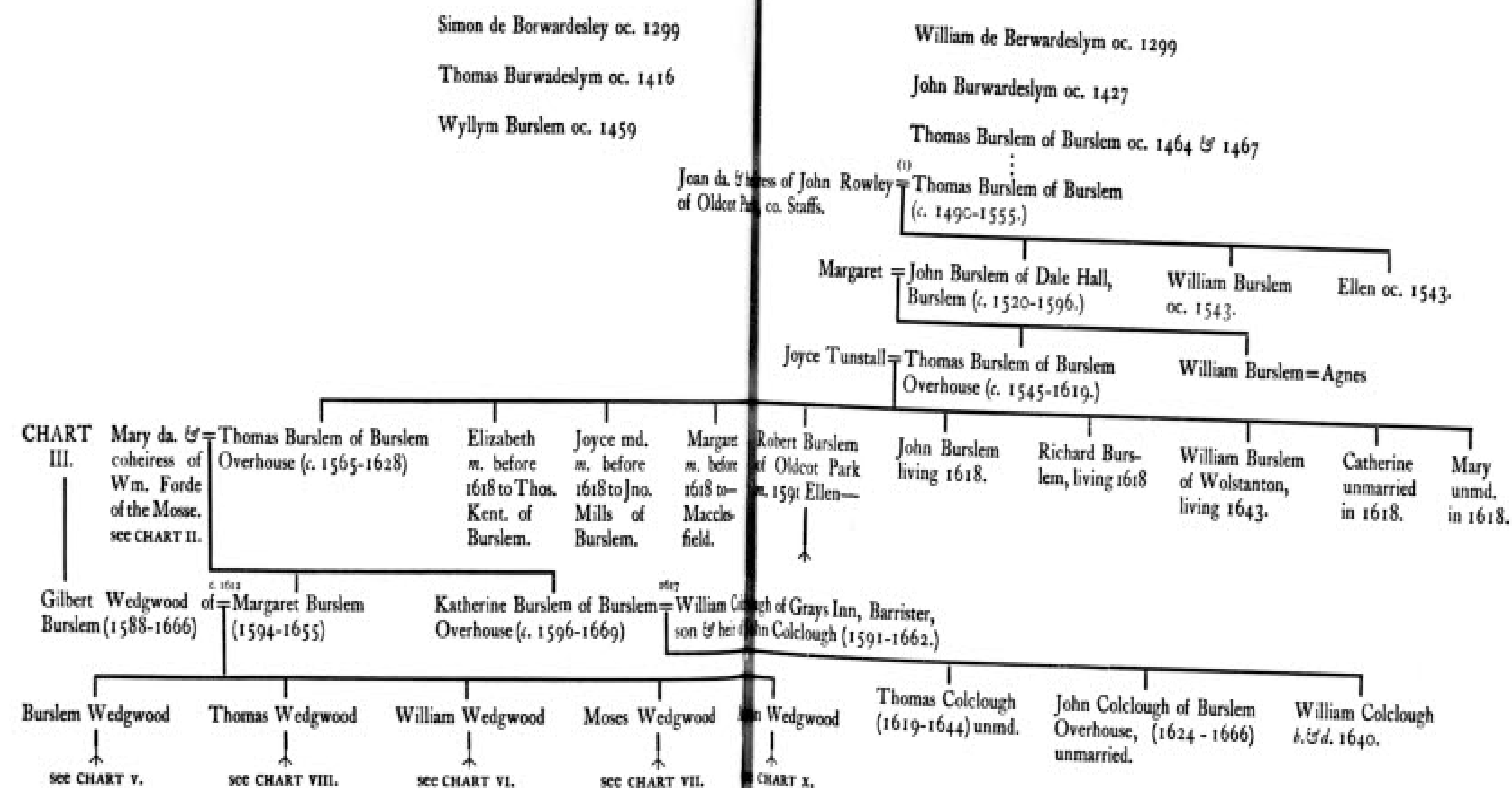
Between Thomas Burslem, Wm. Colclough and Katherine his wife on 1st part; Gilbert Wedgwood and Margaret his wife and Burslem their son and heir on 2nd part; Francis Bowyer, gent. on 3rd part. The 1st parties covenant with the third parties to settle two messuages with appurtenances in Burslem.... and the Dale Hall furlong &c..... to the use of Gilbert Wedgwood and Margaret his wife with remainder after the decease of the survivor of them to Burslem Wedgwood and the heirs of his body, in default to the right heirs of Margaret, in default to the right heirs of Thomas Burslem.²

This last agreement, of which we have only a quotation in the "Brief" for the Defendants (Wedgwoods) against the heir at

¹ Original Deed, Wedgwood MSS. 1678; Wedgwood MSS.

² Orig. Brief. '*Wood v. Wedgwood*'

CHART IV. BURSLEMS OF BURSLEM.



law of William Colclough, presumably went on to settle the life interest and reversion of the main Overhouse property on the Colcloughs and their heirs, both settlements being under conditions which, unfortunately, are not specified.

Two further fines completely legalise the transactions relative to the division and descent of the Burslem estates.

Between Robert Burslem, Comp. and Thomas Burslem and Wm. Colclough and Katherine his wife, Defts, as to a messuage and 84 acres (total) in Olcott, Tunstall and Wolstanton.

FINAL
CONCORD
12 June
1620

The defendants remit all right to Robert Burslem and heirs, for which he gives them 100*l*.¹

Between William Colclough, gent., Complainant, and Robert Burslem, John Burslem, Wm. Burslem, Thomas Burslem, Thomas Telwright and Joyce Burslem, widow, deforciant of two messuages, 3 cottages, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood and heath and appurtenances, in Tunstall, Burslem and Sneyd. As to which an action had been commenced in the same court between them. The Deforciant now recognise the right to be in Wm. Colclough of the gift the Deforciant, to be held of them and their heirs to Wm. and his heirs for ever. And the deforciant grant for them and their heirs that Robert shall warrant the same to Wm. Colclough against all the Deforciant and their heirs. And for this recognition grant and warranty Wm. Colclough gives to the Deforciant 260*l*.²

FINAL
CONCORD
12 June
1620

The original of this Fine, the first transfer of the Overhouse, is in the Museum at Etruria. It looks like a *bona fide* sale of the Overhouse property to William Colclough, and a transfer moreover which would definitely exclude anyone claiming through the Burslems hereafter, as Gilbert Wedgwood and Margaret his wife might try to do.

It nullifies, in fact, the tripartite indenture of the 14 March of the same year. Neither of the co-heiresses of Burslem,—Margaret Wedgwood and Katherine Colclough—is mentioned at all, and all the Burslem brothers *are* mentioned as parties to the sale and to warrant the transfer also. On the extinction of the heirs of William Colclough in 1669, Burslem Wedgwood seems to have been supposed to have some claim on the premises as reversionary heir of Thomas Burslem. This claim, an imaginary one so far as we can now judge, was provided against by special

¹ Staff. Cols vii. N. S. 215.

² Original Fine. Wedgwood MSS.

provisions in Mrs. Colclough's will (1669), by which she in fact bequeathed the Overhouse estate to the second son, Thomas Wedgwood. She made the other bequests to Burslem Wedgwood conditional on the quiet possession of Thomas Wedgwood and others.

Thomas Burslem seems to have continued to live at the Overhouse with his daughter Katherine and his son-in-law. He died in the winter of 1627-8. His will, dated 10 Nov. is as follows :—

In the name of God Ame. : the tenth day of Nov., ano Dom. 1627, I *Thomas Burslem* of *Burslem* in the countie of Stafford gent. make and ordaine thys my last will and testam. as ffolloweth. · Imprimis I give and bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty god my Creator and maker and Jesus Christ my meifull redeemer and savior by whose onelie passion and meritts I surely trust to have free remission of all my sinnes and my bodie to Earth and dissolution undoubtedly trustinge that in the last and great daie of the Lorde it shall by the unspeakable power of god be raised againe and permitted to my bodie to live with him in Joie everlastinge.

Item I give to my daughter *Katherens* eldest sonne *Thomas Colclough* my great Staune trough, my p....., and my table standinge in the hall of my dwellinge house, and one waynskott coffer and one great spitt. Item I give to *Burslem Wedgwood* my daughter *Margarets* eldest sonne, my two best waynes, my two draught yokes and my Coppyoake, my two gabarts and my lesser spitt, also my three draught chaynes, and two great Caffers.

Item I give to my sister *Kent* tenne shillings, Item I give to my godsonne *Thoms Adams* sonne of *Thoms Adams* 2*l*.

Item I give to my sister *Milles* 10*l*. and to evrie of her children 10*l*. apeece.

Item I give to *Willm Wedgwoode* my daughter *Margreates* sonne one brasse panne and 13*s*. 4*d*. in money.

Item I give the rest of my said daughters children not afore mented 10*l*. a peece.

Item I give to evrie one of my four servants 12*d*. a peece.

Item I give to my godsonne *Thoms Dennell* 2*s*. 6*d*.

Item I give and bequeath, my debts first paid, and legacies aforesaid, and funeral expenses discharged : the one half of all the rest and residue of my goodes cattels and household stuffe and all other my psonall Chattels and movable goodes whatever, to *Mary* my lovinge wyffe and to my said daughter *Catheren* equallie to be devided between them. And the other half of all my said goodes Cattels household stuffe and psonall Chat-

tells and movable goodes whatever I give and bequeath to my said daughter *Margaret Wedgwood*.

And to see this my last will and testament well and accordinge to my true meaninge pformed I make and ordaine my sonnes-in-lawes *Willm Colclough*, gent. and *Gilbert Wedgwood* my lawfull executors.

And *ffrancis Bowyer* my kinsman, and my brother-in-lawes *Thoms Kent* and *John Mills* ourseers of this my last will. In wittness herof I have herto put my hand and seale.

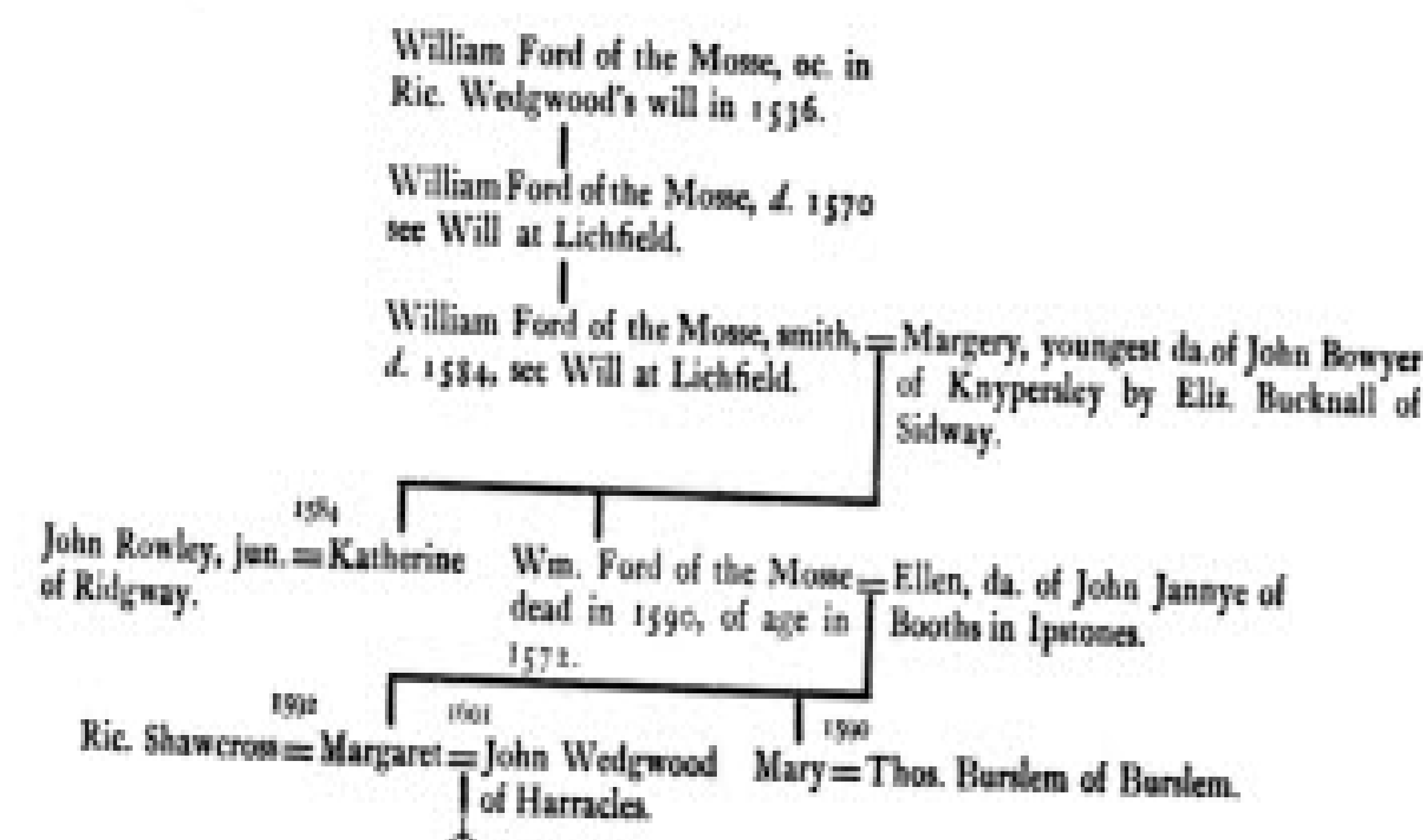
signed *Thomas Burslem*

in the prse of—*fra. Bowyer, Thomas Kent, John Milnes, Thomas Adams*. Proved 4 July 1628.¹

¹ Contemp. Copy, Wedgwood MSS.

NOTE ON THE FORD FAMILY

Sleigh, in his *History of the Parish of Leek*, gives an elaborate pedigree of Ford of Ford Green and of the Mosse,—back to Henricus de Forda of 1241. This "Henricus de Forda" was however in actual fact of Ford in Onecot, and had nothing to do with the ford over the Trent at Ford Green. Elsewhere also this pedigree is too anxious to please. There was probably some connection between the Fords of the Mosse in Endon and the Fords of Ford Green, but I do not know when or how, and Sleigh at least is certainly wrong. The Fords of the Mosse were distinct from those of Ford Green as early as 1536, though Sleigh makes the first Ford of the Mosse marry in 1565, two generations later. The real pedigree of the ancestors of Mrs. Thomas Burslem is as follows :—



A William Ford of Ford Green died in 1557, and, in his will, desires to be buried in Norton Church. William Ford of the Mosse, d. 1584, desires to be buried by his father in St. Edward's at Leek, an accidental but conclusive proof that Sleigh is wrong in making the former the father of the latter.

CHAPTER V

THE COLCLOUGHS OF BURSLEM

BEFORE Gilbert Wedgwood and his progeny take their place in their Burslem property and in this history, we must first dispose of the Colcloughs of Burslem, through whom the whole of the Wedgwoods' estates in Burslem and even their inheritance as potters seem to have passed.

Katherine (Burslem) Colclough of Burslem.
(c. 1596-1669.)

Katherine Burslem, the 2nd coheiress of Thomas Burslem III, married in (?) 1617 William Colclough of Grays Inn, Barrister-at-law. He already owned land in the district and was descended of a long line of Members of Parliament and Mayors of Newcastle-under-Lyme. His branch of the Colclough family bore Arms, according to the Visitations of 1614 and 1663,¹ "Argent, 5 eagles displayed in cross, sable, charged for difference with a canton gules." These Arms and their crest, an eagle displayed, are preserved on the seals of many of these 17th century documents among the Wedgwood MSS.

Mr. Colclough died 28 Oct. 1662,² aged 71, and by his wife Katherine had issue :—

1. THOMAS, eldest son and heir, aged 22 in 1641,³ died 21 March 1644.³
2. JOHN COLCLOUGH, aged 40 in 1664,¹ died 14 Feb. 1666,³ unmarried.
3. WILLIAM, *b.* 7 Jan. 1640,² bur. 4 Ap. 1640.²

¹ Staff. Cols. v, pt. 2, p. 88.

² Burslem Registers.

³ Brief 'Mainwaring v. Shaw' 1641, Wedgwood MSS.

Both John Colclough and his father William acquired great estates in land and mines. They were the first to exploit commercially the coal mines of Burslem, Sneyd, Tunstall and Biddulph. The draining of one of their mines in Burslem and Sneyd "by a great sough or gutter" cost 600*l*.¹

The "answer" of Thomas Bailey, to the Wedgwoods' petition in Chancery as to the title to the Great Rowe and the Small Rowe Coal mines, written in 1681, has this account of John Colclough:—

"The defendants believe that though hee (John Colclough) was a great and rich man and very wise, and had many and great friends and converted a great part of the coales soe gotten to his owne use, yet he.."²

And of his father, William Colclough, Coroner for the County, another witness, Timothy Edge of Horton, Esq., testifies in 1678:—"that he was appointed a commissioned arbitrator, and accounted a very honest gentleman."³ Both the documents are given in the Appendix.

John Colclough fell sick in the begining of 1666, whereupon he vested his and his mother's property in trustees, as shown by the following conveyances. He then made his will and died within the month on 14 Feb. 1666.⁴

Indenture. 12 Jan. 1666. Katherine Colclough of Burslem, widow, conveys to John Colclough, her son and heir, her life interest in the Overhouse where they now inhabit, Dale Hall, Burslem Wedgwood's house in Burslem where Burslem Wedgwood and his mother now dwell, 2 cottages in Burslem and certain lands—the Hayes, Brownhills &c. Wittness—Wil. Parker, Tim. Edge, Thos. Bagnall sen., Robt. Croxton, Geo. Forde, Thos. Hamersley, James Haddocke.⁵

Indenture. 16 Jan. 1666. John Colclough of Burslem, gent., conveys to trustees—Wm. Lawton of Lawton, Esq., Wm. Parker of Parkhall, Esq., and Tim. Edge of Horton, Esq.,—the same properties.⁶

Indenture. 19. Jan. 1666. Katherine and John Colclough deliver seisin of the property to the trustees, which property totals 556 acres, signed John Colclough, Katherine Colclough her mark.⁷

¹ Brief '*Wood v. Wedgwood*' 1678, Wedgwood MSS.
Wedgwood MSS.

² Burslem Registers.

³ Brief '*Wedgwood v. Bailey*' 1681, 'Orig. Deed, Wedgwood MSS.

Each of these deeds is sealed with the Colclough Arms in very good preservation.

John Colclough's will, which was of the greatest importance to the Wedgwood family, was signed on Jan. 20 1666 and—abstracted—is as follows:—¹



To my cozen John Colclough of Biddulph, Biddulph House in Biddulph, which he now holdeth of me. Provided that he pay—

To my couzen Ellen Weaver of Newcastle 4*l*. a year for life, and
To my couzen Alice Beech, sister of the said Ellen, 2*l*. a year for life, and
To my couzen Ursulah Boughey, another sister, 2*l*. a year for life, and
To John Colclough, son of my couzen Richard Colclough, deceased, 10*l*.
To my Executors and worthie friends Wm. Lawton of Lawton, Esq., (*) ; Wm. Parker of Parkhall, gent. (*) ; Timothy Edge of Horton, gent. (*) ; upon trust, to my mother for life, and then to raise 400*l*.

Broadfield House in Ramscliffe and Olcott in the tenure of Wm. Rowley.
Four cottages with appurtenances in Ramscliffe and Olcott in tenure of Randle Whytall, Robt. Blore, Wm. Machin and Thos. Harrison.

The Crosse Crofts in Burslem, which my father bought of Thomas Telright.
A meadow in Burslem which he bought of Thos. Bailey.

The closes in Burslem, called Xestow fields, little Elgwabe, Hilch croft, anciently part of the inheritance of John Crockett of Burslem, and were by me purchased of Thos Adams, John Adams and Katherine Adams.

Which 400*l*. is to be paid—

To William Lawton Esq. 20*l*.

To Mrs. Lawton his wife, 10*l*.

To Mrs. Hester Lawton his daughter, 20*l*.

To every other of his children 10*l*. apiece.

To my couzen Thomas Wedgwood, sonne of William Wedgwood, 50*l*.

To my noble friend and kinsman Sir Caesar Colclough, Bart., 20*l*. (then M.P. for Newcastle).

To dame ffrances, wife of Sir Caesar, 20*l*.

To the childern of Sir Caesar 60*l*. to be divided amongst them.

To James Carledge of Burslem, husbondman, 2*l*. a year for life.

To my couzen John Wood of Kidcrew, 2*l*. 10*s*.

To my tennt Wm. Dickenson, 2*l*. 10*s*.

To my tennt Wm. Rowley of Broadfields, 2*l*. 10*s*.

¹ Copy in Wedgwood MSS.

(*), (*), (*), See end of Chapter.

To *Robt. Blore* and *Wm. Machin* my tennts, 2*l.* 10*s.* apiece.
 To my couzen *George Forde*, 5*l.*
 To my couzen *Samuel Bagnall*, 2*l.*
 To my couzen *Thomas Wedgwood* of the *Churchyard House*, 20*l.*
 To my couzen *Sarah*, sister to the said *Thomas*, 10*l.*
 To my couzen *Burslam Wedgwood*, 10*l.*
 To my uncle *Gilbert Wedgwood*, 5*l.*
 To my couzen *Thomas Bagnall* of *Newcastle*, 5*l.*
 To my couzen *Alice Colclough*, 5 marks, and to *Richard Colclough* and *Ellen*, two of her children, 5 marks apiece.
 To my couzen *Richard Colclough* of *Meare Lane*, 1*l.*
 To *Elinor Colclough* his sister, 1*l.*
 To *Mary Colclough* sister of the said *Richard*, 2*l.*
 The remainder of the said 400*l.* (—c. 90*l.*—) to my couzen *William Wedgwood* sonne of my uncle *Guilbert Wedgwood*.

The reversion of the said lands, after the raising of the said 400*l.*, to my couzen *Thomas Wood* of *Haslington*, co. *Chester*, yoman.

Provided that if my mother and I shall not in my life tyme assure and settle 5*l.* a year, charged uppon some messuage and lands in *Olcott* belonging to the *Broadfields House*, to be employed for ever from my decease to the use of poore inhabitants of *Burslem*, to be dealt every Lords daie in 20 penny wheaten loaves and the residue of the money to be given them the second daie of February according to a draught drawne for that purpose, then I do devise those two closes called the *Cowhaye* and the *Ryefield* in *Olcott*, now in the occupation of said *Robt. Blore* and *William Rowley* to my Exors that they shall settle the said 5*l.* to the use aforesaid and charge the said closes therewith, wherein I desire my mother to joine. And it is my will that the pitts of the said closes shall be to my couzen *Thos Wood* and his heirs.

To my couzen *Aaron Wedgwood*, sonne of my uncle *Guilbert Wedgwood*, all my pcell of copyhold land in *Wolstanton*, now in my holding, called the *Armitage*.

Whereas my mother and I, by Indenture dated 19 Jan. inst. (see above) have granted to the Exors :—

1. That capital messuage with appurtenances called the *Overhouse*, wherein I and my mother now inhabit.
2. That other messuage in *Burslem* called *Dale Hall*, in holding of *Thos. Robinson*.
3. That cottage in *Burslem*, now in holding of *Burslam Wedgwood* and of *Margaret Wedgwood*, mother of the said *Burslam*.

4. Those two cottages in *Burslem*, in holding of *Joseph Malkin*, *Aaron Wedgwood* and *Katherine Addams* and *Wm. Fletcher*, all with appurtenances.
5. All those closes called the *Hayes* in *Ramscliffe* and *Olcott*, in holding of *Wm Dickenson* :—
 (Total 556 acres according to the Indenture.)
 to hold to my mother for life, and after to my devisee by will, or in default to the heirs of my mother as in the Indenture.

Now my will is :—

1. That the cottage in *Burslem* in holding of *Burslam Wedgwood* and his mother and all houses therto belonging, be to *Burslam Wedgwood*.
2. The Overhouse wherein my mother and I do now inhabit, also two closes called the *Oxney crofts*, the two *Ouldfields*, one meadow called the *Oxneycroft* meadow, and the *Serviceyard* and the *Kilneyard*, all situate in *Burslem* and *Snead*, now in the holding of me and my mother, to my couzen *Thomas Wedgwood* of the *Churchyard*, *Burslam*, yeoman.
3. Those two half-day maths of meadow in *Burslam* meadows, now in the holding of my couzen *William Wedgwood*, unto my said couzen and to *Thomas Wedgwood* his sonne.
4. All other lands not so limited to *Burslam*, *Thomas*, *William* and *Thomas Wedgwood* which are mentionned in the Indenture I devise to my Exors for 100 years upon trust to raise by sale or lease 1000*l.* to be paid as follows :—

To my couzens, *Moses Wedgwood*, *William Wedgwood*, *Aaron Wedgwood*, *Mary Broad* wife of *John Broad*, *Sarah* wife of *Richard Daniel*, being all children of my uncle *Guilbert Wedgwood*, 100*l.* apiece.

To my couzens, *Mary Reed* wife of *Jeremias Reed*, *Catherine* wife of *William Nixon*, *Sarah Wedgwood*, *Thomas Wedgwood* and *Margaret Wedgwood* being all children of my couzen *Burslam Wedgwood*, deceased, 100*l.* apiece.

After the money has been raised, or after the 100 years, then the lands to my mother or her heirs.

To my mother my lease of my Colemyne in *Bemersley*, lately leased to me by *Sir John Bowyer*, Kt. and Bart.

All the rest of my Colemines which I hold for any terme within the Manor of *Tunstall* to my mother for life, and after to be divided into six parts :—

- 1/6 to my couzen *Moses Wedgwood*.
- 1/6 to my couzen *Thomas Wedgwood*.
- 1/6 to my couzen *Sarah* wife of *Richd. Daniel*.

1/6 to *William Steel*.

1/6 to my couzen *Aaron Wedgwood*.

1/6 to my couzen *William Wedgwood*.

The mines to be wrought and managed att the discretion of the said *Thomas Wedgwood* and *William Steel*, and if any of the other coparceners hinder them such persons shall lose the benefitt of this bequest.

To each of my Executors 10*l.* apeece and all expenses defrayed.

To my honorable ffrend *Sir John Bowyer, Kt. and Bart.*,¹ my watch and two 22*s.* pieces of Gould.

To said *William Lawton Esq.* my twinter dunn colt and also my best sword.

To my couzen *Thomas Colclough*, 5*l.*

To my couzen *Raphe Keeling* liveing with my said couzen *Colclough*, 5*l.*

To my honored ffrends (Col.) *Thomas Crompton, Esq.*,² *George Parker, Esq.*, *ffrancis Eld, Esq.*,³ *Mr. John Milward of Dovebridge, Randle Rodd, Esq.*, *William Sneyd, Esq.*,⁴ *Raphe Sneyd*, gent. his sonne, a twenty shilling peece of Gould to make them rings.

To my couzen *Adam Colclough*,⁵ cozen *George* his sonne, cozen *Aston of Cheadle*, cozen *Reynold Colclough*,⁶ Cozen *Aderley* and couzen *Pyott*,⁷ a twenty shilling peece of Gould to make them rings.

To my honred ffrends *ffrauncis Biddulph*, *Esq.*, *Henry Vernon, Esq.*, *George Vernon, Esq.* two 22*s.* peeces of Gould to make them rings.

To my honored ffrend *Henry Mainwaring* of *Kermicham, Esq.*, a 22*s.* peece of Gould to make him a ring.

To my honored ffrend *Mr. Thomas Bowyer*, two 22*s.* peeces of Gould to make a ring.

To my couzen *Dorothy Edge*, *Elizabeth Edge* and *Mary Edge* of *Horton*, each a twenty shilling peece of Gould to make them rings.

To my honored ffrend and kinsman *Thomas Bostoby, Esq.*, two 22*s.* peeces of goold.

To my couzen *Cooke of Baddeley* and *Margaret* his wife, and *John* son of the said *Margaret*, each a twenty peece of Gould.

To my couzen *William Wedgwood*,⁸ *Esq.*, a twenty peece of goold and the like to his sister *Mrs. Cooper*.

To my couzen *John Rowley* of *Ridgway*, a twenty shilling peece of goold.

¹ Col. John Bowyer, the Roundhead MP.

² Of Stone.

³ Of Seighford.

⁴ MP. Staffs 1660.

⁵ Of Delph House, Cheadle.

⁶ Of Cheadle.

⁷ Of Dilhorn.

⁸ William Wedgwood of Harracles, see p. 28.

To my couzen *Richard fforde* of *Bond House*, a twenty shilling peece of goold.

To my couzen *William Bourne*, *Ellen* his wife, *Raphe, John, Elizabeth* and *Alice*, brethren of the said *William*, each a twenty shilling peece of goold.

To my couzen *Thomas ffenton*, *Thomas Browne*, *William Hamersley*, *Thomas* his sonne, and *John Hamersley* brother of the said *William* each a twenty shilling peece of goold.

To *John Wood* of *Hulme* 20*s.* of goold.

To my couzen *Mr. Isaack Keeling*, minister, 20*s.* of goold.

To *Mr. Sneyd* 20*s.* of goold.

To my cozen *Mr. Samuel Terrick*,¹ *Mr. Richard Terrick* his sonne, each 20*s.* of goold.

To my couzen *Richard Weaver* of *Newcastle*, 20*s.* of goold.

To *Mr. ffrancis Hollinshead* and *Mr. Raphaell* his brother, each 20*s.* of goold.

To *Mr. Robert Croxton* 22*s.* of goold.

To my honred ffrend *Sir Jeffery Shackerley*, *Mr. Thomas Chomley* of *Wale Ryall*, and to *Mr. Lee* of *Darnell* each 20*s.* of goold.

To my six houseould servants 20*s.* apeece.

To the poore houseoulders of the pish of *Burslem* 10*l.*

Residue to my deare mother *Katherine Colclough*.

Nominates *Wm Parker*, *Wm Lawton* and *Timothy Edge*, Exors.

To my good ffrend *Mr. Stevenson*, minister of *Burslem*, two 20*s.* peeces of goold.

To my couzen *Timothy Edge* my olde white mare.

signed *John Colcloughe*.

Witness *W. Sneyd*, *Thomas Bagnall*, *Robert Croxton*, *Geo fforde*, *James Haddocke*.

The general effect of this will was that the estates which he had inherited from his father went to his father's sister's son, *Thomas Wood* of *Haslington*; while the estates which his father had bought from the *Burslems* on marriage, or got in marriage with *Katherine Burslem*, were either left to *Thomas*, *Aaron* or *Burslem Wedgwood*, or else sold and the proceeds divided among other of his *Wedgwood* cousins. It is quite doubtful, as we have already explained, whether he had any right to leave these latter estates by will, and whether they ought not in strict law to have gone under his father's marriage settlement direct to *Burslem*.

¹ MP. Newcastle 1660.

Wedgwood II as heir of Thomas Burslem. But Burslem Wedgwood was only 19 years old, the other coheiress Margaret (Burslem) Wedgwood was long since dead, and her husband Gilbert Wedgwood was 78 years old; at the same time the Burslem Wedgwood branch of the family received large sums in cash as well as a house and lands in Burslem, so that they may well have rested content with the testament of John Colclough. The subsequent will of Mrs. Colclough shows, however, that there was still some risk of Burslem Wedgwood asserting his rights.

I think the explanation of the different portions of the two coheiresses, Margaret (Wedgwood) and Katherine (Colclough), really must be the death of a possible son and heir of Thomas Burslem's between the year 1611, when Margaret married Gilbert Wedgwood, and the year 1617, when Katherine, become an heiress, married William Colclough.

One clause in John Colclough's will was carried out by the formation of the following charitable trust:—

By Indenture made 27 Feb. 1666/7, between Katherine Colclough of the 1st part, and the three Exors of John Colclough on the 2nd part, and John Rowley of Turnhurst, gent., John Bourne of Ewetree, gent., Wm Bourne of Little Chell, gent., John Burslem of the Park, yeoman, Thomas Baddiley of Newfield, yeoman, Wm Dickenson of Bath, yeoman, Ralph Stevenson of Burslem, yeoman, Thomas Mutchell, yeoman, Thomas Wedgwood of Churchyard House, yeoman, Thomas Daniel of the Crocketts House, yeoman, and Thomas Adams of Bircheshead of the third part. Whereas John Colclough intended to settle 5*l.* a year on the poor householders of Burslem, secured on two closes called the Cowhay and Rycfield in Olcott, both attached to his house called Broadfield House, and left the property by will to his Executors for the purpose, with residue to his cousin Thomas Wood. Now Mrs. Colclough and the Exors grant the third parties the rent of 5*l.* out of the said closes, this 5*l.* to be spent in giving away 20 penny loaves every Sunday in the Church porch to 20 poor householders of Burslem, and the balance to be distributed in cash at the discretion of the minister and the churchwardens. When only 3 of the trustees are left alive these shall nominate 10 or 12 other most substantial inhabitants of Burslem.

signed by each of the trustees in his own hand,

witnes F. Biddulph, Thos Bagnall, Ric. Murhall, John Milles, Thomas Shaw, Joseph Malkin, Wm. Parker, Wm. Maclesfield.

Each signature is sealed, but the seals are illegible.¹

No sooner was John Colclough buried than trouble arose for his heirs. His mines were vaguely specified by name and depended on a vast number of overlapping titles, some in fee simple, some on 99 years lease, some from the Sneyd lords of 2/3rds of the Manor, some from the Bowyer lords of 1/3rd of the Manor. The owners of the surface had no difficulty in acquiring rival titles, and being in possession of the surface were in a good position for fighting their cause on the spot.

Thomas Turner immediately filled up John Colclough's expensive drainage gutter, that had been made through Turner's land to drain the Great Rowe Mine, and required two lawsuits before he could be made to undam the gutter and pay damages.

But each owner of the surface rights and all in turn, from 1666 till 1685, continued to trespass on the mines or bring actions against the Wedgwoods as trespassers. The law's delays are beautifully exemplified by reading the "state of the case" prefixed to the briefs in those trials. How the title was left after 20 years litigation and 17 lawsuits is still wrapt in mystery, but one can hardly wonder that the Wedgwood family took to potting and left coal mining severely alone in future.

Among the Wedgwood MSS. are all the evidences, briefs and verdicts bearing on this mass of litigation, together with a warrant for the arrest of the 'confederates,' as the other side always called the Wedgwoods.²

Mrs. Colclough however saw little of all this. She made her will immediately after her son's death—23 June 1666—and died on 25 Sept. 1669³ at the Overhouse on Burslem Bank.

She confirmed, generally, her son's bequests, and either during her life or immediately afterwards the legatees raised the various charges on their inheritance—the 400*l.* and the 1000*l.* mentioned—and entered into possession.

Thus Thomas Wedgwood came into the Burslem Overhouse and about 100 acres of land which were appurtenant thereto and had been the property of the Burslem family in Burslem and Sneyd.

Mrs. Colclough's will in abstract is as follows:—

¹ Orig. Deed, Wedgwood MSS.

² Mr. R. H. Wedgwood of Slindon has a finely executed official verdict for 20*l.* and costs in favour of the 'confederate'

Wedgwoods, dated 28 Nov. 1679. (See Appendix).

³ Burslem Registers.

Dated 23 June 1666.

Whereas my son *John Colclough* did devise certain messuages &c. . . heretofore the inheritance of my deceased father *Thomas Burslem* to several persons and to his exors for a term and under certain trusts, and whereas he did in his life make leases of parts of these messuages &c., and whereas I have also made such leases and devises, my will is that all such devises & leases shall stand good. "And for that my desire is that love and peace may been preserved among my Relations and all occasions to the contrary (as much as maie be) may bee prevented, my will is that if my cozen *Burslam Wedgwood* of *Burslem*, sonne of my cozen *Burslam Wedgwood*, deceased, (to whom I intend to give a considerable part of my lands in case he performe my will hereinafter expressed) shall, within 6 months of my decease, release all title for himself and his heirs to these messuages &c. late the lands of my deceased father *Thomas Burslem* to the persons named in the devises or leases, except where he himself is named: and shall also ratify all such devises and leases: and shall also pay within 6 months 120*l.* as follows:—

To *Margaret* mother of the said *Burslem* 20*l.*

To his brother and four sisters 20*l.* apiece.

Then and not otherwise I devise to him all the lands charged with the raising of 1000*l.* named in *John Colcloughs* will, which were limited or appointed to come to me and my right heirs, except two parcells of land called *Smallthorne*.

But if *Burslem Wedgwood* shall fayle in performance of these conditions, then he shall have no benefit by this devise but in such case I devise the said lands to my cousin *Thomas Wedgwood*.

To my cozen *Thomas Wedgwood* the two parcells of land called *Smallthornes*, he paying 59*l.* to the Trustees of my sons will towards raising the 1000*l.* charge.

To my good friend *Wm Parker* of *Park Hall*, gent., and to my cozens Mr. *Timothy Edge*, *Thomas Bagnall* and *Thomas Wedgwood* of the *Churchyard House* in equal portions the coal mine called the *Ales Hill* or *Ridgway Rowe* in *Bemersley*, now in the holding of *Thomas Adams*, and by my son leased from Sir *John Bowyer*.

To *Wm. Steel* 5*l.*

To my cozen Mr. *Samuel Bagnall* of *Newcastle* 5*l.*

To ye poor of *Burslem* 5*l.* and my will is that two pennie doles shall be dealt upon ye daie of my buriall.

To my cozen *Katherine Dickenson* wife of *Wm. Dickenson* 2*l.*

To her daughter 2*l.*

To *Katherine Shipton* of *Ashley*, widdowe, my goddaughter 2*l.*

To my cozens *Dorothy Edge*, *Elizabeth* and *Mary Edge* of *Horton* 1*l.* each.

To *Wm. Machen*, now living in the *New House*, one bedsted, one cwich and an old chayre standinge in the said house.

To *James Cartlech* 2*l.*

To every of my household servants that shall live with me at the time of my death 2*l.*

To my cozen *Elizabeth Cartlech* wife of *Wm. Cartlech* 2*l.*

To my cozen *Moses Wedgwood* 20*l.*

To the children of the said *Moses* equally to be divided 5*l.*

To my cozen *Aaron Wedgwood* 20*l.*

To the children of the same equally to be divided 5*l.*

To my cozen *William Wedgwood* 20*l.*

To his eldest son *Thomas* 20*l.*

To the other children of the said *William* 5*l.* to be equally divided.

To my cozen *Mary Broad*, wife of my cozen *John Broad* 20*l.*

To the children of the same 3*l.* to be equally divided.

To my cozen *Sarah Daniel*, wife of *Richard Daniel* 20*l.*

To my worthie friend *William Lawton* Esq. 10*l.*

To the said *William Parker* 10*l.*

To my cozen *Timothy Edge* 10*l.*

To my cozen *Thomas Bagnall* 10*l.*

To *Wm. Rowley* of *Broadfield* 2*l.*

To *Robt Blore* of *Goulden Hill* 2*l.*

To *Randle Whitall* and *Wm. Machin* both of *Goulden Hill* each 2*l.*

To my cozen *Anne Gosling* of *Biddulph* 2*l.*

To the children of my cozen *Thomas Wedgwood* of the *Churchyard* to be equally divided 6*l.*

To my cozen *Elizabeth Nixon* of *Rushton* 2*l.*

To my cozen *John Colclough* of *Chesterton* 2*l.*

To my cozen *Richard fforde* of *Bond House* 2*l.*

To my cozens *Ellen Weever*, *Alice Beech* and *Ursulah Boughey* each 2*l.*

All residue to my cozen *Thomas Wedgwood* of *Churchyard Ho. Burslem*.

Executors—*Wm. Parker*, *Timothy Edge* and *Thomas Wedgwood*.

signed *Katherine Colclough* her mark
witness—*Wil Parker*, *Tim. Edge*, *Thomas Bagnall*, *Joseph Malkin*, *Ric. Broad*,
Thomas Shawe, *William Mansfield*.

Codicil. 18 Ap. 1667.

Cancels legacy of 10*l.* to *Wm. Lawton* Esq., and instead gives 5*l.* to Mrs. *Hester Lawton* his daughter.

To my cozen *Sarah Keeling* 5*l.*

To my cozen *John Mills* 5*l.*

To Mr. *John Stevenson*, Minister of *Burslem*, 2*l.*

To my cozen *Ellen Bourne*, wife of my cozen *William Bourne* of *Chell* 2*l.*
signed *Katherine Colclough* her mark

witness—*Thomas Bagnall*, *Margaret Baddiley*.¹

It will be seen that a great part of this will is taken up with stopping possible litigation between *Burslem Wedgwood* and his uncles. He is in fact bought off. Incidentally this will gives the number of the living children of each of the sons and daughters of *Gilbert Wedgwood*, as *Mrs. Colclough* evidently left 1*l.* to each child. Thus *Burslem* had two sons and four daughters, *Thomas* 6 children living in 1666, *Moses* 5 children, *Aaron* 5 children, *William* 6 children, *Mary Broad* 3 children and *Sarah Daniel* none.

There was yet another member of the *Colclough* family provided by special dispensation for the benefit of *Gilbert Wedgwood* and his sons. This was *John Colclough*, alias *Rowley*, an illegitimate brother of *William Colclough*. He had doubtless participated in the *Colclough* mining ventures, besides being himself a Master Potter. He died early in 1657 and made the *Wedgwoods* his heirs. His Will is especially interesting as showing how and when the *Wedgwood* family took to potting. *Moses Wedgwood* is already called a "Potter." This *Colclough* leaves his potting instruments to *Thomas Wedgwood* and doubtless started him in the potting business also.

The will of *John Colclough* alias *Rowley* is as follows :—

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN THE SEAVENTH DAY OF November in the yeare of Our Lord God one thousand six hundred fiftie six *John Colclough* als *Rowley* of *Burslem* in the Countie of *Stafford*, Potter, beinge sicke and weake in body but of good and perfect memorie, blessed and praised bee the Lord therefore, doe make this my last will and testament in manner following. First I commend my soule to Almighty God my most merciful Creator trusting by the onely meritts of *Jesus Christe* my SAVIOUR to have the same received into *Abrahams* bosome. And my body to Christian buriall in the parish Church or Chancell of *Burslem* in such comely and decent manner as my Executors hereafter herein named shall thinke fitt. AND for such Lands, tenements, houses buildings moneys, goods, debts Cattle and Chattells as it hath pleased the Lord in greate mercy to bestowe

¹ Original Will, *Wedgwood MSS.*

upon me I give devise bestowe and bequeath in manner and forme followinge, First I give devise and bequeath to *Thomas Wedgwood* of the Churchyard of *Burslem* aforesaid his heires and assignes for ever both those two cottages or tenements in *Burslem* aforesaid the one heretofore called *Malthuis(?)* house¹ and the other *Armes House* now in the possession or occupation of me and my assignes or undertenants with all houses buildings edificies stables outhouses gardens backsides lands and appurtenances to them and either of them belonginge together with all my right title interest claime and demand to them and either of them. ALSO I give to the said *Thomas Wedgwood* and his assignes all my pottinge boards and all other necessary implements and materialls belonginge to the trade of pottinge (lead and lead oure onely excepted). ALSO I give and bequeath unto my reputed half brother *William Colclough* of *Burslem* aforesaid, gentleman, *Katherine Colclough* his wife and *John Colclough* their sonne the some of tenne poundes a peece to every one of them. Also I give to the said *John Colclough* six silver spoones with every one of them a "J.C." upon them. Also I give devise and bequeath to the said *John Colclough* and his assignes one tearme of the remainder of a Lease which have in or to one of those fields or crofts called little *Elgreav* situate in *Burslem* aforesaid. ALSO I give unto my reputed halfe sister *Margrett Drackford* als *Rowley* five poundes. ALSO I give unto *Moses Wedgwood* of *Burslem* aforesaid potter all such some or somes of money as he oweth or standeth indebted unto mee upon any accounte whatsoever. ALSO I give unto *William Wedgwood* his brother all such moneys as he oweth or anyway standeth indebted unto mee. ALSO I give devise and bequeath unto the aforesaid *Thomas Wedgwood* and his assignes one terme or remainder of a Lease which I have of in or to that field close or pasture called the house pastures, hee therefore payinge to his brother *Aron Wedgwood* and *Mary* and *Sarah* his sisters as it is my mind and will the some of fourtie shillings a peece to everie one of them within the space of six months next after his entrie upon the same. ALSO I give unto *Margrett Wedgwood* of *Ashley* widdow the some of ffourtie shillings over and above the money she oweth me. ALSO I give unto everie one of my servants two shillings sixpence a peece. ALSO I give unto *Oliver Astberry* of *Shelton* one pound. ALSO after funerall expences and probate discharged I give devise and bequeath all the rest residue and remander of all and singular my goods mooveable and immooveable debts moneys Cattle and Chattells to the aforesaid *Thomas Wedgwood* for ever, onely it is my will and mind that *Gilbert Wedgwood* the ffather shall have

¹ *Colclough's* pot works, to which ently have been at this 'Malthouse.' *Thomas Wedgwood* succeeded must evid-

the usage of all the goods of mine now standinge in the house at *Burslem* aforesaid (the aforesaid silver spoones onely excepted). AND of this my last will and testament I doe constitute ordaine nominate appointe my loveinge friend the said *Thomas Wedgwood* to be executor hopeinge hee will execute and performe the same accordinge to the trust I repose in him. AND I desire my loveinge kinsman the said *John Colclough* to see the same done. AND I doe hereby utter adnull and make void all former and other wills whatsoever. IN WITNESS whereof to this my last will and testament I the said *John Colclough als Rowley* have putt my hand and seale dated the day and yeare above written One thousand six hundred fiftie six :

signed *John Colclough Alias Rowley*.

Signed sealed and published in the presence of:—*Gilbert Wedgwood, John Colclough, John Sharve.*

Proved 7 May 1657.¹

Thomas Wedgwood of the Churchyard House in Burslem seems in fact to have been a sort of necessary executor for all the wills of the period. We may judge that he was upright and capable. He was certainly lucky.

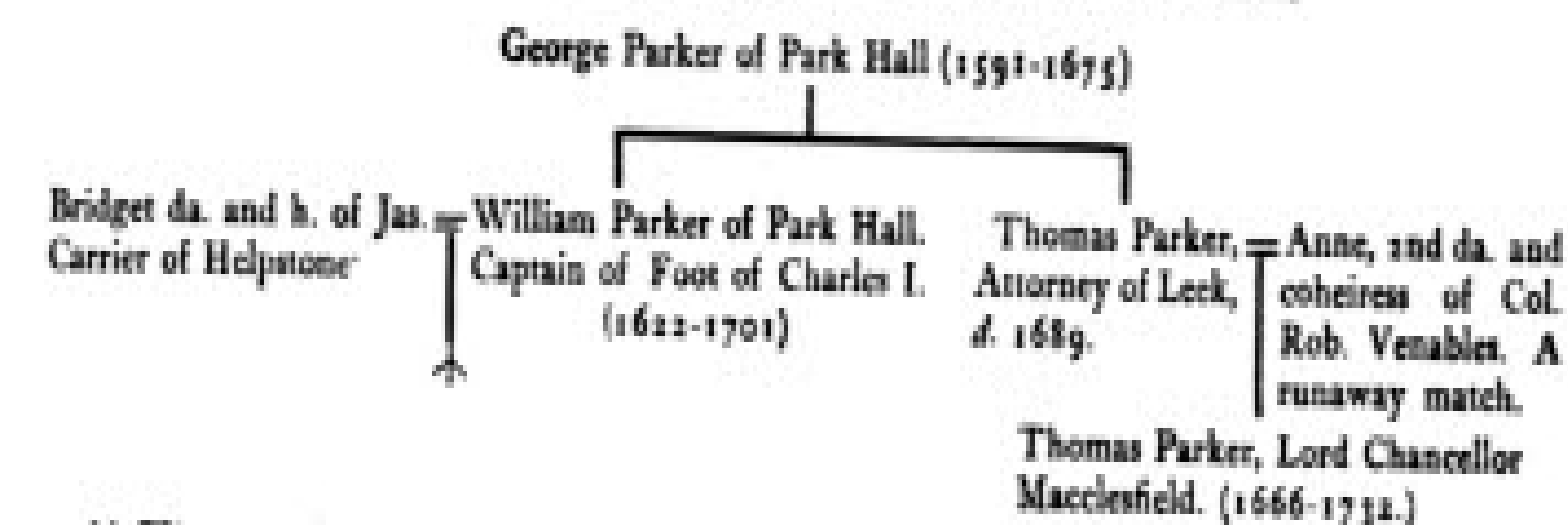
¹ Contemporary copy with probate, Wedgwood MSS.

NOTE ON THE FAMILIES OF LAWTON, PARKER AND EDGE.

(a) William Lawton of Lawton in Cheshire had probably remained neutral in the Civil wars. The following letter about his father from Major-General Thomas Harrison depicts the Major-General in a new and pleasing light.

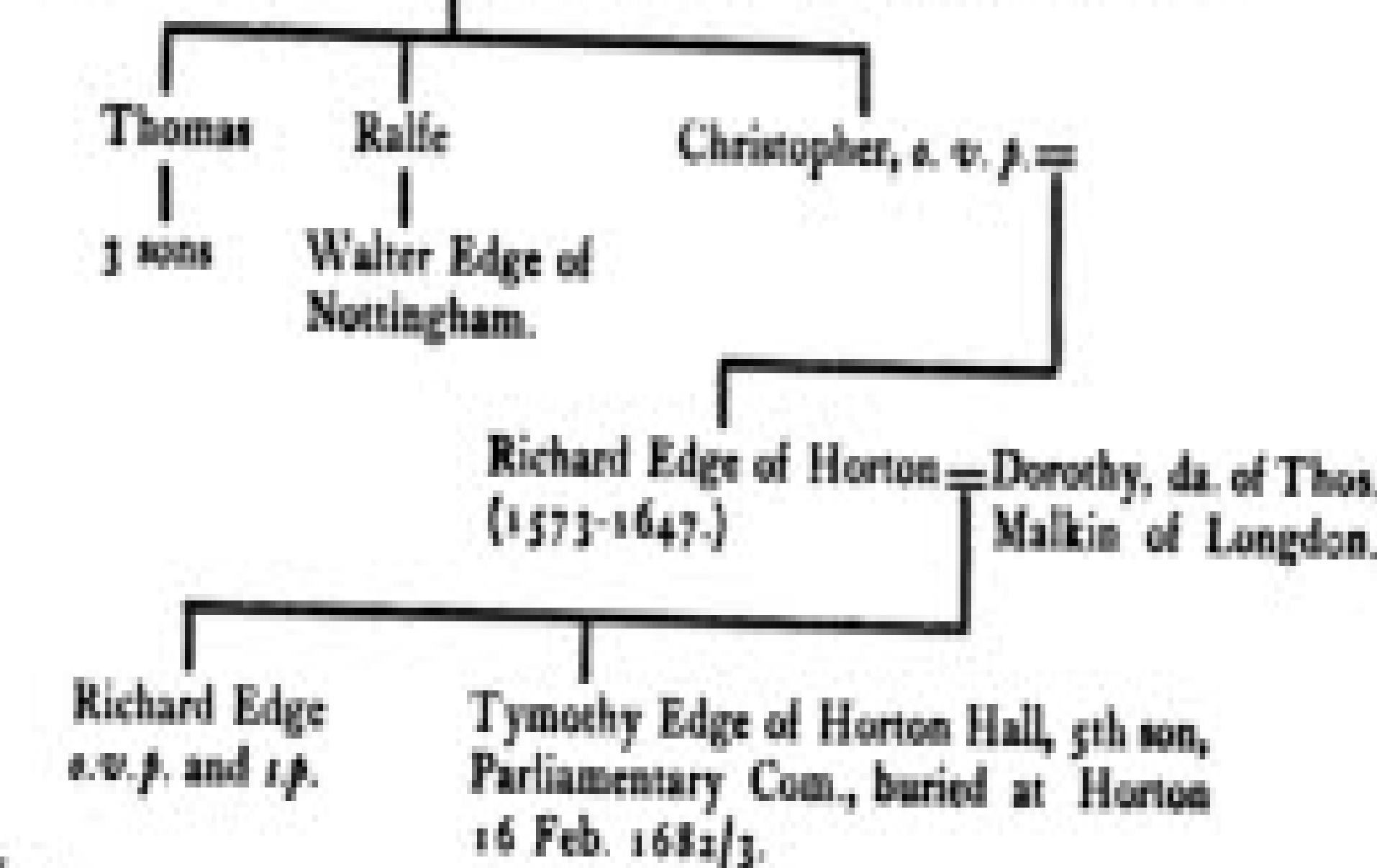
11 Ap. 1648, Col. T. Harrison to Lord Howard:—"I beg you to favour this gentleman (John Lawton of Lawton who had been assessed at 500*l.*), my loving neighbour, and no designer nor malicious. I have never before appealed for anyone, though often asked." His assessment was discharged on payment of 30*l.* instead of 50*l.* [Com. for Advance of Money ii. 879.]

(b) William Parker of Park Hall by Longton had been, according to Sleigh, a Captain of Foot in Charles' army. He was elder brother of Thos. Parker of Leek, an attorney who acted for the Wedgwoods in their lawsuits about the Coal mines. The son of this Thomas Parker became Lord Chancellor Macclesfield.



(c) Timothy Edge of Horton on the other hand had been a Parliamentary Commissioner. He was related, through the Bowyers, to the Wedgwoods and Burslems.

Richard Edge of Horton = Maude, da. of William Bowyer, and sister of Anne oc. 1530. d. 1592. wife of John Wedgwood II of Harracles.



see Brit. Mus. Harl. MS. 6104.

CHAPTER VI

THE WEDGWOODS OF BURSLEM

THE making of pots began in ancient times in Burslem. Long before the slip dishes of the Tofts and Sans, long before Dr. Plot visited the Potteries in 1677, the trade had become in some way specialized in the North Staffordshire moorlands. Villeins called "the potter," "the thrower," "the tilewright," lived on the Audley Manors in 1299. The monks at Hulton Abbey and at their Holden Farm, right through the middle-ages, made encaustic tiles of the sort still called "cistercian." In later times William Adams of Burslem, who died in 1617, calls himself in his will "potter;" and in 1641 one Robert Simpson of Burslem, "aged 80," gave evidence in the Chancery Suit "*Mainwaring v. Shawe*" and styled himself "potter." Potting by the 17th century had become in a certain sense the special industry of the North Staffordshire people. The coals, the marl and the men with some rude skill in throwing and firing, were all there. Plates, indeed, were still made of wood; tea had not then come in to require cups, saucers and teapots. What they made was pots for packing butter, drinking mugs, bowls, &c. It was essentially a peasant industry that was bequeathed in 1656 by John Colclough, alias Rowley, to Thomas Wedgwood of the Churchyard. The potters' sheds and ovens were at the backsides of their cottages, and the family did the work when they could find the time.

In 1715 there were, according to Josiah Wedgwood, 42 master potters in Burslem, but no one of them turned out more than £6 worth of goods in a week. Real expansion of a sort did, however, begin in 1693, when John Philip Elers, helped by Dwight of Fulham, and in partnership, as we now know, with Aaron Wedgwood, began to show that there was a difference between good and bad potting,—and that there was a sale for the former in London in Queen Anne's coffee houses. And then came the salt-glaze and the cream-colour, which in the hands of the

Baddeleys, of Wheildon and the Wedgwoods changed the trade. The trade of the Staffordshire potter ceased to be a "home industry" which could be carried on in conjunction with farming and coal-mining, and became instead a part of the "factory system."

It was into the primitive and perhaps pleasanter peasant industry that the Wedgwoods of Burslem went with one accord. And it was this primitive industry which, one after another, members of the Wedgwood family did so much to develop. John Wedgwood (1655-1705), Thomas Wedgwood (1660-1716), Dr. Thomas Wedgwood sen. (1655-1717), Dr. Thomas Wedgwood jun. (1695-1737), John and Thomas Wedgwood of the Big House (1703-1780), Aaron Wedgwood (1624-1701), Aaron Wedgwood (1717-1763),—these all have left some stray example in the world's museums, and some mark in the history of potting. Four of the sons of Gilbert Wedgwood, and at least seven of his grandsons, were potters. Every generation since has been full of potters,—masters, managers, throwers, turners, firemen, pressers, engravers, decorators or travellers, but all potters. Our own branch of the family have been potters from father to son for eight generations,—ever since John Colclough, alias Rowley, left his potting boards to Thomas Wedgwood of the Churchyard in 1656.

6. Gilbert Wedgwood of Burslem. (1588-1666/7.)

But to return to the pedigree; as we have shown, the Wedgwoods, in 1628 and in 1666, took the place and the estates of the Burslems of Burslem and of the Colcloughs of Burslem. These Wedgwoods of Burslem were the family of Gilbert Wedgwood by Margaret daughter and ultimately heiress of Thomas Burslem III of Burslem. Gilbert Wedgwood was the fifth known son of Richard Wedgwood II of Mowle in Biddulph. Five of Gilbert's sons had large families. In this chapter it is proposed to deal with those three,—Burslem, William, Moses,—whose descendants are either extinct in the male line, or cannot now be traced. In the next—Chapter VII—the main line, the descendants of Thomas of the Churchyard, will continue the family; and in Chapter VIII the descendants, extending to the present day, of the fifth son, Aaron, will be given their place.

Gilbert Wedgwood was baptised at Biddulph on 26 Nov. 1588.¹ About 1612, before the Burslem Parish Registers begin, he married Margaret Burslem. For a few years they lived at Biddulph, and there the two eldest children were baptised. They soon moved, however, to the wife's home at Burslem. Here Gilbert lived to a good old age, and here on 26 June 1655 his wife Margaret was buried.² He himself was alive in 1666, for he appears in that year as a legatee in John Colclough's will; but he was probably dead in 1669, as there is no mention of him in the wills and transactions of that year.

Gilbert Wedgwood and Margaret (Burslem) had issue:—

1. MARGARET, *b.* 8 Mar. 1613, *d.* 11 July 1613.¹
2. BURSLEM WEDGWOOD, *b.* 20 Dec. 1614.¹ (see below.)
3. THOMAS WEDGWOOD, born *c.* 1617. (see Chap. VII.)
4. WILLIAM WEDGWOOD, born *c.* 1619. (see below.)
5. JOSEPH, buried at Burslem 4 May 1639.
6. MOSES WEDGWOOD, born *c.* 1622. (see below.)
7. AARON WEDGWOOD, born *c.* 1624. (see Chap. VIII.)
8. MARGARET, *m.* John Broad. They were both alive in 1666, and probably had three children then living, if we may judge from Mrs. Colclough's will.
9. SARAH, *m.* 1st, 30 Nov. 1651, Richard Daniel,² Master Potter, who died in 1683 without issue.³ She *m.* 2ndly Thomas Beech. She and her sister both benefited under the Colclough Wills.

¹ Biddulph Registers.

² Burslem Registers.

³ The Will of Richard Daniel of Burslem, yeoman.

Dated 18 June 1683.

Whereas among other devises he did give:—

To his brother-in-law Aaron Wedgwood: three youngest sons, 20s. apiece.

To Ralph Daniel, Mary, wife of Wm. Clowes, and to Katherine Daniel, now wife of Thomas Selmon, son and daughters of his brother Thomas Daniel, 40s. apiece.

To Thomas Wedgwood of the Churchyard House and George Hargreaves, clerk, gent., deceased, 40s. apiece.

To Jeremiah Read, Thomas Copland and to his cousin Margaret Ward, now wife of John Rogers, 20s. apiece.

To the poor of Burslem, 4l.

Now the legatees agree to accept 6s. 8d. in the pound. And William Clowes, Richard Bourne, William Leigh, Ralph Beech, Richard Bourne, jun., and Hugh Ford, churchwardens and overseers of the poor, agree also.

Agreement signed 2 Ap. 1698 by Richard Wedgwood, son of Aaron Wedgwood, Ralph Daniel, Will. Clowes, Mary Clowes her mark, Thomas Selmon his mark, Katherine Selmon her mark, Thomas Wedgwood, Thomas Copland, John Rogers his mark, Margaret Rogers her mark, Will. Clowes, Richard Bourne, William Leigh, Ralph Beech, Richard Bourne, jun., Hugh Ford.

Witnesses Josh Harrison, Thomas Cartwright, Fra Fynny. [Orig. Deed, Wedgwood MSS.]

7. Burslem Wedgwood I of Burslem. (1614-1652.)

Burslem Wedgwood (1614-52), eldest son of Gilbert Wedgwood and Margaret, was baptised at Biddulph 20 Sept. 1614,¹ and was apparently a yeoman farmer, living in one of his Aunt Colclough's houses in Burslem. The following deed shows that before, and probably in June 1637, he was married to one Margaret:—

Indenture, dated 22 June 1637, between William Colclough and Katherine his wife, and Burslem Wedgwood of Burslem, yeoman, whereby the Colcloughs, in consideration of the surrender of a lease made by them to Gilbert Wedgwood and Margaret his wife for the lives of Margaret and of Burslem and Moses her sons, of a messuage and cottage and certain lands, do now lease to Burslem Wedgwood the same property, now or late in the tenure of John Adams, also the Jenkinscroft, Holtesflats, the Dingle at the Holtesflat Gate, the Brownhills, the Madgegreaves, the Leaforde, the Meadowhills, the Diglake meadow, certain daymaths and mowings, the little Foxley moor and dingle adjoining, the Fistuley Lees, the Church-meadow hayes, . . . from and after the death of Mary widow of Thomas Burslem, gent., . . . for and during the lives of Burslem Wedgwood and his wife Margaret and his mother Margaret Wedgwood . . . he paying 20s. per ann. to the Colcloughs and heirs of Katherine, or in default to the heirs of Thomas Burslem. signed Burslem Wedgwood his mark. witness—Robt. Adams, Philip Colclough, Robt. Cartwright, Ed. Hunt, Ric. Muchell his mark. [Seal non-armorial.]²

Burslem Wedgwood died before his father on 14 Mar. 1652,³ and therefor never succeeded to the property indicated in the tripartite indenture of Mar. 14th 1620 alluded to in this deed and given on page 72. His wife Margaret survived him, and remarried on 4 Mar. 1657 William Watson of Ashley.⁴ She married thirdly, about 1665, Thomas Daniel of the Birche in Burslem. At least that is the interpretation I put upon the following articles of agreement:—

Agreement, dated 1 Mar. 1665, between Thomas Daniel, Margaret Watson and Thomas Wedgwood of Burslem, yeoman, and Richard Daniel of Burslem, potter, . . . a marriage is to be solemnised between Thomas

¹ Biddulph Registers.

² Orig. Deed, Wedgwood MSS.

³ Burslem Registers.

⁴ Ashley Registers.

Daniel and Margaret Watson, and Margaret thereupon transfers to Thomas Wedgwood and Richard Daniel in trust for her own use apart from her husband, all the Brownhills, the Madgegreaves and Houltsflatts.¹

Burslem Wedgwood I and Margaret had issue:—

1. MARIA, *b.* 1 Dec. 1639, ² *m.* Jeremiah Reed of Betley.
2. SARAH, *b.* 19 Ap. 1641, ² *m.* William Tunstall, tailor, of Burslem. She was living in 1701.
3. CATHERINE, *b.* 28 Jan. 1644, ² *m.* 4 Feb. 1664 William Nixon of Ashley.³
4. MARGARET, *b.* ?, unmarried in 1666.

Each of these four sisters received 100*l.* under the Will of John Colclough in 1666, and 20*l.* under that of Mrs. Colclough made that same year.

5. BURSLEM WEDGWOOD, *b.* 1646, ² of whom hereafter.

6. THOMAS WEDGWOOD, *b.* 26 Sept. 1651, ⁴ died unmarried 1669. The administration of his goods, left unadministered by Burslem Wedgwood, was granted in Jan. 1701/2 to "Sarah wife of Wm. Tunstall, taylor of Burslem." "Ric. Tunstall of Norton-le-Moors, naylor, and Jeremy Reede of Betley, husbandman," were sureties for 100*l.*, the penalty of the administration bond.⁵

8. Burslem Wedgwood II of Dale Hall. (1646-1696.)

Burslem, eldest son of Burslem Wedgwood and Margaret, grandson and heir of Gilbert Wedgwood, was born in 1646 at Burslem,² and in 1666 or 1667 should have succeeded his grandfather in the Burslem estates. Early in 1666 his cousin John Colclough died and left him by will the house and lands, probably including Dale Hall, which Burslem and his mother occupied in Burslem. But at the same time John Colclough left a great deal of the old Burslem family property to Burslem Wedgwood's uncle Thomas Wedgwood. Now, unless the following deed extracted from the depositions in the case of "*Wood v. Wedgwood* 1684" had been altered by some entail-cutting device, Burslem Wedgwood

¹ Orig. Deed, Wedgwood MSS.

² Burslem Registers.

³ Wolstanton Registers.

⁴ Ashley Registers.

⁵ Lichfield Administrations.

himself was, on the death of his great-aunt Mrs. Colclough, the heir in taile to *all* the Burslem property.

1684, Tresspass and Ejectment, *John Woot v. Burslem Wedgwood, Aaron Wedgwood, Ric. Daniel and Roger Heath.*

"The Defendants title to the land in question..... that the Crosse-crofts and rest of the lands in question were copyhold lands of the inheritance of Thomas Burslem, who had issue Margaret his eldest daughter afterwards married to Gilbert Wedgwood, and Katherine..... and the Crosse-crofts and all the rest of the lands always belonged to the Overhouse tenement or Dale Hall tenement,..... that Gilbert Wedgwood and Margaret had issue Burslem Wedgwood their eldest son since dead, who had issue the now defendant Burslem, and that Katherine Colclough died without issue living about Sept. 1669."

"to prove it, Thos. Daniel and Natl. Simpson.¹"

Mrs. Colclough's Will, dated 1666 and proved 1669, was therefore drawn up with a very special provision to prevent Burslem Wedgwood from claiming the whole Burslem inheritance from his uncle Thomas and others. He was in fact offered by this will a bribe of the two cottages and the lands in Burslem shown in the indenture of 1637, and also the Hayes in Ramscliff and Oldcot,—a large part of the Burslem estates—subject, however, to the charge of 950*l.* for legacies or settlements. He definitely accepted this arrangement in Feb. 1670, and it was to a large, but heavily encumbered estate, that he succeeded.

"Agreement, 1 Feb. 1670, between Burslem Wedgwood of Burslem, yeoman, and Thomas Wedgwood of Burslem, yeoman, late inhabiting the Churchyard House. Whereas John Colclough, by will dated 20 Jan. 1666, demised to Thomas Wedgwood... the Overhouse, Oxneycrofts, the Old-fields, Serviceryard and Kilnyard in Burslem and Sneyd; and whereas Katherine Colclough did by will, dated 23 June 1666, demise to the same Thomas..... the Smallthornes in Burslem,... Now Burslem Wedgwood remits to his uncle Thomas Wedgwood all right and claim to these lands, as right heir of John Colclough and Katherine.

signed Burslem Wedgwood (seal gone)
witness—Tim. Edge, Thos. Bagnal, Sam. Bagnal, Jos. Malkin.²

In order to raise the money to pay off the 950*l.* charged on his lands he had to sell some of his property. In 1670 he sold the

¹ Orig. Brief, Wedgwood MSS.

² Orig. Deed, Wedgwood MSS.

Diglakes to Thomas Wedgwood (see p. 109.) Ward, in his *History of Stoke-on-Trent*, says that in 1676 he sold the Brownhills, Fistuley Lees and Churchmeadow Hayes also.¹ Lastly we have a bond, dated 21 Mar. 1677, wherein "Bursland Wedgwood of Burslem, gent," binds himself in 260*l.* to "Aaron Wedgwood of Burslem, yeoman." (seal defaced); witnessed by Thos. Wedgwood, Ric. Daniel, Jos. Malkin, Daniel Malkin.²

In this bond he is described as a gentleman, but he was probably a potter too. For a tablet inscribed with his initials "B.W." and the date "1692," the lettering done in coloured slip, was until recently built into the wall of an old joiner's shop in Burslem, which was formerly a barn of Burslem Wedgwood's.³ Unlike his father he could write his own name, for his autograph signature is attached as witness to a bond dated 1673 between Ric. Biddulph and Thos. Daniel, now among the Wedgwood MSS.⁴

One of the important offices of such a Manor as Tunstall Court was that of Constable. The Constables of Tunstall Court were peculiar in that certain ancient *tenements* served in rotation as Constable, year by year.⁵ In 1673 Burslem Wedgwood served as Constable "for Dale Hall."⁶ Dale Hall itself may have vanished long before this, but evidently Burslem Wedgwood was the owner of whatever was left of the ancient home of the Burslems of Burslem.

Burslem Wedgwood II married 29 Sept. 1675 Elizabeth Cross,⁷ and died 4 Jan. 1695/6,⁸ leaving issue:—

1. BURSLEM, *b.* 19 Jan. 1677,⁹ *d.* 22 Jan. 1677.⁹
2. ELIZABETH, *b.* 3 Feb. 1678,⁹ *m.* 16 Mar. 1696 Thomas Covel (?Colville) of Fulford.⁹
3. MARGARET, *b.* 30 Oct. 1679,⁹ *m.* John Richards of Newcastle.
4. BURSLEM WEDGWOOD, III of Dale Hall, *b.* 8 Jan. 1682,⁹ died without issue 27 Nov. 1703.
5. JOHN, *b.* 16 Jan. 1683,⁹ *d.* 24 Feb. 1683.⁹
6. THOMAS, *b.* 26 Mar. 1684,⁹ died young, before 1703.
7. SARAH, *b.* 12 Oct. 1685,⁹ died unmarried before 1709.
8. ANNE, *b.* 19 Ap. 1687,⁹ *m.* (?) 1709, John Coyney of Alton Lodge,

¹ Ward, *Stoke-on-Trent* p. 196.

² Orig. Bond, Wedgwood MSS.

³ Meteyard, *Wedgwood*, i. 122.

⁴ B. and S. Webb, *English Local Government*.

⁵ Ward, *Stoke-on-Trent*, App. viii. The

full list of these constables of Tunstall Court is given in Mr. P.W.L. Adams' *Wolstanton*.

⁶ Burslem Registers.

⁷ Lichfield Transcripts.

⁸ Trentham Registers.

co. Stafford. In 1709 the three sisters and coheiresses of the Burslem Wedgwoods of Burslem levied a fine and divided their inheritance. It is described as containing :—8 messuages, 5 cottages, 2 barns, 1 workshop, 6 gardens, 120 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, and 80 acres of pasture, in Burslem and Sneyd.¹

With the death of Burslem Wedgwood in 1703 the senior line of the Wedgwoods of Burslem comes to an end. For the present we will pass over the next branch of the family,—the Overhouse Wedgwoods,—in order to deal with the other now extinct branches of that family of Gilbert Wedgwood's which filled Burslem in the 17th century,—i.e. the children of William and of Moses.

7. William Wedgwood, Master Potter of Burslem.
(c. 1619-1685).

The third son of Gilbert Wedgwood and Margaret (Burslem) must have been born about 1619. He is described on Sir John Bowyer's lease of the Great Rowe Coal mine, made in 1678, as a "potter," and he lived in Burslem. In 1647/8 the plague ravaged Burslem and William assisted his distant relation John Wedgwood Esq. of Harracles to administer the funds raised in surrounding parishes to help the poor people in Burslem.² He performed the office of deacon of Burslem Church in the presbyterian year of 1651.³ If we may judge from the non-performance of this very common duty by the other members of the Wedgwood family, they must have been either Independants or otherwise unfitted for the church. At John Colclough's death William Wedgwood received a part of the Burslem estates, as well as 100*l.* in cash and a sixth share in the Great and Small Rowe coal mines. He married Alice.....,⁴ and died 28 Oct. 1685,⁵ leaving issue :—

1. THOMAS WEDGWOOD, *b.*(?) 26 Jan. 1644,⁶ of whom hereafter.
2. MARGERY, buried 6 May 1645.⁷
3. ANNE, *b.* 25 Mar. 1646,⁸ *m.* 22 Sept. 1667 Isaak Mansfield.⁹
4. JOSEPH, *b.* 21 Jan. 1649,¹⁰ *d.* 3 Feb. 1649.¹¹
5. SARAH, *b.* 22 Dec. 1650.¹²

¹ Ward, *Stoke-on-Trent* p. 196.

² Burslem Registers.

³ Ward, *Stoke-on-Trent* App. xxxi.

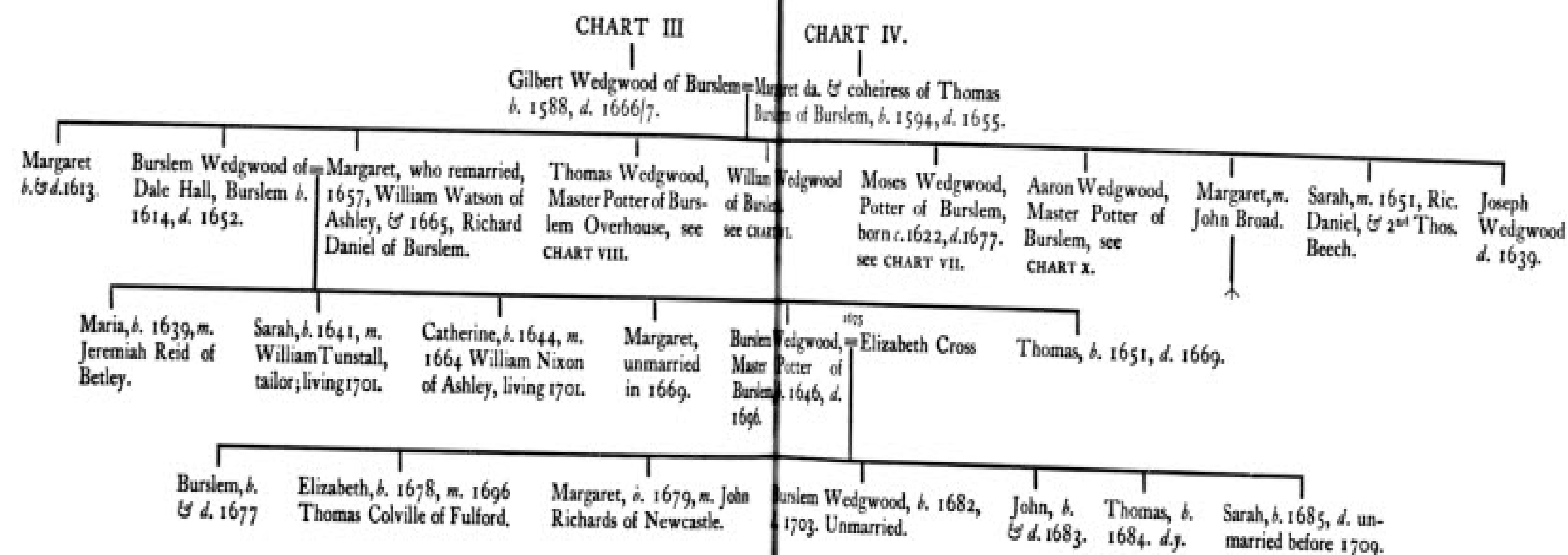


AN OLD BARN ONCE BELONGING TO BURSLEM WEDGWOOD
AND BEARING HIS INITIALS IN SLIP ON AN EARTHENWARE TABLET, B.W. 1692.



MARKET-PLACE, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.
From Miss Metyard's 'Josiah Wedgwood.'

CHART V.
BURSLEM WEDGWOODS OF BURSLEM.



6. WILLIAM, *b.* 13 Mar. 1653.¹ This man may quite well have grown up and had issue. A William Wedgwood was buried at Burslem 14 Oct. 1714.¹

7. ALICE, *b.* 6 Feb. 1655.¹

8. CATHERINE, *b.* 18 Feb. 1659.¹

According to Mrs. Colclough's Will, all of these except Margery and Joseph must have been living in 1666.

8. Thomas (son of William) Wedgwood of Burslem.
(1644-1711).

Thomas Wedgwood, eldest son of William Wedgwood and Alice, was probably born on 26 Jan. 1644. At least a son of William and Alice was born on that date, though the name is now illegible in the Register. This Thomas Wedgwood had some of the Burslem lands from John Colclough in 1666, also 50*l.* and 20*l.* from his great-aunt Colclough in 1669. He married one Margaret.¹ His children and those of his uncle Thomas Wedgwood of the Churchyard, who also married a Margaret in 1653, have hitherto been confused.

Two men of the name Thomas Wedgwood, who cannot otherwise be accounted for, were buried in Burslem in 1711. One was probably this Thomas Wedgwood. He had issue:—

1. GILBERT, *b.* Nov. 1665.¹ A Gilbert and Mary Wedgwood whom it is otherwise impossible to place had a son Thomas baptised at Burslem 9 June 1689.¹ There is no record of any other children that can be attributed to this Gilbert, nor do any children of an unknown Thomas Wedgwood occur in Burslem during the first half of the 18th century to indicate any further generation.

2. THOMAS, *b.* 12 May 1667.¹ A number of unknown Thomas Wedgwoods were buried at Burslem in the first half of the 18th century, and Thomas Wedgwood the Master Potter shown on Josiah Wedgwood's list of 1715 was probably this man.

3. WILLIAM WEDGWOOD, *b.* 20 June 1669,¹ a master potter of Burslem, *m.* 7 May 1704 Dorothy Malkin,¹ and *d.* Oct. 1727.¹

¹ Burslem Registers.

¹ Lichfield Wills.

His Will is as follows :—

The Will of *William Wedgwood* of *Burslem*, Earth potter, dated 6 Ap. 1727.

All my messuages, warehouses &c. in the parish of *Burslem* I give to *Samuel Malkin* of *Burslem*, shoemaker, in trust to sell the same and pay my debts and pay the residue to my wife *Dorothy*.

Executor the said *Samuel Malkin*.

Witnesses, *Joshua Beech*, *John Allen* and *Thos. Bourne*.

Inventory dated 10 Oct. 1727. Amount 14*l.* 10*s.*

Appraisers, *Dr. Thomas Wedgwood* and *Ric. Cartwright*.

Proved 12 Oct. 1727 by the sole Executor.¹

His wife *Dorothy* only survived till 10 Jan. 1727/8.² Her Will is as follows :—

Will of *Dorothy Wedgwood* of *Burslem*, widow, dated 21 Oct. 1727.

To my son *John Wedgwood* my dwelling house in *Burslem* occupied by *Catherine Kent*.

To my son *William Wedgwood* my house in *Burslem* occupied by *John Bold*, the workhouses occupied by *William Allen*; and certain garden and meadow ground in *Burslem*.

To my daughter *Mary Wedgwood* my new erected house wherein I now do dwell.

Residue to my son *William* and daughter *Mary*.

Executors, *John Hilditch* of *Dimsdale*, husbondman, and *Samuel Malkin* of *Burslem*, shoemaker.

Witness—*John Taylor*, *Tho. Bourne*, *John Henshall*.

Inventory dated 1 Ap. 1728. Amount 21*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Appraisers, *Ric. Cartwright* and *Dr. Thomas Wedgwood*.

Proved 7 Nov. 1728 by both executors.¹

William Wedgwood and *Dorothy* (*Malkin*) had issue :—

THOMAS, b. 5 Ap. 1705.²

JOHN, b. 1 Feb. 1706/7,² living in 1727.

THOMAS, b. 1707.²

JOSEPH, b. 1711.²

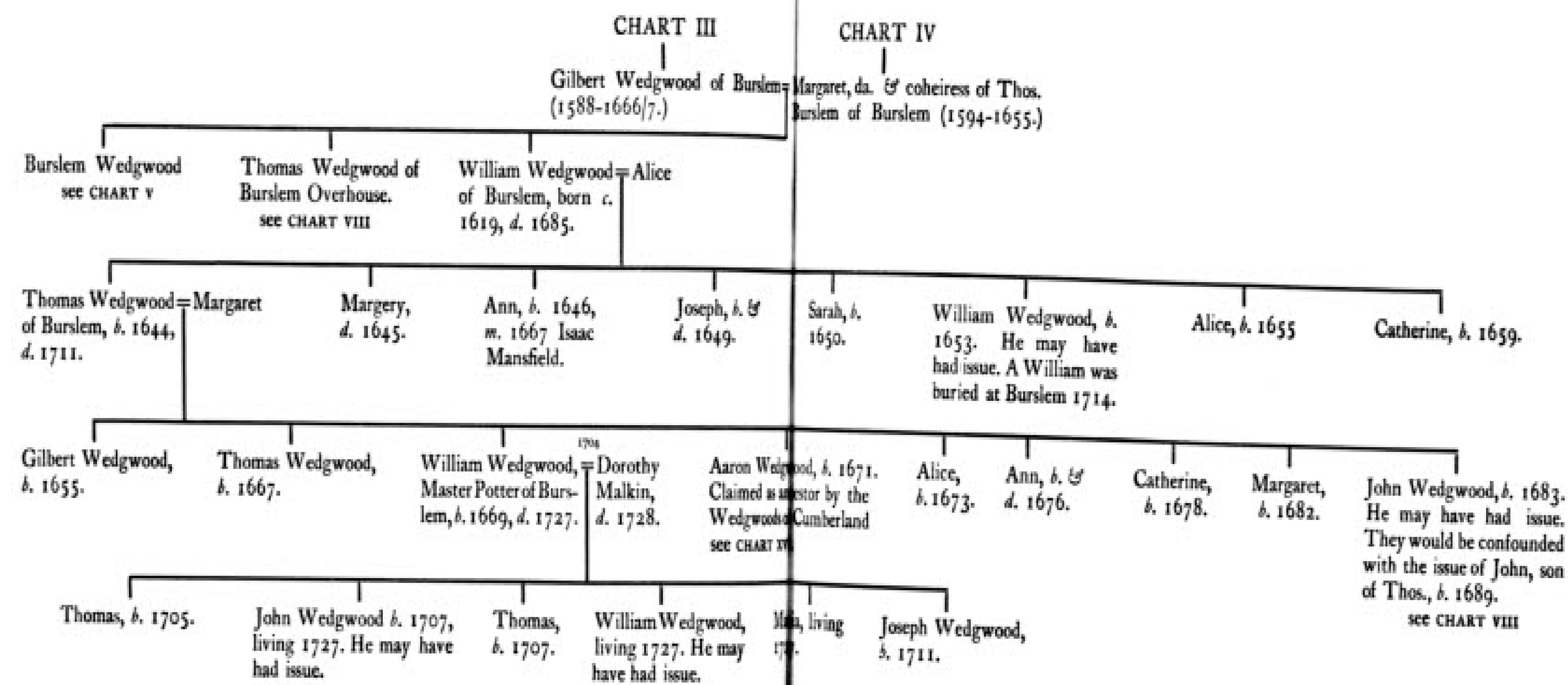
WILLIAM, living in 1727. There were two Wm. Wedgwoods who married and had families in *Burslem*, one in 1734, the other in 1744.²

MARY, living in 1727.

¹ Lichfield Wills.

² *Burslem Registers*.

CHART VI.
WILLIAM WEDGWOODS OF BURSLEM.



4. AARON, *b.* 14 May 1671.¹ He is claimed as ancestor by the Wedgwoods of Cumberland. One story has it however that two brothers, John and Aaron, of whom John was the elder, came from out of Staffordshire and settled, John in Yorkshire and Aaron in Cumberland, and were the progenitors of these branches of the family.² As we have also plenty of evidence that a real John Wedgwood was buried at Yearsley in Yorkshire as early as 1682, these dates do not quite fit with the story as applied to this Aaron, born in 1671, and his younger brother John.
5. ALICE, *b.* 21 Oct. 1673.¹
6. ANNE, *b.* 13 Aug. 1676,¹ *d.* 30 Aug. 1676.¹
7. CATHERINE, *b.* 19 Nov. 1678.¹
8. MARGARET, *b.* 27 Mar. 1682.¹
9. JOHN, *b.* 24 Ap. 1683.¹

7. Moses Wedgwood, Master Potter of Burslem.
(*c.* 1622-1677.)

The rise of biblical names in England was sudden and in certain circles complete. They marked puritanical sentiments in those families which adopted them. Probably no family was so overwhelmed with them as the Wedgwoods of Burslem. To look at this pedigree one would imagine that Gilbert Wedgwood and his wife were "converted" about 1620, and thereafter we have Joseph (probably), Moses, Aaron and Sarah in that family alone. All the pedigree thenceforth is full of Aarons, Abners, Daniels, Jonathans, Samuels, Kezias, Susannahs, Josephs, and at last Josiahs. It was a second wave at the end of the 18th. century which introduced Enochs, Isaiahs and Josephiahs.

Moses, the first Wedgwood with a biblical name, fourth son of Gilbert Wedgwood and Margaret (Burslem), was born about 1622. He was a master potter in Burslem,² and benefited under all three of the Colclough Wills, though he does not seem to have obtained any real estate. He married three times, 1st Margaret. . . . ,¹ 2nd 1 Feb. 1648 Maria Beech,¹ who died

¹ Burslem Registers.

² See his Will below.

³ Information Jas. Wedgwood of York.

21 Nov. 1657;¹ and 3rd 17 Mar. 1663 Margery Abney,¹ who survived him and died 22 Ap. 1696.² Moses Wedgwood himself was buried at Burslem 21 Ap. 1677,¹ and his Will is as follows:—

Will of *Moses Wedgwood*, Potter. Dated 9 Mar. 1676/7.

To *Moses* my son the house I dwell in, "with the foulds cowhouse workhouses clay and all the tooles and instruments for Potting," he paying to *Robt. Wood* jun. of *Burslem* 16*l.*, being the marriage portion of my daughter *Joan*, wife of the said *Robt. Wood*.

To *Margery* my wife a bay of buildings at the east end of the said house, and my share of a coal mine in *Burslem*, she paying 20*s.* a year to my daughter *Margaret*, and the same to my daughter *Barbarye* for 5 years.

After my wife's death the mine to go to my daughters *Margery* and *Sarah*, and in default to my son *Moses*.

Exors, my brother *Aaron Wedgwood* of *Burslem* and my said wife. Witnesses, *Geo. Hargreaves* and *Paul Sheldon*.

Inventory dated 28 Ap. 1677. Amount 42*l.* 14*s.*

Appraisers, *Geo. Hargreaves*, *Tho. Leigh*, *Tho. Cartwright* and *Wm. Wedgwood*.

Proved 4 Apr. 1679 by *Margerie Wedgwood*, power reserved for *Aaron Wedgwood* of *Burslem*, Potter.

Bond for the tuition of *Margerie* and *Sarah Wedgwood* children of the deceased in their minority.¹

Moses Wedgwood left issue by his first wife:—

1. SARAH, *b.* 1642,¹ *d.* 1643.¹

2. MARIA, *b.* 24 Oct. 1647.¹

By his second wife he had:—

3. MOSES WEDGWOOD, Master Potter of Burslem, *b.* 28 Feb. 1650,² of whom hereafter.

4. JOAN, *b.* 2 May 1652,¹ *m.* before 1676 Robert Wood, jun., of Burslem, and had issue (probably) that Ralph Wood from whom are descended those famous potting families, the Woods of Brownhills and of Fountain Place. See Chap. VIII.

5. MARY, *b.* 11 Dec. 1653,¹ died the same year.¹

6. MARGARET, living 1676.

7. KATHERINE, *b.* 14 Ap. 1656,¹ *d.* 21 May 1656.¹

8. BARBARY, living 1676.

¹ Burslem Registers.
² Lichfield Transcripts.

¹ Lichfield Wills.

By his third wife he had issue:—

9. MARGERY, *b.* May 1665,¹ living 1676.

10. SARAH, *b.* 12 Dec. 1668,¹ living 1676.

8. Moses Wedgwood II, Master Potter of Burslem. (1650-1699.)

Moses, eldest son of Moses Wedgwood I and Maria (Beech), was baptised 28 Feb. 1650,¹ and married Alice daughter of Elizabeth Ball, widow of Tunstall. Among the Wedgwood MSS. is the Will of this Elizabeth Ball, which reads as follows:—

Will of *Elizabeth Ball* of *Tunstall*, widow. Dated 21 Jan. 1688/9.

To her daughter *Alice Wedgwood*'s children, begotten of *Moses Wedgwood*, 2*ol.* that is in the hands of *Aaron Wedgwood* in bond.

To *Moses Wedgwood* her son-in-law, her bed.

To her daughter *Mary Steel* her wearing clothes.

To her daughter *Sarah* one shilling. To her sons *Robert* and *Isaac* one shilling each. To her daughter *Jane* one shilling.

Executor *Moses Wedgwood*.

Witnesses, *Rob. Ball* his mark, *Sam. Leigh*, *John Bett*, *Mary Glover*² her mark.

Moses Wedgwood II died intestate in 1699, and his widow Alice survived till 23 Mar. 1719/20. We have the following:—

Administration of the goods of *Moses Wedgwood* of *Burslem*, Potter. Granted 11 Ap. 1700 to *Alice Wedgwood* of *Burslem*, widow of deceased.

Sureties, *John Tunstall* of *Burslem*, husbandman, and *Geo. Stubbs* of *Cheadle*, shoemaker.

Inventory dated 20 Oct. 1699. Amount 34*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Appraisers, *John Wedgwood*, *Tho. Wedgwood* and *Robert Wood*.¹

Draft Will of *Alice Wedgwood*, widow. No date, signature or witnesses.

To *Mary Tunstall* al "ye houseing, workhouses and all other building to ye sd *Moses* (?) aft her decease ye remainder of ye lease made from Couzen *Burslem Wedgwood* of late deceased, paying unto ye bsd. . (?) . . . upon demand ye sum of 5*l.*"

¹ Burslem Registers.

² Orig. Will, Wedgwood MSS.

¹ Lichfield Administrations.

To her daughter *Anne Ward* the bakehouse and stable, and 10*l.* to be paid by the said *Moses Tunstall* (*sic*).

The residue to be divided between her daughters *Mary* and *Anne*.

To her grandchild *Mary Tunstall* a chest of drawers standing in the parlour.¹

Moses Wedgwood and Alice (Ball) had issue :—

1. MARY, *b.* 22 Sept. 1675,² *m.* . . . Tunstall and living in 1700.
2. SARAH, *b.* 3 July 1677.²
3. ANNE, *b.* 22 Jan. 1680,² *m.* . . . Ward and living in 1699.
4. ELIZABETH, *b.* 19 Nov. 1681,² *d.* 3 Aug. 1698.²
5. MOSES WEDGWOOD III, *b.* 5 Dec. 1683,² *d.* 22 May 1704² under age.
6. ALICE, *b.* 28 Feb. 1689/90.²

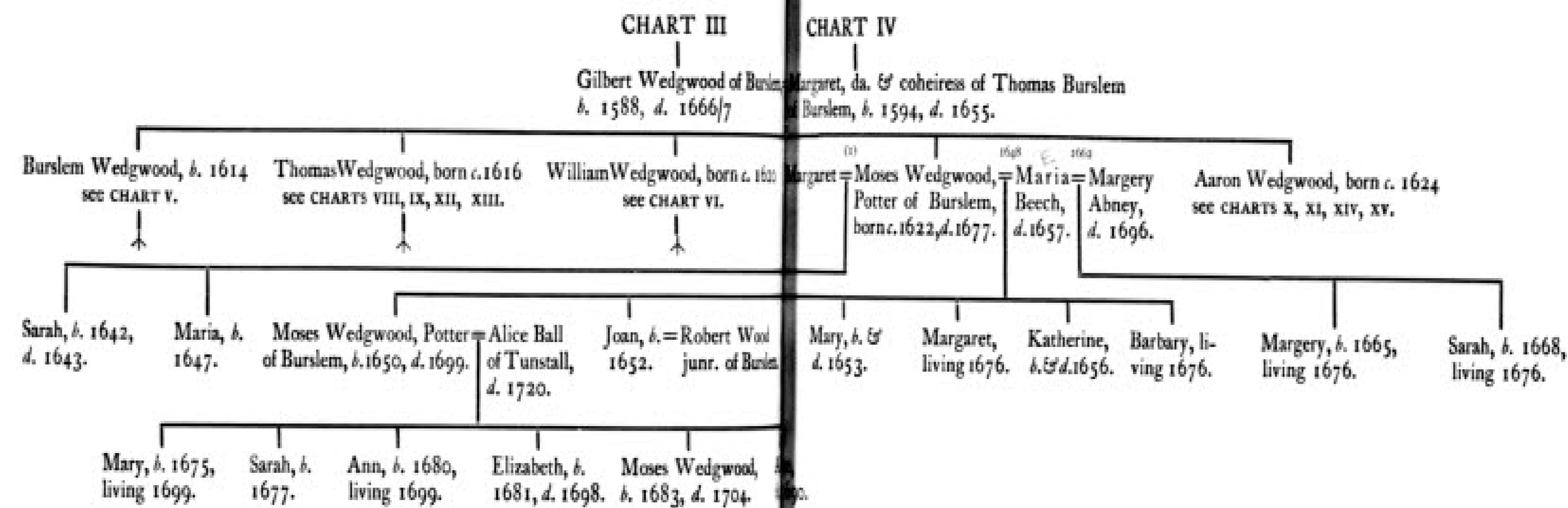
With the death of Moses Wedgwood in 1704 this branch of the family of Gilbert Wedgwood came to an end in the male line.

¹ Draft, Wedgwood MSS.

² Burslem Registers.

² Lichfield Transcripts.

CHART VII.
MOSES WEDGWOODS OF BURSLEM.



CHAPTER VII

THE WEDGWOODS OF BURSLEM OVERHOUSE

WITH Burslem Wedgwood III, (*d.* 1703,) the male line of the eldest son of Gilbert Wedgwood came to an end, and the issue of Thomas, the second son, became the senior representatives of the family in Burslem. This second branch of the family though they inherited the Overhouse, did not by any means succeed to all the wide estates of the old Burslems of Burslem. We have seen that 84 acres in Oldcot went in 1619 to the Robert Burslems of Oldcot. Of the 556 acres that passed to Katherine Colclough and her husband, some went to Aaron Wedgwood, some to William Wedgwood, the greater part to Burslem Wedgwood,—230 acres, Brownhills, Fistuley Lees, Churchmeadow Hayes and the Diglakes at least,—and only the remainder to Thomas Wedgwood of the Overhouse. The share of the Overhouse Wedgwoods seems in fact to have been 97 acres, made up as follows,—Oxney Crofts, 24 acres; Oldfields, 12 ac.; Meadowhill, Winkles meadow, Stepy hill, 8 ac.; Elgreave¹ and Smithy butts, 8 ac.; Allenshaws, 8 acres; Cowhays, 8 acres; Dale Hall crofts, 6 ac.; Smallthornes, 20 ac.; Diglakes, 3 ac.. There may have been some special Overhouse land in addition to this,—there was at least the orchard shown on the map,—but we may safely say that only about 100 acres of the old Burslem lands, the heart of modern Burslem, remained in the inheritance of the Wedgwoods of the Overhouse.

7. Thomas Wedgwood I of Burslem Overhouse (*c.* 1617-1679.)

Thomas Wedgwood (*c.* 1617-1679), second surviving son of Gilbert Wedgwood and Margaret (Burslem), was born about 1617,

¹ The Elgreaves lay between Dale Hall Wolstanton and Trubshaw Cross along the road to

and married 9 Ap. 1653¹ Margaret, only daughter and heiress of John Shawe of the Churchyard House, Burslem, who was still alive in 1681.

The history of the Shawes' title to this house with its fifty acres of land is curious and instructive. It appears that John Shawe's grandfather had married the sister and heiress of John Astbury, curate of Burslem in the troublous times of Henry VIII. Then, without becoming curate himself, this first enterprising John Shawe had managed to annex the ex-curate's house and lands, possibly with the connivance of the then Rector of Stoke. The suits of *Mainwaring v. Shawe* and *Hargreaves v. Wedgwood*, given in the Appendix, tell the whole of the story, and presumably established the right of the Shawes and Wedgwoods to hold by a perpetual quit rent and not by terminable lease, or at will.

Until Thomas Wedgwood succeeded to the Overhouse property in 1669, he and his wife seem to have lived with John Shawe at the Churchyard House.

It was to Thomas Wedgwood that John Colclough, alias Rowley, bequeathed in 1656 his real and personal estate, including his pot-works and stock. Although Thomas Wedgwood is usually described as "yeoman," or after succeeding to the Overhouse as "gentleman," yet he probably carried on from 1657 forward the "art and mystery" of potting, for it is as "potter" that he describes himself in his will drawn the year before he died.

The Shawes of the Churchyard were not potters, and it is improbable that Thomas Wedgwood had any pot-bank of his own till this bequest of John Colclough alias Rowley. But he evidently prospered as a master potter. He outgrew his first factory, for we learn from his Will that he bought land in Burslem from Wm. Keen of Crowborrow and built thereon a new factory complete with 'workhouses, shops and ovens.' He also built a horse pugmill. It used to be said that, till John Mitchell built his factory at Burslem Hill-top about 1745, no master potter had more than one oven. The use of the plural throughout the description of this new pot-works of Thomas Wedgwood's tends to revise one's estimate of the size of the Burslem pot-bank of 1670.

In this factory he was succeeded by his son Thomas, and I expect it lay close alongside the Churchyard House and lands, and became known as the Churchyard Works. There would be good

¹ Burslem Register.

reason for his not building on the original Churchyard lands, for they were not his but his father-in-law's. If there was at this time any pot-works in connection with the Overhouse it was let on lease, presumably with the 'serviceyard' and 'kilnyard' to John Simpson.

The Churchyard House, and probably his new potworks too, stood along the south-east side of the present Churchyard. Here four generations of Thomas Wedgwoods lived and potted in turn from 1653 to 1756, in which latter year Thomas Wedgwood IV, who had already leased the Overhouse Potworks, took up his residence in the Overhouse as heir to Mrs. Katherine Egerton. Josiah Wedgwood bought the Churchyard Works from his nephew Thomas in 1780, and leased them for a time to another nephew Joseph Wedgwood; but they were finally, on Josiah Wedgwood's death, sold out of the family to a Mr. Green in 1795. The old house with the "priest's chamber" had been pulled down before this time to make room for a new slip-house and firing kiln.¹

On the death of John Colclough in 1666 Thomas Wedgwood inherited, subject to his aunt's life interest, the Overhouse and some 80 acres of land in Burslem. Again in 1666 he became his aunt Colclough's residuary legatee, and then inherited a small property of 20 acres at Smallthorne. Next year he bought from his nephew Burslem Wedgwood some 3 acres of land called the Diglakes, as is shown in the following indenture.

Indenture, dated 20 Aug. 1670. Between Burslem Wedgwood of Burslem, yeoman, and Thomas Wedgwood of Burslem, yeoman, his uncle.....Burslem gives Thomas 1000 years lease of the Diglakes in Burslem, now in the occupation of Thomas Marsh,...for 36*l.* and 4*d.* annual rent and heriots &c.

signed Burslem Wedgwood [seal gone]
witness—Timothy Edge, Thos. Bagnall, Sam. Bagnall, Joseph Malkin.²

Other transactions in connection with his landed property are shown in the following Indentures.

Indenture, dated 24 Feb. 1666, Thomas Wedgwood of Churchyard Ho. in Burslam, yeoman, in accordance with the wishes of the late John Col-

¹ Jewitt's *Wedgwoods*, pp. 98, 99.

² Original Deed, Wedgwood MSS.

clough, grants to John Simpson, potter, the serviceyard attached to the Overhouse in Burslem, which he holds as devisee of John Colclough.

signed Thomas Wedgwood.

witness—Will. Parker, Tim. Edge, Thos. Bagnall.¹ [Seal apparently a 'garb.']

Indenture, dated 20 Nov. 1673, Thomas Wedgwood of Burslem, gent., leases to Isaac Malkin for 9l. 5s. and a penny annual rent, a parcell of land "meired out" at the head of the Oxney Croft for 999 years.

signed Isaac Malkin. [Seal illegible.]

witness—Joseph Malkin, Joseph Simpson, John Baddeley.¹

Indenture, dated 20 March 1674, Thomas Wedgwood of Burslem, gent., sells to William Parker of Parkhall, gent., for 16l., all his right and interest in the Aleshill or Ridgway Rowe coal-mine in Bemersley, which he had of the inheritance of Katherine Colclough. And whereas Wm. Parker, Timothy Edge, of Horton, gent., and Thomas Wedgwood, by Articles dated 12 May 1670, did agree with Wm. Steele, collier, to work the mine, now Thomas Wedgwood remits his claim under such agreement.

signed Wil. Parker. [Seal a pelican.]

witness—James Yeates, Thomas Hand, Will. Mills his mark.¹

Indenture, dated 1 Aug. 1678, Sir John Bowyer of Knypersley, Bart. (lord of 1/3rd of the Manor of Tunstall) grants a perpetual lease of 1/3rd of the Great Rowe Coal-mine to Thomas Wedgwood of Burslem, gent., Burslem Wedgwood of Burslem, gent., William Wedgwood, potter, Aaron Wedgwood of Burslem, potter, Richard Daniel of Burslem, potter.¹

These were the coparceners, under John Colclough's will, in the Great Rowe Coal-mine, which mine was such a fruitful source of litigation to Thomas Wedgwood and the others. This Indenture was merely one additional title, and it was the last act of Thomas Wedgwood in the great struggle for the mines.

In the middle of the fourth lawsuit with Thomas Bailey he died, and though the Wedgwoods won their case, the whole business had to be begun over again because of his death.

He was buried on 14 March 1679,² and on the very day of his burial a fresh trouble arose; for Mr. Mainwaring the Rector of Stoke, being asked to the funeral, came and said, "there was a heriot owing him from the man that asked him." In other words, he claimed the Churchyard House as church property. John Wedgwood had seen enough of litigation, and probably compromised the

¹ Orig. Deed, Wedgwood MSS.

² Burslem Registers.

case and paid something to keep the house and "the 50 acres of meadow and pasture of great yearly value." But the "state of the case" and the opinions of Counsel are extant and are given in the Appendix.¹

Thomas Wedgwood is described in his will as a "potter." He probably combined potting with the farming of his estates, and helped out both with his mining profits.

His will is as follows:—

In the name of God Amen. The fourteenth day of February, in the one and thirtieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and Ann. Dom. 1678.

I, *Thomas Wedgwood of Burslem*, in the County of *Stafford*, Potter, being weake in body, but of sound mind, perfect memory (praised be God therefore), do make this to be and continue my last will and testament, in manner and form following: first, I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator, hoping through the only merits of Jesus Christ my dear Redeemer to obtain life everlasting; and as for such worldly and outward estate it hath pleased God out of his superabundant goodness to bestow upon me, I give and assign the same in manner and form following, that is to say I give and devise unto *Margaret* my loving wife, so long as she remain sole unmarried after my decease, for the time of her natural life, all the dwelling house wherein I now inhabit, called the *Upper or Over House*, with all barns, stables, outhouses, cowhouses, yards, folds, orchards, gardens, thereto belonging, with the fish-pond and fish; and also the *Oxney Crofts*, the *great Oldfield*, the *little Oldfield*, the *Oxney Croft meadow*, the *Kiln yard*, with all and every these appurtenances and privileges which are situate in *Burslem* aforesaid, for and during her widowhood, in full recompense for her jointure and dower, of all my lands and tenements and under this proviso. Also that my said wife shall relay and release all her title and interest in all my housing and lands lying at the *Churchyard* side in *Burslem* aforesaid, which were formerly or are in the holding of myself or father-in-law *Shaw*, one or both of us, to my son *John* during her said widowhood, and no longer. I give and assign unto my said wife during her natural life my horse mill, with the buildings wherein it now stands, for a further help to her and for the educating and maintaining of my younger Children until they come to the age of one and twenty years, to be disposed in marriage or to receive their portions. Item I give and

¹ Brief, *Mainwaring v. Wedgwood*, Wedgwood MSS.

assign unto my said wife all my workhouses, shops, ovens,¹ which I have erected and built upon a certain piece of ground which I lately purchased of *William Keen of Crowborough*, with all and every their appurtenances lying in *Burslem* aforesaid, until such time as my son *Thomas Wedgwood* shall accomplish the age of 21 years, and for no longer time, to keep her, the better to maintain and educate my younger children. I give and assign unto my said son *Thomas Wedgwood*, his heirs and assigns for ever, when he shall come to the age of 21 years, all the said workhouses, and pot ovens, and folds and yards belonging to the same, all and every their appurtenances and privileges; also the said horse mill with the buildings thereto belonging, after the determination of my wife's estate. I give unto my son *Thomas* when he shall attain the said age of one and twenty years, all the plank boards and shelves which are at the said workhouse, and all other implements whatever at the said workhouse, belonging to the art or trade of potting. I give and assign unto my son *Timothy* all my right, title, claim, interest, and demand, which I have in and to all that housing, barns, stable, cowhouse, and backside and gardens, and all and every their appurtenances, called by the name of *Alms-house* situate in *Burslem* aforesaid, and now in the holding of one *Paul Shelton* and *Wm Marsh*. And my will is that my said son *Timothy* shall enter upon and enjoy the same when he shall accomplish the age of one and twenty years. I give and devise unto my daughter *Margaret Wedgwood* and to my son *Thomas Wedgwood*, and to my daughter *Margarie Wedgwood*, their heirs and assigns for ever, all those several parcels or pieces of land called the *Smallthornes*, situate and being in *Sneyd Hamel*, within the parish of the said *Burslem*, which land my aunt *Katherine Colclough* deceased gave unto me, and also that parcel of land or meadow grounds called the "*digged lakes*," lying in *Burslem* meadows aforesaid, which I lately purchased of my cousin *Burslem Wedgwood*, to the intent that my said daughters *Margaret Wedgwood*, *Margarie Wedgwood* and my son *Thomas Wedgwood*, may leece and raise the sum of 200*l.* out of the several pieces of lands and meadows, grants by sale of the same, or by any other way that they may find prudent for to raise the said sum of 200*l.*, to be paid and distributed in manner and form following. For the portions of my said three children *Margaret*, *Margarie* and *Thomas*, that is, to my said daughter *Margaret* the sum of fourscore pounds of

¹ I expect this new pot factory was on land adjoining the Churchyard house. When, outgrowing the 'pot bank' of John Colclough alias Rowley, he decided to build his new works, he put it on land that was his, and not on the Churchyard

land of his still living father-in-law John Shawe. It would appear that there was no factory yet at the Overhouse, and that Colclough's factory had been sold. The horse mill was probably to 'pug' the clay,—flint was not then used.

lawful money, to my said son *Thomas* the sum of forty pounds when he shall accomplish the age of one and twenty years; to my said daughter *Margarie* the sum of fourscore pounds when she comes to the age of one and twenty years. And my mind and will is that my said children shall marry to and with the consent of my said wife, provided nevertheless it is my mind and will that if my son *John Wedgwood* shall within some reasonable time after my decease, either pay the said 200*l.* to my said three children *Margaret*, *Thomas* and *Margarie*, or give them good security to pay the said sum of 200*l.* or their several parts or portions thereof at the ages days and times above mentionned and limited, that then my will is, that my said son *John* shall have to him and his heirs for ever the aforesaid parcels of lands called the *Smallthornes*¹ and *Digged Lake* meadows. I give unto my daughters *Katherine Wedgwood*, *Sarah Wedgwood*, *Mary Wedgwood*, and my said son *Timothy Wedgwood* the said sum of 200*l.* to be raised out of all the buildings and lands by me in this my last will given, bequeathed, and devised to my said wife if she keep her widowhood for her life, so soon as it can be raised out of the said lands and buildings, my said wives interest and term therein, and applied and paid to my said children, *Katherine*, *Sarah*, *Mary* and *Timothie*, when they shall respectively accomplish the age of one and twenty years, or be disposed of in marriage, which shall first happen, if my wives estate therein be then determined, and to be paid unto my said children in manner and form following, that is to say, to my daughter *Katherine* threescore pounds of lawful money, to my daughter *Sarah* threescore pounds, to my daughter *Mary* threescore pounds, to my son *Timothy* 20*l.* which last said 200*l.* to my four last mentionned children, I will shall be paid out of all the said lands devised to my said wife in manner aforesaid, and I charge all my said lands with the payment of the said 200*l.* to my last four mentioned children, so soon as it can be raised and paid in manner aforesaid; and my mind and will is that if any of my younger children in this my will mentioned shall die in their minority or before they be married, or receive their portion or portions, that then such deceased child or childrens parts or portions shall go and be equally paid and distributed amongst all my surviving younger children; and after the determination of my said wives estate therein and the said last named 200*l.* paid to my said children, I give the said lands to my said son *John* and his heirs for ever; but, in case my said son *John* shall make default paying the last mentioned 200*l.* to my four last named younger children, at such time and in such manner as is expressed in this

¹ Smallthorne is now an Urban District extends Burslem uninterruptedly to the with a population of 11,500 persons, and Trent at Ford Green.

my last will, then my will is my said children shall have, hold, and enjoy all the said housing and lands in this my last will devised to my wife for her life for so long time, due term of years, as until they my said children have raised the said sum of 200*l.* to be paid as afore expressed. I give and assign to my said wife, for the term of her natural life if she keeps her widowhood, all my rights and interest which I have in any coal mine or coal mines within the said parish of *Burslem* or elsewhere, for the keeping of her as to her comfortable living and the educating of my said younger children, and after determination of my said wifes estates in the coal mines I give the said coal mines and all my claim and interest in the same to my son *John Wedgwood*. I give to my said son *John* the long table with the forms thereunto belonging standing in the hall place in the house wherein I now do inhabit.¹ I give unto my son *John* all the rikes that are in the mill house below the entre where I now inhabit. I give unto *Mr. Geo Hargreaves*, minister of Gods Word, ten shillings to preach my funeral sermon. I give unto my Cousin *George Hanson of Wolstanton* 12*s.*; my debts, legacies, and funeral expences, and all such monies as shall be necessary to be expended about the due execution of this my last will and testament being first paid and discharged. I do for the better education and maintainance of my five younger children, until they shall respectively accomplish the said age of 21 years or be married or receive their portions, and for the due maintainance of my wifes livelihood and subsistence during her widowhood, give unto my Executors herein named all the residue and remainder of my personal estate, my goods, monies, plate, cattle, chattels, and personal estate whatsoever; and my will is my said youngest children shall be educated out of the same residue and remainder of my personal estate aforesaid. My mind and will further is that what remains of the said residue of my personal estate after my wifes estate or interest therein determined and my said children educated as aforesaid, shall go to be equally divided amongst all my said seven children. Lastly, I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint *Margaret* my loving wife, and my said son *John*, and my said son *Thomas Wedgwood*, to be the Executors of this my last will and testament, hoping they will faithfully perform the same; and interest my loving friends the said *Mr. George Hargreaves* and *George Hanson* to be overseers of this my last will and testament and to aiding and assisting my said executors. In witness thereof I the said *Thomas Wedgwood* have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first mentioned in this my will.

witness *Geo. Hargreaves, Geo. Hanson.* signed *Thomas Wedgwood.*

¹ The Overhouse.

Proved 4 Ap. 1679, on the Oath of *Margaret Wedgwood*, widow, *John Wedgwood* and *Thomas Wedgwood*, the Executors named therein.¹

This Will fully maintains the impression, given by all the documents quoted, that *Thomas Wedgwood I* of the Overhouse was a worthy man beyond the ordinary, and an excellent head for the family. The careful provision for his childrens' education occurs in no other of the many wills of the period I have seen, and for girls, in something above the yeoman class, education was in 1679 considered superfluous. Mrs. Katherine Colclough could not sign her name. Perhaps the Puritan movement had done something to raise the standard in the Potteries.

Mr. George Hargreaves, the Overseer of his will, was the Curate of *Burslem*, and afterwards married the eldest daughter *Margaret*.

Thomas Wedgwood I of the Overhouse and *Margaret (Shawe)* had issue:—

1. *JOHN WEDGWOOD* of *Burslem Overhouse*, *b.* 2 May 1654,² of whom hereafter.
2. *MARGARET*, *b.* 11 Jan. 1656,² *m.* 8 Oct. 1680² *Rev. George Hargreaves*, Curate of *Burslem*, and had issue. Her husband predeceased her, and she died in 1693 leaving her "deare brothers *John* and *Thomas*" guardians of her little children.³
3. *MARGERY*, *b.* 15 March 1658,² *m.* after 1678 *Henry Mountford*, and died 1705.
4. *THOMAS WEDGWOOD* of *Churchyard House*, *b.* 20 Aug. 1660,² of whom hereafter.
5. *CATHERINE*, *b.* 30 Nov. 1662,² *m.* *Aaron Wood*.
6. *AARON*, *b.* 4 July 1665,² living 1666, dead in 1678.
7. *SARAH*, *b.* 20 Nov. 1667,² living 1678.

¹ Contemporary Copy, *Wedgwood MSS.*

² *Burslem Registers.*

³ The will of *Margaret Hargreaves*, dated 2 Feb. 1692/3.

Margaret Hargreaves of *Burslem*, widow.

To her son *Aaron*, her house in *Burslem* when he comes of age, he then paying the legacy to his sister *Katherine*, 5*l.*

The profits till he comes of age to go educating her two younger children *Daniel* and *Katherine*.

To her son *Daniell* 5*l.* to bind him apprentice.

Residue, after *Katherine* is 18 years old, to be divided between *Daniel* and *Katherine*.

"Lastly I doe nominate and appoynt my deare and loveing brors *John* and *Thomas Wedgwood* to bee Executors. . . . and be kind and assisting to all my little children."

signed *Margaret Hargreaves* her mark.

Witness:—*John Simpson*, jun., *Sarah Simpson*, *Fra. Fynney*.

Proved to *John* and *Thomas Wedgwood* 24 Ap. 1693. [Contemporary copy, *Wedgwood MSS.*]

8. TIMOTHY, *b.* 12 June 1670,¹ probably named after Timothy Edge of Horton. At one time he was a saddler in London, for we have the following :—

Indenture, dated 2 July 1691, Timothy Wedgwood, late of London, saddler, youngest son of Thomas Wedgwood of the Overhouse, gentleman, grants the Armeshouse property in Burslem, in the holding of Margaret Hargreaves, widow, to John Wedgwood of the Overhouse, gentleman, his eldest brother. . . .²



sealed

As there is no further record of Timothy in the Potteries it may be presumed that he continued to make saddles in London.

9. DANIEL, *b.* 26 May 1674,¹ buried 7 May 1678.¹
10. MARY, *b.* 24 Nov. 1676,¹ living 1678.

Thomas Wedgwood's wife Margaret survived him, and remarried 2 Oct. 1680¹ Francis Fynney of Burslem.

8. John Wedgwood of Burslem Overhouse. (1654-1705).

John Wedgwood (1654-1705), eldest son and heir of Thomas Wedgwood I, was baptised 2 May 1654.¹ He married Alice, daughter and coheir of Thomas Beech of Burslem, whose will is among the Wedgwood MSS.² Alice Wedgwood died 13 May 1700.⁴

¹ Burslem Registers.

² Orig. Deed, Wedgwood MSS.

³ The will of Thomas Beech of Burslem, yeoman.

Dated 18 Jan. 1697/8.

To my daughter Margaret Bourne 5*l.*

To my daughter Mary Beech 5*l.*

To my daughter Alice Wedgwood 5*l.*

To Thomas, William, Alice, Mary, Elizabeth Bourne and Margaret Morison, 6 children of my son-in-law William Bourne 40*l.* apiece.

To my granddaughter Katherine Wedgwood 20*l.*, 11 silver spoons and 3 silver cups.

To my four grandchildren, Thomas,

William, James and John Beech, 2*l.* each.

To my sister Margaret Rowley 5*l.*

To my cousin Sarah Bourne 5*l.*

To George Dauen 2*l.* 6*d.* to Mary Hulme 2*l.* 6*d.*

To both John Wedgwood and Daniel Hargreaves 2*l.* 6*d.*

Residue to my daughter Alice Wedgwood and her daughter Katherine.

Executor, John Wedgwood.

Witnesses, Thomas Wedgwood, Richard Bourne, Alice Bourne her mark.

Proved to John Wedgwood. . . 1700. [Contemporary Copy, Wedgwood MSS.]

⁴ Burslem tombstones.

Soon after his father's death, probably when his mother married again, John Wedgwood went to live at the Overhouse, and his brother Thomas took over the Churchyard House and works, and they paid off the legacies secured upon this property and the Smallthornes and Diglakes also. They doubtless came to some arrangement with the Rector of Stoke as to the title to the Churchyard lands.

In 1691, as already mentioned, John Wedgwood, evidently cleared of debt, purchased the Armeshouse from his brother Timothy, and in the same year we have a lease that he made to his cousin Richard Wedgwood, who was starting to make stone ware and red china pots. The lease resulted in still closer relations, for this Richard Wedgwood married John's only daughter, Katherine. The lease is as follows :—

Indenture dated 26 March 1691, John Wedgwood of the Overhouse, yeoman, leases to Richard son of Aaron Wedgwood part of the Serviceyard, 12 yards long and 6 yards wide, late in the tenure of Richard Daniel and of Sarah his wife and of Thomas Beech of the Mill, who afterwards married Sarah Daniel, for the lives of John Wedgwood and Alice his wife, for 1 guinea paid presently and 2*l.* 6*d.* annual rent.

signed John Wedgwood

witness—John Beech, Robt Wood jun., Fra. Fynney.¹ [Seal same as on p. 116.]

It is unlikely that John Wedgwood was a potter, but one of the earliest slip decorated jugs is signed "J. Wedgwood 1691," and is in the South Kensington Museum. It may be that it was made for him by his cousin and future son-in-law Richard as one of the first fruits of his new factory at the Overhouse.

This Richard was one of the sons of Aaron Wedgwood, who in partnership with John Philip Elers were beginning the manufacture of that Staffordshire stone ware which was destined to revolutionise the old industry.

It will be remembered that early in 1696 Barclay's plot to assassinate William III at Turnham Green aroused all the protestant and puritan spirit throughout the country. An Association to 'revenge him upon his enemies' was formed under a mighty oath. In Staffordshire the first signatures were set to it at Standon Bridge. Sir Thos. Peshall of Horsley and Sir Brian Broughton signed

¹ Orig. Deed, Wedgwood MSS.

there, as also did the representatives of those old roundhead families, John Chetwode of Oakley, Francis Eld of Seighford, Thomas Crompton of Stone and the Younges of Charnes. Evidently the fiery cross was sent round to every parish, but these are the only squires to be found in the long Staffordshire lists, though here and there a parson signs first and evidently draws up the roll for his parishioners.

In Burslem, however, it is John Wedgwood of the Overhouse, Thomas Wedgwood of the Churchyard and Richard Wedgwood of the Overhouse who head the list; while Aaron Wedgwood, Dr. Thomas, Moses and Thomas (the son of William) sign lower down, and all apparently in their own hands. The complete lists for Newcastle, Stoke and Burslem are given in the Appendix, published for the first time. Evidently the spirit of the Anabaptists,—of Harrison and of Bradshaw,—still lingered in the Potteries. In Wolstanton, Biddulph and Trentham, under the eyes of the Sneyds, Biddulphs and Leveson-Gowers, no men of the Associations are to be found.

This was the oath to which they swore :—

"Whereas there has been a horrid and detestable conspiracy formed and carried on by the Papists and other wicked and traitorous persons for assassinating his Majesties Royall person in order to incourage an invasion from France to subvert our religion Laws and Liberty Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed do heartily sincerely and solemnly profess testifie and declare that his present Majestie King William is rightfull and lawfull¹ King of these realms. And we do mutually promise and engage to stand by and assist each other to the utmost of our power in the support and defence of his Majesties most sacred person and Government against the late King James and all his adherents. And in case his Majestie come to any violent or untimely death (which God forbid) we do hereby further freely and unanimously oblige our selves to unite associate and stand by each other in revengeing the same upon his enemies and their adherents and in supporting and defending the succession of the Crowne according to an Act made in the First year of King William and Queen Mary."²

Over 3000 men signed in the Hundreds of Pirehill and Totmanslow alone, but in all the lists no other Wedgwoods are to be found. That they head the Burslem list is a good indication that

¹ These were the words to which the House of Lords objected.

² Chancery, Petty Bag Assoc. Oath Roll, Roll 257, P.R.O.

they persevered in the doctrines of their puritan grandfathers. Perhaps we may assume that no Wedgwood of man's estate, other than those on this list, was then living in Burslem.

As for John Wedgwood, he died at the Overhouse and was buried in Burslem Churchyard on 13 Ap. 1705.¹ His will, dated 2 Ap. 1705, abstracted is as follows :—

Will of *John Wedgwood of Burslem*, yeoman, dated 2 Ap. 1705.

To my dear and loveing daughter *Katherine Wedgwood* this capital messuage wherein I now do inhabit, and also all other my lands and coal-mines in *Burslem* or elsewhere, except :

One dwelling house, now in the holding of *Isaac Ball*, which I give to my nephew *Daniel Hargreaves*, and

To my nephew *Aaron Hargreaves* all that Bay of buildings adjoining the dwelling house of *Henry Mountford* in *Burslem*, and

To my sister *Margery Mountford* all that dwelling house wherein she doth now inhabit, for her life.

To the poor inhabitants of the town of *Burslem*, *5l.* the interest to be paid for peny wheaten bread and dealt every Christmas Day.

All my personal estate to *Katherine Wedgwood*.

Appoints "my loveing friend *Francis Fynney of Burslem*, And my dear and loveing brother *Thomas Wedgwood* to be joint executors."

signed *John Wedgwood*.

Witness—*Thomas Leigh, John Beech, Henry Mountford*.

Proved 11 Oct. 1705.²

The original will is among the Wedgwood MSS. Francis Fynney afterwards renounced his executorship, as is shown by an Indenture, dated 26 Ap. 1705, as follows :—

Francis Fynney of Burslem, gent., renounces Executorship of the will of *John Wedgwood* in favour of *Thomas Wedgwood of Burslem*, yeoman, brother of *John*, and in favour of *Katherine*, daughter and heiress of *John Wedgwood*, who is under age.

signed *Fra. Fynney and Thomas Wedgwood*.

Witness—*Joseph Bourne, Richard Wedgwood, Thomas Bourne*.³

This Indenture is interesting as bearing the autograph signature of *Thomas Wedgwood II.* It bears two seals; Fynney's apparently armorial, and that of *Thomas Wedgwood* a fine cameo head.

¹ Burslem Tombstones.

² Original Will, Wedgwood MSS.

³ Orig. Deed, Wedgwood MSS.

John Wedgwood and Alice (Beech) had issue an only daughter :—

1. KATHERINE, *b.* 1683,—at least she died on 19 Feb. 1756, and her tombstone gives her age as 73, though this does not correspond with Fynney's indenture of renunciation just given. She married 1st, 7 Jan. 1708, Richard,¹ son of Aaron Wedgwood, master potter at the Overhouse works. He died 8 Nov. 1718¹ and left issue :—

JOHN, *b.* 1708, *d.* 1719.¹

Katherine married 2nd, 27 Ap. 1720,² her first cousin Thomas Bourne of Chell, who died in 1729, having by her a daughter

SARAH, *b.* 22 July 1722,¹ who died young.

She married 3rdly, Rowland Egerton, who died without issue in 1746. His Will abstracted is as follows :—

Rowland Egerton of Burslem, gentleman.

Dated 2 Jan. 1744/5.

All my wordly estate to my wife *Katherine Egerton*, and appoints her sole Executrix.

Witnesses, *Thos. Wedgwood, Sarah Marsh, Jno. Henshall.*

Proved to *Katherine Egerton* the sole Executrix 7 Nov. 1746.³

Mrs. Egerton died at the Overhouse, aged 73, and was buried 19 Feb. 1756 in Burslem Churchyard.⁴ She filled to the younger Wedgwoods of the Churchyard exactly the same role that Mrs. Colclough had done to the earlier generations of the Wedgwoods of Burslem, and passed on to them the very same properties. She left the Overhouse estates to her cousin Thomas Wedgwood IV of the Churchyard, charged with legacies to all her Wedgwood cousins, and in particular to Josiah Wedgwood, then working with Thomas Whieldon at Little Fenton.

The abstract of her will is as follows :—

Catherine Egerton of Burslem in the County of Stafford, Widow.

The *Cobbridges*, the *Diglakes*, the *Longbridge meadow*, and a house now in the holding of *Ralph Cartlitch*, all in *Burslem*, to be sold together with her personal estate for the following legacies :—

Her cousin *Mary Clifton*⁵ of the City of Chester, 20*l.*

¹ Burslem Registers.

² Wolstanton Registers.

³ Contemp. Copy, Wedgwood MSS.

⁴ Burslem Tombstones.

⁵ See Chart Pedigree viii.

Based on a plan by Enoch Wood



Her cousin *Margaret Marsh*, ¹ wife of *Moses Marsh* of *Burslem*, 20*l.*
 Her cousin *Elizabeth Astbury*, ¹ widow, 20*l.*
 Her cousin *Aaron Wedgwood* ¹ of the *Hamil*, 20*l.*
 Her cousin *John Beech* of the *Hinthaugh*s, 20*l.*, and to his son *Wm.* 5*l.*
 Her cousin *Ralph Moreton* of *Wolstanton*, labourer, 20*l.*
 Her kinsman *Wm. Moreton* of *Wolstanton*, bricklayer, 10*l.*
 Her kinswoman *Margaret Gater*, wife of *Ric. Gater* of *Kidcrew*, 20*l.*
 Her cousin *Catherine Lovatt*, ² wife of *Thos. Lovatt* of *Burslem*, 20*l.*
 Her kinswoman *Catherine Willatt* ¹ of *Newcastle*, 10*l.*
 Her cousin *Mary Wedgwood* ¹ of the *Churchyard*, widow, 10*l.*
 Her kinswoman *Margaret Byerley*, ¹ 20*l.*
 Her kinsman *Daniel Steel*, ² 5*l.*
 Her cousin *Anne Payne* of *Newcastle*, 20*l.*
 Her kinsman *John Richards* ³ of *Newcastle*, gentleman, 5 guineas.
 Her servant maids, *Sarah Marsh*, 60*l.*, and *Mary Lowe*, 2 guas., and
 her serving man *Peter Yarwood*, 2 guas.
 To *Thos. Hulme*, son of *Thos. Hulme* of *Somerford* in *Cheshire*, 2 guas.
 Her kinsman *Thos. Stevenson*, 5*l.*
 To the children of her late kinsman *Carlos Wedgwood* ² 10*l.* among them.
 Her said kinsman *Daniel Steels* 3 sons, 5*l.* apiece.
 Her cousin *John Wedgwood* of *Burslem*, ⁴ 10*l.*
 Her cousin *Thos. Wedgwood* of *Burslem*, ⁴ 50*l.*
 Her cousin *Sarah*, ⁴ wife of *Jonah Malkin* and sister of the said *John*
 and *Thos. Wedgwood*, 10*l.*
 Her godson *John Moor* of *Burslem*, 5*l.*
 Her cousin *Thos. Wedgwood* of the *Churchyard* in *Burslem*, ¹ 20*l.*, in
 trust to pay it to her cousin *Abner Wedgwood*. ² Also a further 20*l.*, in
 trust to pay it to her first cousin *John Wedgwood*. ¹
 To *Margaret*, wife of *Aaron Wedgwood*, 5*l.*
 To *Eliz. Taylor* of *Burslem*, widow, *Mary Tunnickliff*, widow, her tenant near
Cheadle, *John Simpson* of *Chell*, and his daughter *Hannah Taylor* all 2 guas each.
 To *Anne*, wife of *Joseph Simpson*, 5*l.*
 Her kinsman *Wm. Stevenson*, 5*l.* Her kinswoman *Margaret Bucknall*, 5*l.*
 To *Catherine Taylor*, daughter of her kinsman *Daniel Steel*, 5*l.*
 To *Anne Clark*, ¹ wife of *Philip Clark* of *Burslem*, 5*l.*
 To *Josiah* ¹ and *John Wedgwood*, ¹ brothers of *Thos. Wedgwood* of the
Churchyard, 10*l.* apiece.

¹ See Chart Pedigree v.

¹ See Chart Pedigree xiii.

To *John* and *Sarah*, son and daughter of my kinsman *Richard Wedgwood* of *Spendgreen*, 5*l.* apiece.¹

Her cousin *Catherine Wedgwood* of *Burslem*, widow, ²2*l.*, and to her son *Careless Wedgwood*, 1*l.*, and to her daughter *Mary Wedgwood*, 5*l.*

Her late cousin *Alice Moors* ³2 children, 5*l.* apiece.

To *Margaret* and *Dorothy*, daughters of my said cousin *John Beech*, 5*l.* apiece, and to *James Bossens* wife, another daughter, 5*l.*

To *Margaret Cressett* of *Burslem*, 5*l.*

Her god-daughter, *Miss Kitty Downs*, 2*l.*, and my chair or chaise.

To her sisters, *Bridgett*, *Elizabeth* and *Margaret Downs*, 1*l.* apiece.

To *Bagnal* of *Cheadle*, da. of *Margaret Moreton* of *Wolstanton*, 5*l.*

To *Anne*, wife of *John Henshall* of *Newchapel*, 5*l.* and my squob standing in the little parlour.

To the Charity School of *Burslem*, 2*l.*

To the poor of *Burslem*, 5*os.* a year for ever in two doles. This and the interest on 5*l.* left by her father *John Wedgwood* to be secured on the *Overhouse* property.

To *John Henshall* of *Newchapel* in *Wolstanton*, 5*l.*

To *John Henshall* and *Thos. Wedgwood* of the *Churchyard*, 20*l.* in trust to buy land and build thereon a dwelling house for the minister or curate of *Burslem*.

To the poor of *Burslem*, 3*l.* to be distributed after my funeral.⁴

Her kinsman *Richard Wedgwood* of *Spendgreen*⁵ her silver cup lettered R.W.; also her beaufat in the parlour, the long table in the hall, the grate and grid and sways in the house, and the grate in the best parlour, she gives to her kinsman *Thos. Wedgwood* of the *Churchyard*.

To her kinsman *Burslem Wedgwood*,⁶ subject to a charge 2*l.* to the estate, the *Burslem Millhouse* &c.

The *Overhouse*, with potthouses, stables, gardens, &c., the *Oldfields*, *Oxney crofts* and meadow, she leaves to her kinsman *Thos. Wedgwood* of the *Churchyard*.

Also the *Smallthornes* and the *Grettons*, now in the occupation of *Josias Stevenson* and *John Warburton*,⁷ to *Thos. Wedgwood* and *John Henshall* in trust to raise any money required for the debts and legacies, and thereafter to the said *Thomas Wedgwood* of the *Churchyard*.

Thos. Wedgwood to be residuary legatee.

¹ See Chart Pedigree xi.

² See Chart Pedigree viii.

³ See Chart Pedigree x.

⁴ The legacies in cash total about 1000*l.*

⁵ Nephew of her first husband Ric. Wedgwood, see Chart Pedigree xi.

⁶ Father of Captain Warburton, the celebrated potter of Hot Lane.

Thos. Wedgwood and *John Henshall* appointed Executors.

Dated 3 Dec. 1755.

signed *Catherine Egerton* her mark C.E.

Witness :—*Ralph Allen*, *Wm. Parrett*, *John Garwood*.

Codicil.

A further legacy of 5*l.* to *Anne Clark*.

To her cousin *Sarah Malkin*, wife of *Jonah Malkin* of *Burslem*, her largest Round Tea Board.

To her cousin *John Wedgwood* of *Burslem* her best Fire Skreen.

To *Catherine*, wife of *Samuel Thursfield*, 2 guas.

To her old servant *James Stanley* 2 guas.

To her god-daughter *Miss Kitty Downs*, 3 silver cowters, 2 silver salts, 2 gowns, the one blew aud the other orange, and a gauve handkercher.

To *Thomas Wedgwood* of the *Churchyard* her silver soop-spoon.

To her servant maid *Sarah Marsh*, her large bible, her feather bed "whereon I now do lye," &c.

To her kinsman *Richard Wedgwood*, brother of *Thos. Wedgwood* of the *Churchyard*, 5*l.*

"I devise there may not be above Sixty persons invited to my funeral, the women to have gloves and the men hatbands and gloves, and it is my desire to be interred under either my father or mothers Grave Stones"

Dated 9 Jan. 1756.

signed *Catherine Egerton* her mark.

Witness :—*John Swan M.D.*, *G. Davison*, *Ralph Allen*.

Proved by *Thomas Wedgwood* and *John Henshall* 14 May 1756.¹

8. Thomas Wedgwood II of Churchyard House, Burslem. (1660-1716).

Thomas Wedgwood II (1660-1716), second surviving son of *Thomas Wedgwood* I and *Margaret* (Shawe), was baptised at *Burslem* 20 Aug. 1660.² He married 28 June 1684 *Mary Leigh*,³ who survived him and died in 1719. She was perhaps the daughter of *John Leigh* of *Bagnall*, for among the *Wedgwood MSS.* is the following bond.

¹ Contemp. Copy, *Wedgwood MSS.*

² *Burslem Registers.*

26 Nov. 1681, John Leigh of Bagnall, gentleman, binds himself in 200*l.* to John Wedgwood of Burslem, yeoman.

Signed John Leigh.

Witness :— Burslem Wedgwood, John Caulton, Thos. Cartwright, Francis Fynny (the step-father). [The seal is defaced.]

It must be remembered that, till August 1681, John Wedgwood was his brother's guardian, and might arrange his marriage.

This second Thomas Wedgwood inherited his father's pot-works and made common earthenware, black and mottled, by the Churchyard in Burslem, till he died in 1716.

There is, among the Mayer MSS. quoted by Miss Meteyard in her *Life of Wedgwood*, a list, drawn up by Josiah Wedgwood in 1776 in his own handwriting, of all the various Pot-works in Burslem in 1710-1715, together with their position, the nature of the ware they produced and their supposed weekly turnover. It is as follows :—

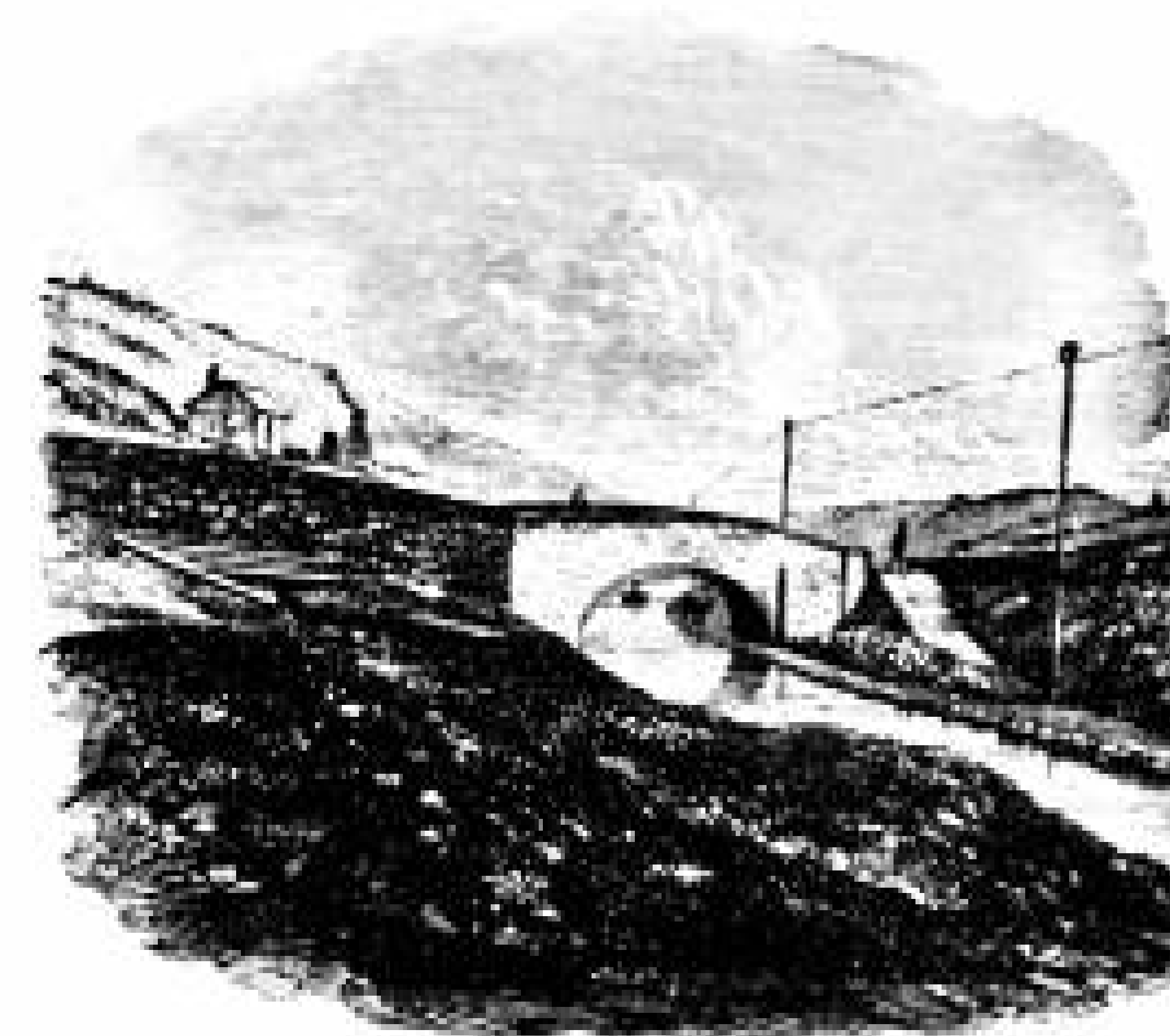
POTWORKS IN BURSLEM
ABOUT THE YEAR 1710 to 1715.

Name	Kinds of Ware	Supposed amount			Residence
		£.	s.	d.	
Thomas Wedgwood	Black and Motled	4	0	0	Church Yard ¹
John Cartlich	Moulded	3	0	0	Flash ¹
(Small) Robt Daniel	Black and Motled	2	0	0	Holehouse ¹
(„) Thos. Malkin	„ „	3	0	0	Hamel
Richd. Malkin	„ „	2	10	0	Knole ¹
Dr. Thos. Wedgwood	Brown Stone	6	0	0	Ruffleys
Wm. Simpson		3	0	0	Stocks
Isa Wood		4	0	0	Back of (the) "George" ¹
Thos Taylor	Moulded	3	0	0	Now Mrs. Wedgwoods [Mrs. Th. Wedgwood, his widowed sister-in-law.]
Wm. Harrison	Motled	3	0	0	Bourns Bank ¹
Isaac Wood	Cloudy	3	0	0	Top of Robins Croft ¹
John Adams	Black and Motled	2	10	0	Brick House ¹

¹ See Plan of Burslem.



CHURCHYARD HOUSE, BURSLEM
From a drawing made by Mr. Foster. (Evidently not contemporary.)



THE CANAL AT BROWNHILLS, WHERE THE FIRST SOIL WAS CUT BY
JOSIAH WEDGWOOD IN 1766. (From a drawing made in 1860.)

OF BURSLEM OVERHOUSE 125

Moses Marsh	Stone Ware	6 .. 0 .. 0	Middle of the Town ¹
Marshes	not worked		Top of Daniels Croft ¹
Robt. Adams	Mottled and Black	2 .. 10 .. 0	East of Moses Marsh
Aaron Shaw	Stone & Dippd. white	6 .. 0 .. 0	Next on the East side
(Conick) Sam. Cartlich	Mottled	3 .. 0 .. 0	Next to the South
Aaron Wedgwood	Dippd and Black	4 .. 0 .. 0	Next to "Red Lyon" ¹
Thos. Taylor	StoneWare & Freckled		Next to the North
Moses Shaw	" "	6 .. 0 .. 0	Middle of the Town
Thomas Wedgwood	Moulded	2 .. 10 .. 0	(now Grahams)
Isaac Ball		4 .. 0 .. 0	So-West end of Town
Saml. Edge	Stone Ware	6 .. 0 .. 0	Next to the West
Thos. Locket	Mottled	3 .. 0 .. 0	Late Cartliches
Tunstalls	not worked	3 .. 0 .. 0	Opposite
John Simpson, "Double Rabbit"		3 .. 0 .. 0	West end of the Town
Rich. Simpson	Red Dishes &c.	3 .. 0 .. 0	The Pump, West End
Thos. Cartwright	Butter Pots	2 .. 0 .. 0	West End of the Town
Thos. Mitchel	not worked		Rotten Row ¹
Moses Steel	Cloudy	3 .. 0 .. 0	" "
John Simpson, Chell	Mottled and Black	4 .. 0 .. 0	" "
John Simpson, Castle	Red Dishes and Pans	3 .. 10 .. 0	" "
Isaac Malkin	Mottled and Black	3 .. 0 .. 0	Green Head
Ric. Wedgwood	Stone Ware	6 .. 0 .. 0	Middle of Town
John Wedgwood	not worked	supposed	Upper House ¹
Jno. or Joseph Warburton		6 .. 0 .. 0	Hot Lane or Cobridge
Hugh Mare (Mayer)	Mottled	3 .. 0 .. 0	" "
Robt. Bucknal	"	4 .. 0 .. 0	" "
Ra. Daniel		3 .. 0 .. 0	" "
Bagnal	Butter Pots	2 .. 0 .. 0	(Rushton) Grange
Jno. Stevenson	Clouded	3 .. 0 .. 0	Sneyd Green
	Clouded	3 .. 0 .. 0	" "
H. Beech	Butter Pots	2 .. 0 .. 0	Holdin (Farm)

139l. 10s. 0d. 46 weeks to the year
is 6417l.

Burslem was at this time so much the principal part of the Pottery, that there were very few Pot-works anywhere else.

¹ See Plan of Burslem.

¹ Now called High St.

POTTERS AT HANLEY,
THE BEGINNING OF THE 18th CENTY.

Joseph Glass	Clowdy and a sort of Dishes painted with diffit colord slips, and sold at 3s. and 3s. 6d. per doz.
Wm. Simpson	Clowdy and Motled.
Hugh Mare	Black and Motled.
John Mare	" "
Ric. Marsh	Motled and Black. Lamprey Pots and Venison Pots.
John Ellis	Butter Pots &c.
Moses Sandford	Milk pans and Small Ware.

Only one horse and mule kept at Hanley. No carts, scarcely, in the country.

Coals carried upon mens backs. Hanley Green like Wolstanton Marsh.
Only two houses (potworks) at Stoke, Wards and Poulsons.¹

The Black and mottled Ware made by Thomas Wedgwood at the Church Yard was the sort produced when Dr. Plot visited Staffordshire in 1677, and was made as he describes it, in the most primitive way. But there is a saucer mould in the South Kensington Museum, which can only have been used for making slip ware dishes. It is marked "Thomas Wedgwood," and must I think be attributed to this Thomas of the Churchyard Works. This saucer mould has depressions in it which would make ridges on the saucer, between which the slip clay of a different colour would lie and form the pattern.²

His autograph signature is preserved on the Composition, dated 22 Ap. 1698, for the bequests of Richard Daniel who died in 1683.³ It is a most clerkly hand and far more highly educated than that of the others signing the document. There are 16 signatures to this composition, all sealed with the same seal that Margaret Hargreaves, widow, used in 1693.

Although only a younger son, this Thomas Wedgwood seems to have found potting a sufficiently prosperous business, for among the Mayer MSS. there is an old plan of the seating inside Burslem

¹ Meteyard, *Wedgwood*, i. pp. 191-2. p. 33.

² Burton, *Hist. of Eng. Earthenware*, Ante, Chap. VI.

Church of date about 1700. One of the best pews is marked "sold to Thomas Wedgwood of the Church Yard for 7l."¹

Thomas Wedgwood and Mary (Leigh) his wife had issue:—

1. THOMAS WEDGWOOD of Churchyard House III, b. 26 March 1685,² of whom hereafter.
2. JOHN WEDGWOOD, b. 24 Ap. 1686,³ died young.
3. JOHN WEDGWOOD, b. 19 Jan. 1689.⁴ He was a legatee under Mrs. Egerton's will in 1756, and, as the money is left to his nephew Thomas IV in trust for him, presumably he was then feeble and childless. Ward, too, in his *Stoke-on-Trent* says that this John died without issue, but gives no date. On the other hand, a John Wedgwood, married to one Ann, had children at Burslem:—John, 29 March 1718/9; Thomas, 24 Aug. 1720; Aaron, 2 Jan. 1722/3; and these names are rather distinctive of this branch of the family. Mrs. Egerton, however, mentions no such cousins, and they do not, like the other cousins, come into the letters of Josiah Wedgwood. It may well be, however, that this John Wedgwood did marry Ann, and is the ancestor of the late Edmund Matheson Wedgwood J.P., as shown in Chart pedigree XVI.
4. CATHERINE, b. 15 Feb. 1690/1,⁵ m. 7 May 1716, her 2nd cousin Dr. Thomas Wedgwood, jun.⁶ She had issue, (Chap. VIII.) survived her husband, and was living a widow, in 1756.
5. AARON WEDGWOOD of the Hamel, b. 28 Jan. 1692/3,⁷ of whom hereafter.
6. DANIEL, born c. 1694,⁸ living 1719, but died young.
7. MARY, b. 16 June 1695,⁹ m. Ralph Clifton after 1719, and was living in 1756 at Chester.
8. ABNER, b. 22 Oct. 1699.¹⁰
9. ELIZABETH, b. 29 Sept. 1702,¹¹ m. Samuel Astbury (not the famous Master Potter), and was surviving, a widow, in 1756.¹²

¹ Meteyard, *Wedgwood*, i. p. 193, n.

² Burslem Registers.

³ Lichfield Transcripts.

⁴ Swinnerton Registers.

⁵ The Lichfield Transcripts as well as the Registers are missing for this year 1694.

⁶ The Christian name of the elder Astbury (d. 1743) the celebrated salt-glaze potter (see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) is variously given as John, Samuel and Thomas. He

was working as a youth for Elers as early as 1705. His son, the second Astbury, started work at Lane End in 1725 and was called Thomas. He cannot therefore have been the husband of Elizabeth Wedgwood. Moreover Samuel Astbury, presumably the husband of Elizabeth, signed his nephew Josiah's apprenticeship bond as witness in 1744, the year after the celebrated potter died.

10. ALICE, *b.* 24 March 1705,¹ *m.* 10 Nov. 1727² Thomas Moore. She had issue and was dead in 1756.
11. MARGARET, *b.* 9 Sept. 1707,¹ *m.* 1727 Moses Marsh, Master Potter of Burslem, and maker of salt-glaze stone ware, who died in 1759.

She was a legatee under Mrs. Egerton's will in 1756, and had a large family. Two of the sons, Richard and Josiah, tried to carry on their father's potworks and failed. They were lodged in the Fleet Prison, and correspondence connected with their bankruptcy and rescue from the Fleet by Josiah Wedgwood is among the Wedgwood MSS.

Thomas Wedgwood II died intestate, and the Administration of his goods was given to his wife. The entry in the Act Book is as follows:—

Thomas Wedgwood of Burslem, Potter.

Administration granted 11 Oct. 1716 to *Mary Wedgwood of Burslem*, widow, the relict of the deceased.

Sureties, *William Baddeley of Burslem*, yeoman, and *John Daniel of Burslem*, Potter.

Inventory, dated 26 Sept. 1716. Amount 36*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Appraisers, *Thomas Leigh* and *Richard Wedgwood*.

His wife Mary survived him, and her will, dated 1 Jan. 1718/9 and proved 23 Ap. 1719, is as follows:—

In the name of God Amen, the first day of January, Anno Dei 1718, I *Mary Wedgwood* of the Churchyard in the parish of *Burslem* in the County of *Stafford*, widow, Being weak of body, But of sound and perfect disposing mind and memory, thanks be therefore given to the Almighty for the same, Doe make and ordaine this to be and containe my last will and testament, In manner and fforme ffollowing (that is to say) ffirst and principally I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator, hoping through the meritts, death, and passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ to receive free and full pardon of all my sins, and to Inheritt Life eternall, and my body to be decently Interred according to the discretion of my Executors hereinafter named. And for such Temporall Estate it hath pleased God out of his superabounding goodness to bestow upon me, I give and devise the same as follows. Imps I will that my debts and funerall charges be

¹ Burslem Registers.

² Wolstanton Registers.

¹ Lichfield Transcripts.

paid and discharged. Item I give and bequeath to my son *John Wedgwood* 3*l.* 10*s.*, and gave to him in my lifetime 16*l.* 10*s.*, which makes the sum of 20*l.* Item I give and bequeath to my son *Aaron Wedgwood* 15*l.* and gave to him in my lifetime 5*l.* which makes him the sum of 20*l.* Item I give to my son *Daniel* 5*l.* and 5*l.* I gave him in my lifetime, wch makes the sum of 10*l.* Item I give and bequeath to my daughter *Mary Wedgwood* the sume of 23*l.* of Lawful English money, to be paid to her within six months next after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to my daughter *Elizabeth Wedgwood* the sume of 20*l.* Item I give and bequeath to my daughter *Alice Wedgwood* the sume of 20*l.* Item I give and bequeath to my daughter *Margaret Wedgwood* the sume of 20*l.*, wch three last Legacies to my three youngest daughters I will they shall be paid as they shall each of them attain the respective age of 21 years. And each of them to receive yearly interest for their Legacies towards their maintainance and education. Item I give to *Thomas Wedgwood*, my son-in-law,¹ one cow. Item it is my will and mind that if any of my children dye or depart this life before they attaine the age of 21 years of age, that then such childs or childrens portions shall be equally divided amongst my surviveing Daughter or Daughters. Alsoe it is my will and mind that what overplus (if any be) after my debts, funerall expenses, and Legacies are paid and discharged, the same to be for the maintainance and education of my three youngest Daughters. Item Lastly I nominate, constitute and appoint my loveing brother *Thomas Leigh*, and my loveing son *Thomas Wedgwood* to be the Executors of this my last will and testament, hoping they will faithfully execute and performe the same. In witness whereof I the said *Mary Wedgwood*, testator have hereunto put my hand and seale the day and year above written.

signed *Mary Wedgwood* her X mark,

witness—*David Gibson*, *Henry Mountford*.

Proved on the 23 Ap. 1719, by the oaths of *Thomas Leigh* and *Thomas Wedgwood*, the Executors therein named, having first been duly sworn to administer.²

9. Thomas Wedgwood III of Churchyard House, Burslem. (c. 1685-1739)

The eldest son of Thomas Wedgwood II and Mary (Leigh) was baptised on 25 March 1685.¹ He succeeded his father in

¹ Dr. Thomas, married to her daughter Catherine.

² Jewitt's *Wedgwoods*, p. 83.
³ Burslem Registers.

1716, and carried on the Pot Works at the Churchyard, but he does not seem to have prospered financially. As a potter he has left no name and no record, and while his relatives were becoming masters of a great trade he was apparently content to carry on the old fashioned peasant pottery,—black and mottled and cheap. Indeed the only transaction of his of which we have record is a Bond, dated 8 June 1727, wherein he binds himself in a sum of 50*l.* to Margaret Wedgwood of Jackfield—probably his sister, who married at that time or at least came of age in the following year and would demand her legacy. He is therein described as “of Churchyard in Burslem” and there is a good autograph signature to the Bond. The seal however is broken and illegible. This Bond came into the possession of Moses Marsh, later on the husband of this sister Margaret, and a progressive salt glaze potter, and Marsh signs receipts for the interest, from this Thomas and from his son Thomas Wedgwood IV, down to 1746 on the back of the Bond.¹

If Thomas Wedgwood III of the Churchyard did not do well for the family financially, he at least married satisfactorily. For Mary, the daughter of Mr. Stringer, Unitarian Minister of Newcastle, whom he married about 1711, was a woman of better intellect and training than the ordinary daughters and heiresses of the local farmers and potters. It made all the difference to the next generation.

Thomas Wedgwood III died in 1739, and his widow was still alive in 1765.² His will is as follows :

In the name of God Amen, I *Thomas Wedgwood of Burslem churchyard-side*, make this my last will and testament in manner and form following Imps I give and bequeath to my son *Thomas*, All my real estate, chargeable and to be entered on as hereafter mentioned, viz. my will is that the produce of that part of my Real Estate which is not settled on my wife, shall be laid out by my Exors hereafter mentioned in the bringing up of my younger children, and in raising the sum of 120*l.*, which I hereby charge my Real Estate with. And my will is that the said sum be equally divided among my six younger children, viz. *Margaret, John, Aaron, Richard, Katherine, and Josiah*; and that in paying the said sums, the elder shall still be preferred before the younger. My will likewise is that my Exors shall have power to mortgage any part of the said estate not settled or the whole thereof, in order to raise the 120*l.*, or any part thereof. And

¹ Orig. Bond, Wedgwood MSS.

² J.W.'s Letters, 25 Nov. 1765.

my Will further is that my son *Thomas* shall enter on the estate not settled on my wife, when the said several sums are paid as above, and not sooner. And that if my wife shall die before the payment of the money to my children as above, then my son *Thomas* shall enter on the other part of my Real Estate, and pay of it 20*l.* apiece to all and each of my younger children above mentioned, that shall then be unpaid : and the said sums he shall pay them as they shall severally arrive at the age of 20 years : my mind however in this is, that if my younger children are all 20 years of age when my wife shall die, my son *Thomas* shall enter on the whole Estate paying as above. But if any one then under the age, then he shall only enter on that wch is my wifes jointure, and make up to my said younger children 20*l.* apiece as they shall arrive at the aforesaid age, reckoning first what is paid by my Exors towards it. I likewise give my said son *Thomas* that Leasehold tenement now in the holding of *Jno. Warburton*, lying in the parish of *Burslem*. Item, my will is that my debts, except on mortgage, and funeral expenses be paid out of the rest of my personal Estate, except my household goods, wch I leave to my wife to use during her life, and at her decease to be divided equally among all my children, except my daughter *Ann*. Item if anything remains out of my personal Estate besides what will discharge my debts that are not secured on my land, my will is that it be equally divided betwixt all my younger children, except my daughter *Ann*. Item, if by my marriage settlement I have not power to charge 120*l.* on my Estate, my will is that what I have not power to charge be equally divided among my six children above mentioned, and raised as above. And I appoint *Samuel Stringer of Newcastle-under-Lyme*, and *John Wedgwood, son of Aaron Wedgwood, of Burslem*, Exors of this my will. Witness this my hand this 26 June 1739.

signed *T. Wedgwood*.

Witness *E. Latham, W. Willet, R. Mansfield*.

Probate granted 25 Oct. 1739, to *Mary Wedgwood*, widow, the relict, she having been first sworn ; *Samuel Stringer* and *John Wedgwood*, the Exors named therein, having renounced. Surety, *Samuel Stringer of Newcastle, Practicer in Physic*. Penalty of Bond 500*l.*¹

Tradition says that these legacies were not paid till Josiah himself discharged them years later. There is a familiar nursery tale ring about this,—the wicked and idle elder brother and the good and generous younger,—which sounds too ‘pat’ for life. It is possible however that the reason that Dr. Samuel Stringer and

¹ Lichfield Wills.

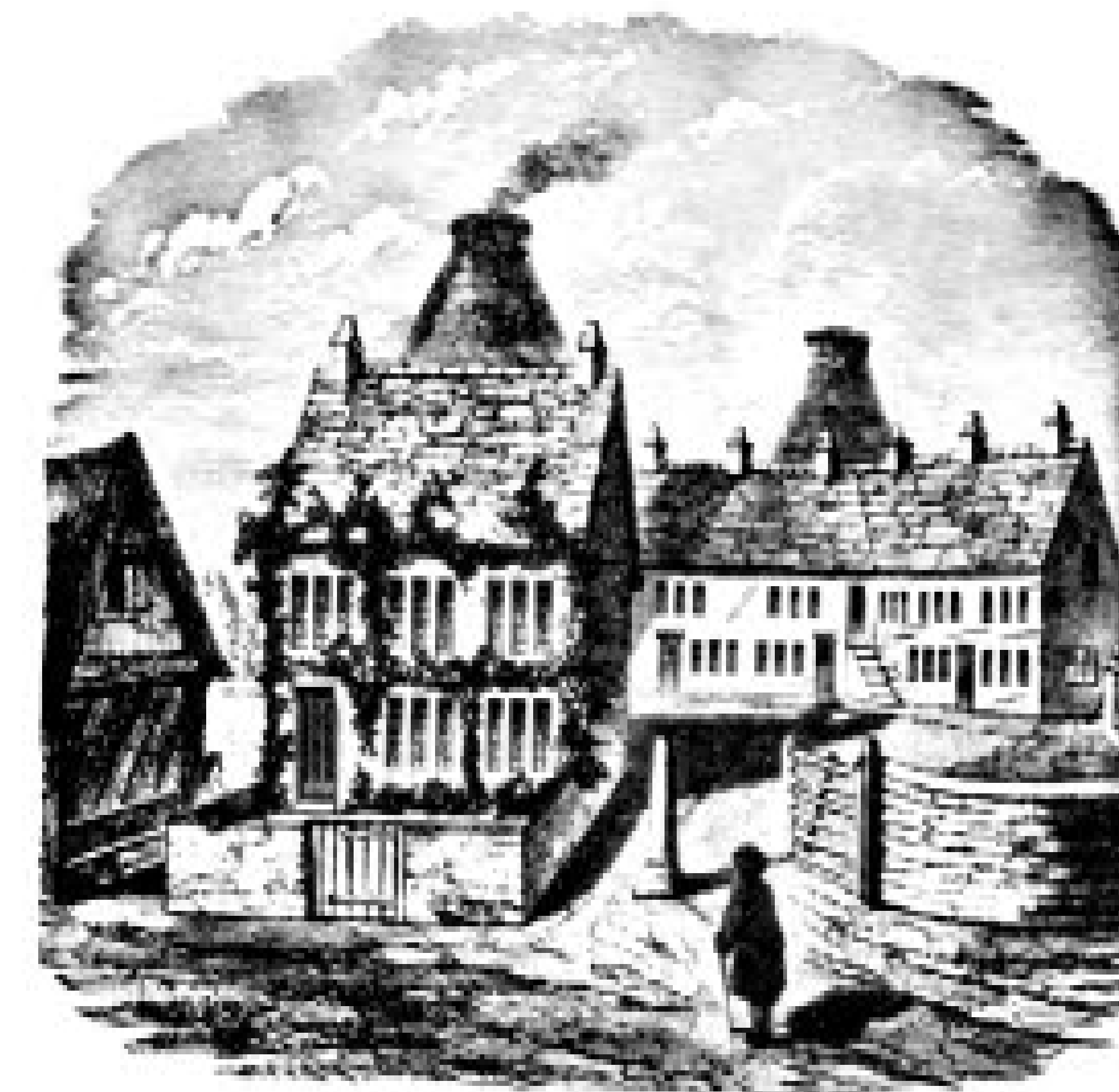
'long' John Wedgwood renounced the Executorship was that there was not enough in the estate to pay the legacies. The estate may well have been so heavily mortgaged already that nothing more could be secured upon it.

Why Ann was so markedly cut out of her father's will remains a mystery. Perhaps she made a run-away match with Philip Clark, whom she must have married about this time. Anyhow the family did not share, at least for long, her father's wrath, for she was a beneficiary under later wills, and occurs frequently in Wedgwood's letters.

Thomas Wedgwood III and Mary (Stringer) had issue:—

1. ANN, *b.* 30 Ap. 1712, ¹ *m.* Philip Clark. She was excluded from her father's will, but was a beneficiary under the will of Mrs. Egerton in 1756. She was still alive in 1776. ² Her daughter Mary married Joseph, son of Aaron Wedgwood China Manufacturer of Longton Hall, and himself a potter at the Churchyard Works, where they lived till 1795.
2. MARY, *b.* 13 June 1714, ³ dead in 1739.
3. THOMAS WEDGWOOD IV of the Overhouse, *b.* 1717, of whom hereafter.
4. SAMUEL, *b.* 11 Jan. 1719, ⁴ dead in 1739.
5. MARGARET, *b.* 24 Feb. 1720, ⁵ *m.* . . . Byerley, who died in 1762/3; she was still living in 1777 ⁶ and had issue:—
 THOMAS BYERLEY, aged 15 in 1763, ⁷ *m.* 1781 ⁸ and had a large family, *d.* 1810. ⁹ He was Josiah Wedgwood's partner from 1790 to 1810, the firm being known as "Wedgwood, Son, and Byerley" or "Wedgwood, Sons and Byerley."
6. JOHN WEDGWOOD, *b.* 29 Oct. 1721, ¹⁰ drowned in the Thames 11 June 1767. ¹¹ He was from 1765 to 1767 the London agent of his brother Josiah. He evidently made a considerable fortune, even before he joined Josiah, and he is described in his will as a merchant of Cateaton St. The letters between the two brothers have been printed. He was unmarried, and his will, abstracted, is as follows:—

¹ Lichfield Transcripts. ⁵ J.W.'s Letters, i, 15.
² J.W.'s Letters, ii, 254. ⁶ Jewitt's *Wedgwoods*, 178, 196-202.
³ Burslem Registers. ⁷ J.W.'s Letters, i, 25, 28, 33, 35, 46.
⁴ J.W.'s Letters, i, 15, 104, 118, 261; 51-2, 62, 65, 85, 157.
 ii, 134, 237, 350.



IVY HOUSE AND WORKS, BURSLEM.
 Drawn from memory by Aaron Wedgwood in 1860.



BURSLEM CHURCH IN 1860.
 WITH NAVE AS REBUILT IN 1717 AND EXTENDED IN 1788.

OF BURSLEM OVERHOUSE 133

The Will of *John Wedgwood*, late of *Cateaton St. London*, merchant, but now of *Newcastle-under-Lyme*.

Dated 17 Mar. 1767.

To my brother *Thomas Wedgwood*, 160*l*.

To my nephew *John*, son of my brother *Thomas*, 20*l*., and to each of his other children, 10*l*.

To my sister *Margaret Byerley*, 100*l*.

To my sister *Catherine Willet* 100*l*.

To my sister *Anne Clark*, 100*l*., also an annuity of 10*l*. a year for life.

To *Mary Clark*, daughter of *Anne Clark*, 10*l*.

To my cousin *Anne*, now wife of *Mr. Thomas Corbett*, 10*l*.

To my brother *Richard Wedgwood*, 10*l*.

To *Miss Mary Bliss* of *London*, 10 guas.

To my nephew *Thomas Byerley*, 10 guas. and my watch.

To *Mrs. Blake* of *Bartholomew Close* in *London*, 10 guas.

To *Miss Anne Harvey* of *Birmingham*, 10 guas to buy a ring.

To *Mr. Thomas Bentley* of *Liverpool*, 5 guas.

To *Mr. Wm. Potter*, son of *Mr. Signal Potter* of *London*, 10 guas.

To *Mr. Titus Mitchell* and *Mr. Thomas Birch* of *London*, 3 guas each.

To *Mr. Simon Oatridge* and *Mr. William Cleaver* of *London*, 3 guas each.

To *Mr. John Sparrow* of *Newcastle-under-Lyme*, 2 guas.

To *Mrs. Wheelwright* of *Hampstead*, 10*l*.

To *John* and *Michael Daintry*, sons of *Michael Daintry* of *Leek*, 5*l*. each.

To *Mr. Ralph Griffiths*, my gold-headed cane and 5 guas.

To *Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes* of *Newcastle-under-Lyme*, to *Mr. Ashton*, *Mr. William Hodgson* of *London* and to *Mr. Michael Daintry* of *Leek*, to each of them a ring.

I remit to my brother *Josiah Wedgwood* all balances of account between us.

Residue ; as to one half to my brother *Josiah Wedgwood* ; as to the other equally between my sisters *Margaret Byerley* and *Catherine Willets*.

Nominates *Josiah Wedgwood* and *Mr. William Hodgson* (to whom I give 10 guas.) as Executors.

signed *John Wedgwood*.

Witnesses, *Joseph Urwin*, *Daniel Johnson*.¹

7. AARON WEDGWOOD, *b.* 23 Dec. 1722,² called the "alderman." He was living in 1767,³ probably unmarried, and was dead in 1777.⁴



¹ Original Will, Wedgwood MSS.

149, 178, 187, 188.

² Burslem Registers.

³ J.W.'s Letters, ii, 360.

⁴ J.W.'s Letters, i, 98, 101, 109, 114.

8. ABNER, *b.* 6 Jan. 1724, ¹ dead in 1739.
 9. RICHARD, *b.* 11 Aug. 1725. ¹ He enlisted as a soldier ² and probably died in 1777. ³ It is unlikely that he was married.
 10. CATHERINE, *b.* 23 Dec. 1726; ¹ *m.* before 1755 Rev. Wm. Willet, Unitarian Minister at Newcastle, who died 12 May 1778. Thereafter she lived very largely with her brother's family at Etruria, was surviving in 1780 ⁴ and had issue:—a son John, *b.* 1769; and several daughters, one of whom, Mary, married about 1786 Dr. Peter Holland, son of Samuel Holland of Knutsford, and had issue Sir Henry Holland, the celebrated Physician ⁵ and father of the first Viscount Knutsford.
 11. JANE, *b.* 10 Nov. 1728, ¹ dead in 1739.
 12. JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, Master Potter of Etruria, *b.* 12 July 1730, ¹ of whom hereafter.

10. Thomas Wedgwood IV of Burslem Overhouse (1717-1773)

Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Wedgwood and Mary (Stringer), was 56 years old at his death in 1773, ⁶ and was therefore born about 1717. He succeeded to his father in 1739 and carried on the Pot Works at the Churchyard side, on the old fashioned lines followed by his father,—lines too old fashioned for his brother Josiah. On 13 Oct. 1742 Thomas IV married Isabel Beech. ⁷ As he is described in the marriage settlement as "of the Overhouse, potter," it is possible that he carried on two Pot Works simultaneously.

On 11 Nov. 1744 his brother Josiah was indentured to serve him at the Churchyard Works for five years "to learn his Art, Mistery, Occupation, or Employment of Throwing and Handleing, which he the said Thomas Wedgwood now useth." The indenture is signed by Josiah, his mother Mary and by Thomas Wedgwood, while Samuel Astbury, his uncle, and Abner Wedgwood, possibly a son of Aaron Wedgwood of the Hamel, act as witnesses. ⁸

¹ Burslem Registers.

² Shaw, *Hist. Staff. Potteria*, p. 181.

³ J.W.'s *Letters*, ii, 360.

⁴ J.W.'s *Letters*, i, 3, 117, 171, 339, 351; ii, 29, 72, 121, 134, 275-6, 376, 426, 429-31, 599.

⁵ Meteyard, *Group of English Men*, 202, 203, 366.

⁶ Burslem Tombstones.

⁷ Wolstanton Registers.

⁸ Original Indenture, Museum, Etruria.

This Thomas Wedgwood seems to have been in some financial difficulties at an early date, for there is a Bond extant of 1746, the year in which Moses Marsh's 50*l.* Bond before quoted ceases, wherein he binds himself in 96*l.* to Thos. Adams. This Bond gives his signature and seal—a boar's head on a wreath. Again in the following year he signs another bond, describing himself as "of the Churchyard." This he seals with a winged dragon. It is witnessed by Abner Wedgwood and Isaiah Marsh. ¹

In 1757, however, he succeeded to the Overhouse estates on the death of his cousin Katherine Egerton, the daughter of John Wedgwood of the Overhouse. Miss Meteyard quotes a Mayer MS. which contains "A Survey of part of Mrs. Katherine Bourne's (afterwards Egerton) lands lying in the Parish of Burslem," which abridged is as follows:—

3 Oxney Crofts and meadow ...	a. 23-2-36
Over and lower Smallthorne ...	a. 20-1-33
2 Oldfields and meadow ...	a. 11-2-23
Diglakes ...	a. 3-0-30
Meadow Hill ...	a. 2-1-3
Far and near Allenshaw ...	a. 8-0-16
Ellgreave ...	a. 6-0-16
Smithy Butts ...	a. 1-3-10
Far and near Dale Hall Crofts..	a. 6-1-38
Far and near Cowhay. ...	a. 7-2-34
Winkles Meadow ...	a. 3-2-8
Stepy Hil and 2 Crofts ...	a. 2-0-30
<hr/>	
	38-0-32 let to Moses Marsh.
	a. 97-0-34

Various Indentures of Lease of Mrs. Egerton's lands are to be found among these Mayer MSS. quoted by Miss Meteyard, and among the Wedgwood MSS. They show that, besides the lands given above, she had in or near Burslem the following—Cross Meadow, Bridge Meadow, Butthorn Croft, let in 1721 for 2*l.* a year; Brownhills, let for 9*l.* 10*s.* a year; lands at Cobbridge and the Grettons; and Cheadle Millhouse and lands, let at 36*l.* a year. ²

In all Thomas Wedgwood IV succeeded in 1757 to some 160 acres in or near Burslem, which in addition to the 50 acres of the Churchyard property made him a considerable landed proprietor.

¹ Orig. Bonds, Wedgwood MSS.

² Meteyard's *Wedgwood*, i, 197-199.

He had little initiative—too little perhaps for the progressive times in which he lived ; and his business is said by tradition to have gone badly, but the provisions made in his will for his wife and family indicate at least a great material advance over the position occupied by his father, and it is quite possible the tradition originated in order, by comparison, to magnify the more his brother Josiah. The idea of furniture worth 60*l.* would have seemed almost Byzantine to his father and forebears. He died on 26 Feb. 1773, aged 56.¹ His Will, abstracted, is as follows :—

Thomas Wedgwood of the Overhouse in Burslem, Potter.

Will dated 18. Nov. 1760.

To my wife *Jane* furniture to the value of 50*l.*

To my daughters *Mary* and *Sarah* each 10*l.* of furniture.

To my daughter *Mary* 400*l.* and to *Sarah* 300*l.* under their late mothers settlement.

To my sons *William Wedgwood* and *John Wedgwood*, 200*l.* each at 21.

Certain Lands in *Burslem* occupied by *Aaron Wedgwood jun.* and others, to his wife for life, and after to his sons *William* and *John Wedgwood*.

Residue to his son *Thomas Wedgwood*.

Executors—My brother *Josiah Wedgwood* and *John Knight*.²

Witnesses—*M. Lowe*, *T. Liversage* and *S. Trevor*.

Proved 29 May 1773, by *Josiah Wedgwood*.³

By his first wife Isabel Beech Thomas Wedgwood IV had issue :—

1. THOMAS WEDGWOOD V of the Overhouse, Master Potter, born *c.* 1745, of whom hereafter.
2. JOHN, *b.* 1747,⁴ dead in 1773.
3. CATHERINE, (?) dead in 1773.
4. SARAH, *m.* John Taylor, Master Potter of the Hill Top Brick House, Burslem, and secondly Rev..... Richardson, Curate of Burslem.
5. MARY, *m.* Josiah Wood, son of Ralph Wood, the figure maker, Master Potter of Burslem.

His wife Isabel died 25 Jan. 1850,¹ and he married secondly, 18 July 1752,⁴ Jane Richards, who survived him and died 10 Dec. 1785.¹ By her he had issue :—

¹ Burslem Tombstones.

² The first mention of the Knights as solicitors to the Wedgwoods.

³ Lichfield Wills.

⁴ Burslem Registers.

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CHART VIII. OVERHOUSE WEDGWOODS.

CHART III

Gilbert Wedgwood, b. 1588, d. 1655.

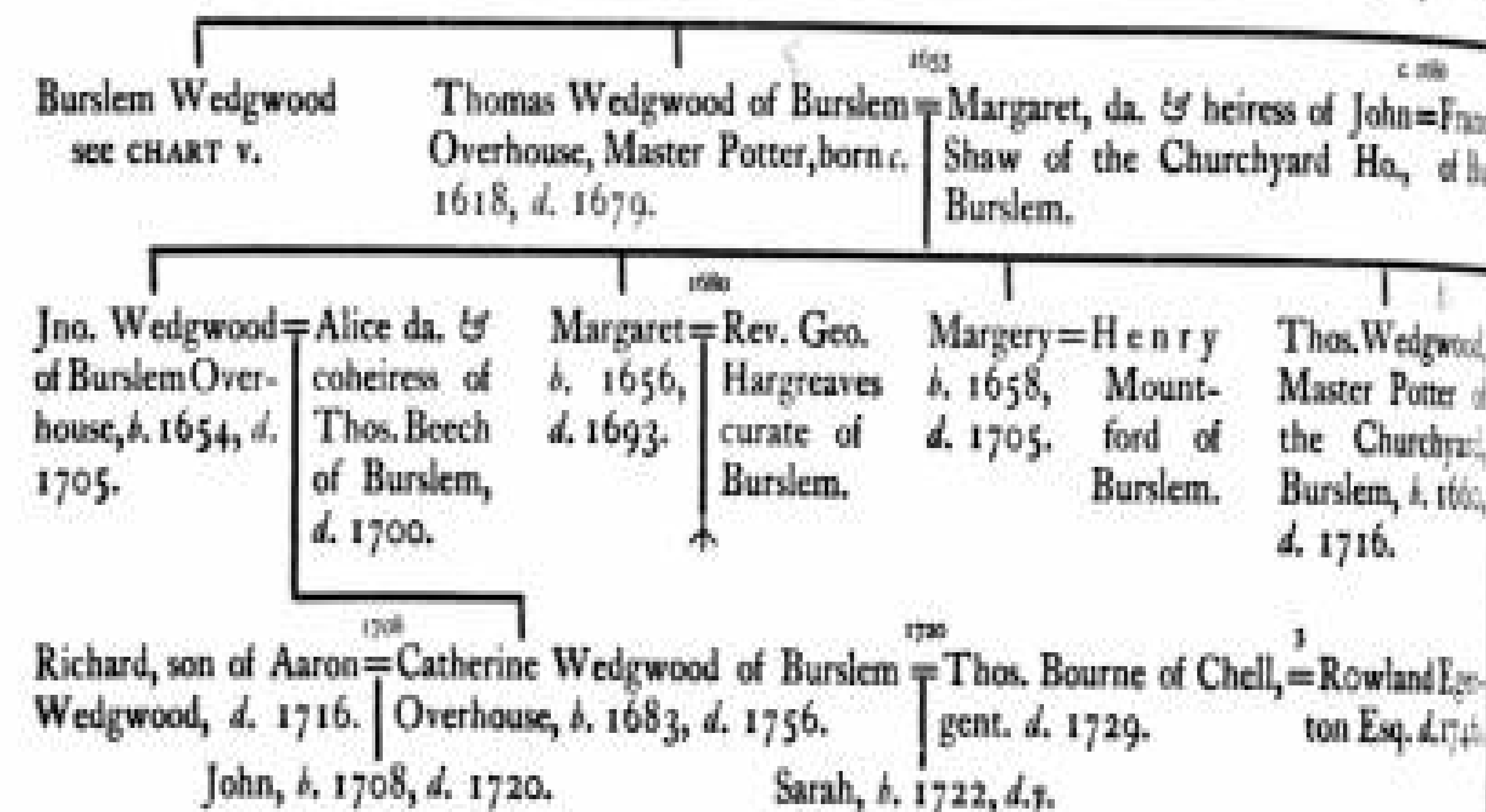
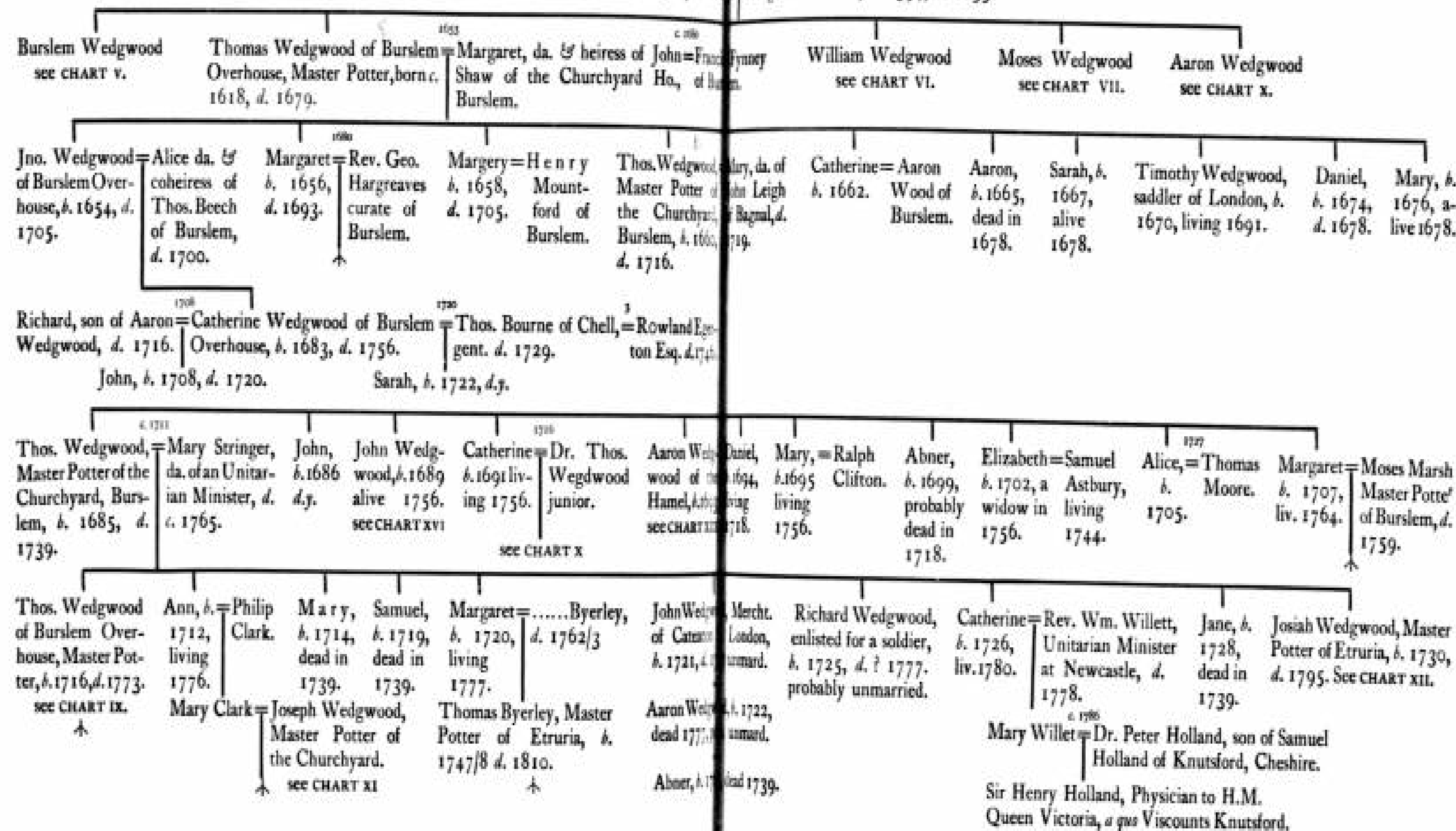


CHART IV

Margaret Burslem, b. 1594, d. 1655.



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6. JOHN, born 1757/8, died 15 May 1782, aged 24,¹ unmarried.
7. WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Bournehays, b. 2 Aug. 1755,² of whom hereafter.
8. JANE, dead in 1773.

The papers and family documents, on which so much of this History is based, passed to his brother and executor, Josiah Wedgwood of Etruria, and were recently discovered at the Etruria Works, packed in an old hair trunk, which had probably never been touched since Thomas Wedgwood's death in 1773.

11. Thomas Wedgwood V of Burslem Overhouse (c. 1745-1787)

Thomas Wedgwood V (c. 1745-1787) was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Wedgwood IV and Isabel (Beech). He succeeded to the Overhouse estates and Pot Works in 1773, and continued to carry on there the manufacture of earthenware. In 1780 he sold the old Churchyard Works &c. to Josiah Wedgwood, his uncle, who leased them to Joseph Wedgwood. The Overhouse Estates had been entailed on Thomas V and his son.

He married Mary Allsop, who survived till 1815.³ He himself died in 1787, when the Overhouse factory was leased to Messrs. Read and Goodfellow, and his will is as follows in abstract:—

Thomas Wedgwood of Burslem, Co. Stafford, Potter.

Will Dated 6 Feb. 1786.

No place of burial named.

Trustees and Exors—*Josiah Wedgwood of Etruria, Co. Stafford, Esq.* and *James Caldwell of Newcastle-under-Lyme, gent.*

Trustees to sell and convert real and personal estate and invest the monies received for same and apply the interest thereof for the benefit of my son *John Wedgwood* until he is 21. In case my son *John* dies under the age of 21 without issue and my wife *Mary Wedgwood* shall be in pos-

¹ Burslem Tombstones.

² Burslem Registers.

³ Letters of Administration were taken out at Lichfield as follows:—

Administration of estate of *Mary Wedgwood of Burslem, widow.*
Granted 1815 to *Josiah Wedgwood*

of *Etruria Esq.*, the guardian of *Benedicta Wedgwood, Thomas Wedgwood, John Wedgwood* and *Philip Wedgwood* the grandchildren of the deceased, all minors.
Sureties, *Benedicta Wedgwood of Burslem, widow*, and *John Daniel of Hanley, China Manufacturer.*

session of her dower or thirds in the real estate which my eldest son *Thomas Wedgwood* will be entitled to in tail under the will of my late father *Thomas Wedgwood*, then I give the said principal monies to my said son *Thomas* at 21, but in case my said wife shall not have dower, she to have the said principal sum for life and then to my said son *Thomas*.

Witnesses—*Sarah Taylor, Josiah Wood, John Bennett*.

No inventory.

Proved by both Exors on 3 July 1787, as under 600*l*.¹

Thomas Wedgwood V and *Mary* (Allsop) had issue :—

1. *THOMAS WEDGWOOD* VI of the Overhouse, Master Potter, *b.* 25 Mar. 1775,² *m.* 19 Oct. 1797 *Benedicta* Smith of Little Chell, who survived till 25 Mar. 1854.³ He died in 1809, and after his death the entail was cut, and his executors, *John* and *Josiah*, sons of the first *Josiah Wedgwood*, sold the Overhouse property (1810). His will abstracted is as follows :—

Will of *Thomas Wedgwood* of Burslem, gent.

Dated 22 Sept. 1809.

To my daughters *Benedicta* and *Alice Ann* 3000*l*. when 21.

To my wife *Benedicta Wedgwood* the house I now occupy.

To my sons *John* and *Philip* 4000*l*. when 21.

My trustees to take care of my daughter *Catherine* and pay her 50*l*. a year.

Residue to my son *Thomas Wedgwood*.

Executors, *John Wedgwood*, Esq. of *Etruria*, *Josiah Wedgwood* of *Maer* and my wife *Benedicta Wedgwood*.

Proved 26 Jan. 1810.

Memo on will "I entrust my last will to my sister *Alice Smith*."

Chancery Proceedings took place on the will, which was proved under 1000*l*.—a serious contrast to legacies totalling 15,000*l*.⁴

He had issue :—

BENEDICTA, *m.* before 1828 *Edward Philips*, Master Potter of Longport.

THOMAS WEDGWOOD, a Potters' Merchant in Spittalfields,

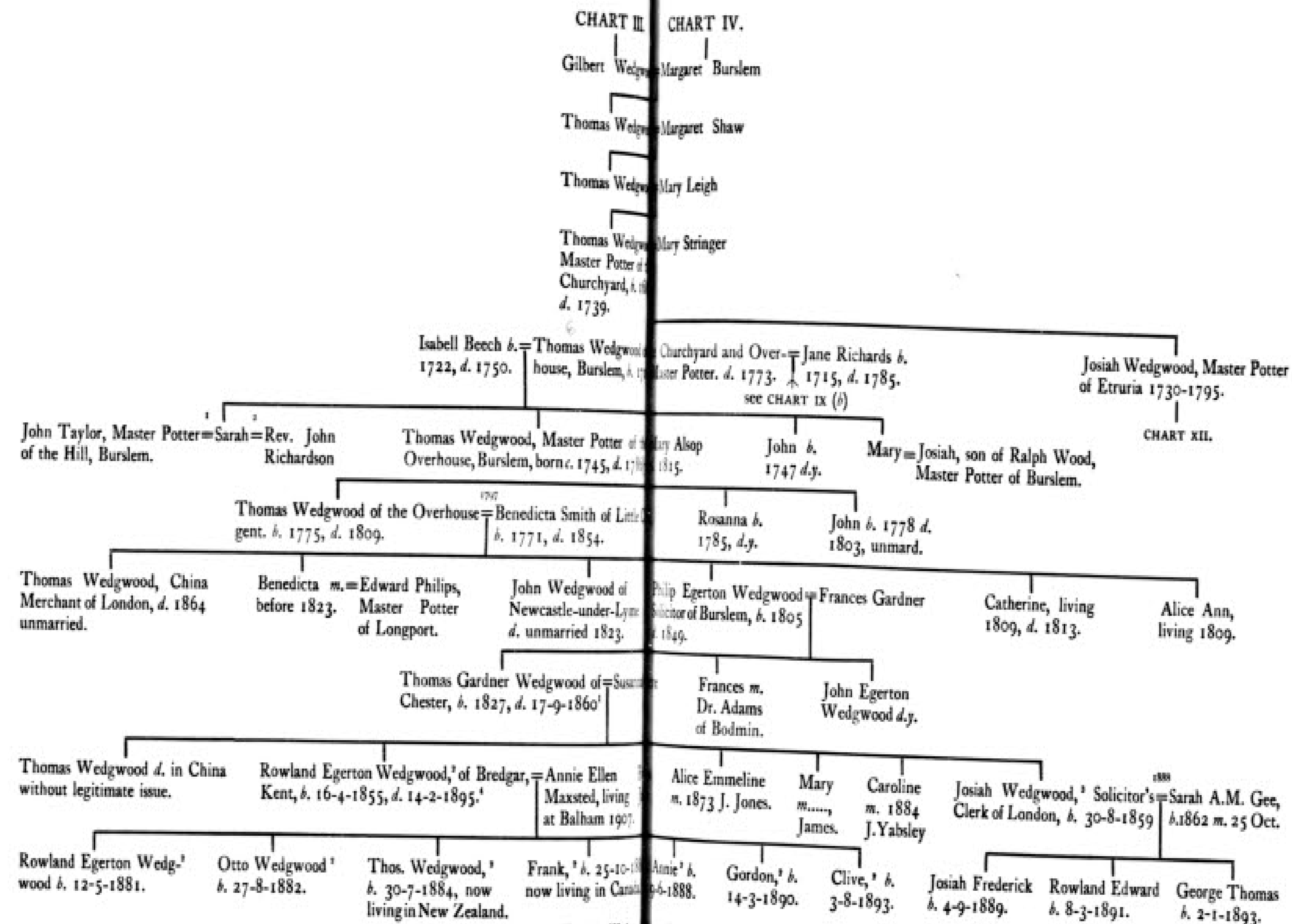
¹ Lichfield Wills.

² Burslem Registers.

³ There was a *Theophilus Smith* of Chell, who, about 1790, built Smithfield,

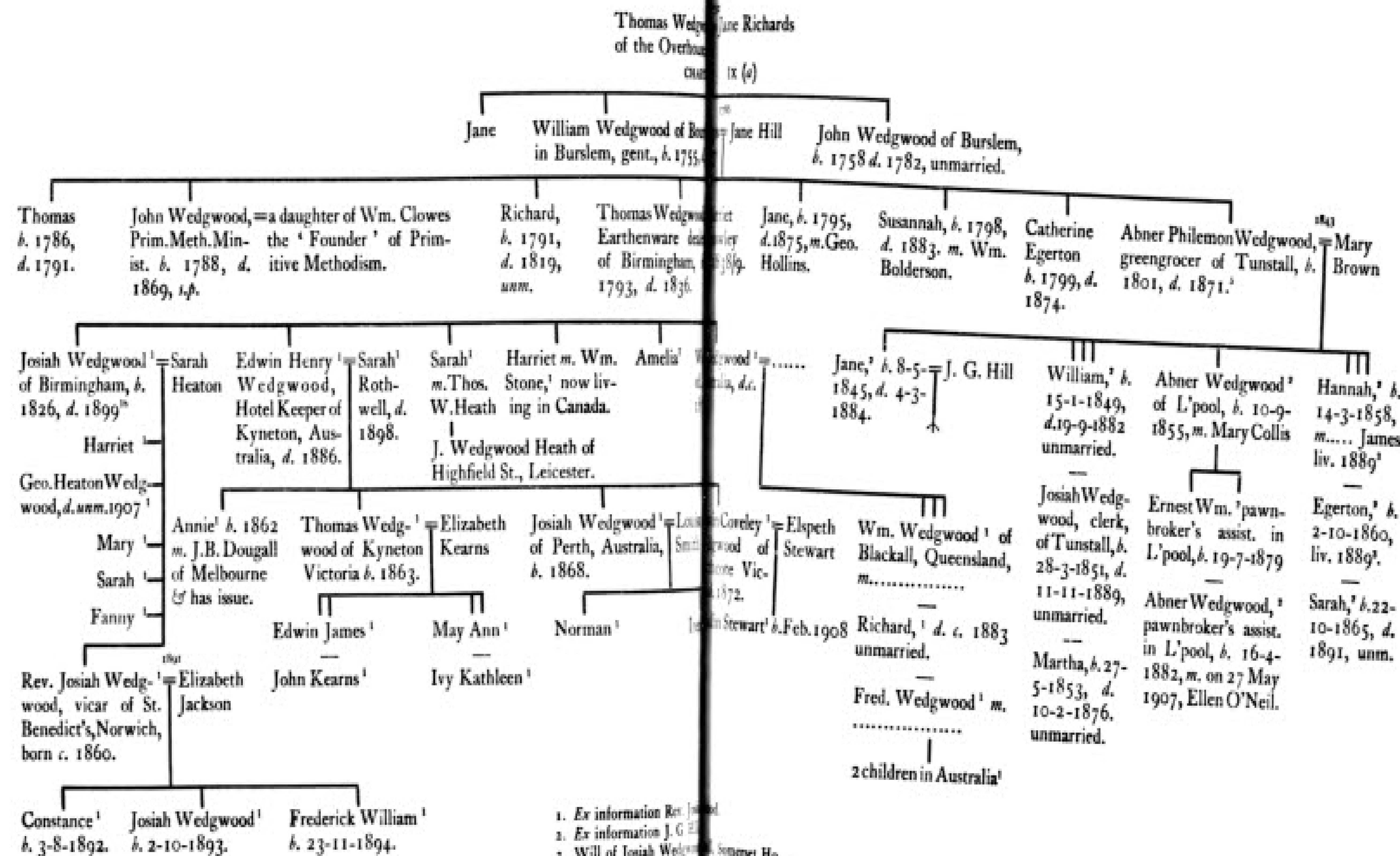
since renamed Greenfield. He committed suicide in Stafford Gaol in 1797, after failing to slay his wife's paramour on the road between Brownhills and Tunstall.

CHART IX. (a) THE OVERHOUSE WEDGWOODS.



1. Will, T.G. Wedgwood Ho.
2. Ex information M. Wedgwood of Balham.
3. Ex information J. Wedgwood, Solicitor.
4. Will, R.E. Wedgwood Ho.

CHAR IX. (b)



1. Ex information Rev. Josiah Wedgwood.
2. Ex information J. G. Hill.
3. Will of Josiah Wedgwood, Somerset Ho.
4. Will of Josiah Wedgwood, Somerset Ho.
5. Will of Abner Philemon Wedgwood, Somerset Ho.

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London. He lived at Benges Lodge, co. Herts, and died unmarried 23 July 1864.¹

JOHN WEDGWOOD of Newcastle, died unmarried 2 May 1823. The Administration of whose estate was granted as follows :—

Administration of the estate of *John Wedgwood of Newcastle*, gent. who died on or about the 2nd of May 1823, a bachelor.

Granted to *Benedicta Philips* wife of *Edward Philips*, potter, his sister, on 17 Dec. 1828.

Sureties, *John Eldershaw Phillips* of Newcastle, gent., and *Philip Egerton Wedgwood* of Burslem, gent.²

PHILIP EGERTON WEDGWOOD, Solicitor of Burslem, *b.* 1805, *m.* Frances Gardner. He died 11 Feb. 1849 leaving issue as shown on Chart Pedigree IX. (a).

ALICE ANN, living 1809.

CATHERINE, living 1809. *d.* 30 Jan. 1813. See Administration of her estate among the Lichfield Wills.

2. JOHN, *b.* 20 Aug. 1778,³ died unmarried 1803.

Administration of the Estate of *John Wedgwood of Burslem*, a bachelor.

Mary Wedgwood his mother had died intestate without taking out letters of Administration. *John Wedgwood* had died in 1803.

Administration granted to *Josiah Wedgwood* of *Etruria* for the nephews and nieces of the said *John Wedgwood*.

Sureties, *Benedicta Wedgwood* of Burslem, widow, and *John Daniel* of Hanley, China Manufacturer.⁴

3. ROSANA, *b.* 20 Oct. 1785.

12. William Wedgwood of Bournchays (1755-1837)

William, the seventh child of Thomas Wedgwood IV and Isabel (Beech), was baptised 2 Aug. 1755. He married, 1 March 1786, Jane Hill. They lived at Bournchays, co. Staffs. He died in 1837.¹ His will, abstracted, is as follows :—

¹ Somerset Ho. Wills.

² Lichfield Wills.

³ Burslem Registers.

⁴ The Managing Director of the Shelton 'New Hall' China Works.

Will of *William Wedgwood of Bournhays, Parish of Burslem, gent.*

Dated 5 Dec. 1837.

Trustees, *Aaron Sant of Burslem* and his son *John Wedgwood*, in trust for his wife *Jane* for life, and then equally among his children *John, Thomas, Abner Philemon, Jane* wife of *Geo. Hollins, Susannah* wife of *Wm. Bolderson, Catherine Egerton* wife of *John Thomas*.¹

He left male issue :—

1. THOMAS, *b.* 29 Nov. 1786, *d.* 9 Dec. 1791.
2. JOHN, *b.* 12 March 1788. He was a Primitive Methodist Minister and married, after 1835,..... Clowes, probably a daughter of the "founder" of Primitive Methodism. He died 20 March 1869.
3. RICHARD, *b.* 10 Sept. 1791, *d.* 1 Nov. 1819 *s.p.*
4. THOMAS, *b.* 20 June 1793, *m.* Harriet Crowley, *d.* 7 Ap. 1836, and had issue :—

WILLIAM WEDGWOOD, who emigrated to Australia, and has issue as on Chart IX (*b*).

EDWIN HENRY WEDGWOOD, who also emigrated, and kept an Hotel at Kyneton in Victoria. He died in 1886 and left issue shown also on Chart IX (*b*).

HARRIET, *m.* William Stone. She was still living in Canada 1906.²

JOSIAH WEDGWOOD of BIRMINGHAM, *b.* 31 March 1826, *m.* Sarah Heaton, *d.* 1899, and has issue :—

JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, now Vicar of St. Benedict's Norwich; *m.* 1891 Elizabeth Jackson, and has issue :—

CONSTANCE, *b.* 3 Aug. 1892.

JOSIAH, *b.* 2 Oct. 1893.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, *b.* 23 Nov. 1894.

GEORGE HEATON WEDGWOOD, died without issue 1907.³

And four daughters—See Chart-Pedigree VII.

5. ABNER PHILEMON WEDGWOOD, a Greengrocer in Tunstall, *b.* 3 Dec. 1801, *m.* 4 Ap. 1843 Mary Brown,⁴ *d.* 15 Jan. 1871.¹ He had issue now living in Liverpool.—See Chart-Pedigree IX (*b*).

¹ Somerset Ho. Wills.

² Ex inform. Mrs. Stone.

³ Ex inform. Rev. Josiah Wedgwood.

⁴ Ex inform. J. G. E. Wedgwood.

CHAPTER VIII

THE AARON WEDGWOODS OF BURSLEM

UNDER the general heading of the Aaron Wedgwoods of Burslem, I deal in this chapter with those Wedgwoods of the Red Lion Inn and of the Big House, who first of all made considerable mark as master potters, and then, rising on the top of the industrial wave of 18th century, came to own a great part of the land on which Burslem was built, and so achieved a large measure of fortune. Other branches were unsuccessful commercially but historically quite as interesting. Altogether it was a picturesque branch of the family that sprang from Aaron Wedgwood.

7. Aaron Wedgwood, Master Potter of Burslem. (c. 1624-1700.)

Aaron Wedgwood, fifth surviving son of Gilbert Wedgwood and Margaret, was born about 1624, and he, like three of his brothers, took up the business of Potting. There seems to be a tradition in his branch of the family that he took part in the Battle of Hopton Heath in 1643. At least a note to that effect has been inserted in two of the pedigrees I have received from descendants knowing nothing of each other.

In 1666 he inherited under the will of his cousin John Colclough the Armitage House and lands in Wolstanton, and also one of those 1/6th shares in the coal mines called Great and Little Rowe and in the lawsuits to which they gave rise. He besides had 100*l.* under this same will.

Another lawsuit of his makes him known as a famous potter; for a very recent discovery made by Prof. Church gives to this Aaron Wedgwood and his sons an almost unique position in the development of the Staffordshire potting industry. In 1693 they

were in some sort of partnership with the brothers Elers, while they were still making their pottery at Fulham, and it seems probable that they supplied the red Staffordshire clay to the Elers in London. That the Elers left Fulham and came to Bradwell Wood will have been due to their connection with these Staffordshire potters, or to the knowledge that they had through them of the red clays of Bradwell. It will be noticed that while Dwight claims to have taught the making of stoneware and red teapots to them all,—to Elers, the Wedgwoods at Burslem, Morley at Nottingham and Garner—yet these all give in their answers other sources for their information, except the Wedgwoods, whose answer is unfortunately lost. In whatever way they learnt the new methods of potting, it is evident that Aaron Wedgwood and his sons Thomas and Richard, were in 1693 making stone ware and the red teapots hitherto associated by collectors with the name of Elers alone. Thomas Wedgwood was father of that Dr. Thomas Wedgwood whose drab salt-glazed stone ware has been identified and illustrated by Mr. Burton.

Here, however, are the Chancery Proceedings discovered by Prof. Church. These are extracts from his original transcripts made at the Public Record Office :—

20 June 1693.

CHANCERY
PROCEEDINGS
BEFORE 1714
BRIDGES
158/9

The complaint of John Dwight of Fulham, . . . , gentleman, shewing that the complainant having and also discovered the mistery of opacous red and dark coloured porcelaine or china have for several years past practised the said invention at Fulham, . . . But . . . having formerly hired one John Chandler of Fulham . . and for some years employed him in the making of the said wares . . . thereupon John Elers and David Elers, both of Fulham, (who are foreigners and by trade silversmiths) together with James Morley of Nottingham and also Aaron Wedgwood, Thomas Wedgwood and Richard Wedgwood of Burslem, in the county of Stafford, and Matthew Garner taking notice thereof did insinuate themselves into the acquaintance of the said John Chandler . . . and by promises of great rewards inticed him to instruct them . . . and also to desert the complainants service to enter into partnership with them to make and sell the said wares . . . and the said persons have actually entered into partnership together and have for several years past "in a private and secret manner" made and sold great quantities of earthenware in imitation but "far inferior to them" . . . the said counterfeits are sold "at an under price" And the said confederates "the better

to colour their said unjust and injurious practises" pretend that the earthenwares made by them are in no way like those invented by the complainant, "but differ therefrom in form and figure and have several additions and improvements beyond those made and invented by your orator," whereas the truth is that they are made in imitation . . . prays that writs of subpoena be directed to the said John Chandler, John Elers, David Elers, Aaron Wedgwood, Thomas Wedgwood, Richard Wedgwood and Matthew Garner and James Morley."

The answer of David Elers, dated 28 July 1693, to the Bill of Complaint, states that he learnt at Cologne the manufacture of "earthenwares commonly called Cologne or Stone wares" and that about three years ago he and his brother began to make brown mugs and red tea-pots "within this Kingdom of England," and employed John Chandler. He says that neither he, nor his brother, nor Morley, nor any of the other defendants knew John Chandler while he was in the employ of Dwight. He denies that James Morley was ever a partner with him or his brother or that Chandler was more than a hired labourer. He complains that he and his brother ought not to be deprived of their living.

Order was made, on 10 August 1693, for a trial of the action against Morley and the Elers for the making of a brown mug and two red tea-pots in imitation of china.¹ Before the trial came on in November, the Elers came to terms with Dwight, and Morley put off his case by claiming that he only made brown mugs² and not the red tea-pots. On 15 December 1693 the three Wedgwoods were ordered to be added to the Bill as Defendants, and on 5 May 1694 Matthew Garner was added also.

On 19 May 1694 the Wedgwoods "for delay have craved a dedimus to answer in the country" and yet in the meantime proceed "to make and vend the several wares," against which continuance the plaintiff, Dwight, obtains an injunction until they shall directly answer to the complaint and the Court shall make other order to the contrary. The answer, dated 8 June 1694, of the man with the Staffordshire name of Matthew Garner, to the Bill of Complaint, shows that he was apprenticed about 1680 for eight years to Thomas Harper of Southwarke, potmaker, and he says

¹ Elers' red teapots, called 'china' in 1700, would now be called 'terra-cotta.' They were copied from the Chinese.

² The genuine Cologne ware consisted of these brown stone-ware beer mugs.

that afterwards he invented a way of making earthen brown pans and mugs which art he still practises. Nevertheless on 21 June 1694 an injunction similar to that obtained against the Wedgwoods was obtained against Matthew Garner; and on 26 July 1695 against J. Morley. Garner also wanted his witnesses examined in the country, and the cases against him and Morley and one Luke Talbott dragged on till July 1696, though nothing more is to be found of any suit against the Wedgwoods. Probably they too compromised on the basis of each paying their own costs, for the last notice of these suits is one dated 1 July 1696 which shows Dwight suing his solicitor for excessive costs.¹

It argues a considerable amount of interest in the development of potting that a Staffordshire lad like Garner should have been sent to London to learn his trade in 1680; and it seems pretty safe to conclude from these suits that the stone ware, to which salt glaze was then or later applied, was first made in North Staffordshire by Aaron Wedgwood and his two sons; and that it was first made by them in or about the year 1688, the year in which Dr. Plot published his account of these primitive potteries. Stone ware came from Germany in any case,—whether it was or was not John Dwight of Fulham who actually taught it to the Staffordshire potters.

About 1652 Aaron Wedgwood had married Margaret and when he died in 1700, she survived him and lived with her son Richard, with whom there was made the following agreement:

Margaret Wedgwood, widow of Aaron Wedgwood of Burslem, potter, and Executor under his will of 6 Aug. 1695, "in consideration of good and wholesome and sufficient meat drink washing lodging apparell and attendance, fitting for her age and degree and quality to be performed by her dear and loveing son Richard Wedgwood of Burslem, potter," and also the payment of 8*l.* a year, renounces all her interest in her late husbands will.

Dated 27 Jan. 1700/1. signed Margaret Wedgwood her mark.²

Scaled with John Wedgwood's seal.

Witness—John Wedgwood, Aaron Fletcher.

The will, dated 6 Aug. 1694, of Aaron Wedgwood the elder of Burslem, is as follows :—

¹ Burlington Magazine, Feb. 1908.

² Orig. Deed, Wedgwood MSS.

To my wife *Margaret Wedgwood* all my estate for life, and after her decease I give to my son *Thomas Wedgwood* the house in *Burslem* wherein I now live, which was given me by the will of my brother-in-law *Richard Daniel of Burslem* deceased, my said son paying
to my daughter *Sarah Steele*, wife of *Daniel Steele*, 40*l.*
to my daughter *Margaret*, wife of *Richard Mitchell*, 40*l.*
to my daughter *Mary*, wife of *John Clowes*, 30*l.*
to my grandson *Gilbert*, eldest son of my daughter *Mary Clowes*, 10*l.*

To *Aaron Wedgwood* my son, a house in *Burslem*, he paying to my grand-daughter *Thomassine Steele*, the daughter of my son-in-law *Daniel Steele*, 5*l.*, and to my grand-daughter *Mary Mitchell*, the daughter of my son-in-law *Richard Mitchell*, 5*l.*

To *Richard Wedgwood* my son, all the rest of my messuages, lands, &c. and also all my potters workhouses, warehouses, libertys, clay, boards and all other materialls whatsoever belonging to the Art or trade of Potting.

Executors—*Margaret* my wife and *Richard* my son.

Witnesses—*Paul Sheldon*, *Samuel Malkin* and *Fras. Fynney*.

Inventory—dated 22 Jan. 1700—Amount 100*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Appraisers—*Fra. Fynney* and *John Wedgwood*.

Proved 16 Ap. 1701, by *Richard Wedgwood*. [seal illegible].¹

Aaron Wedgwood I and Margaret had issue :—

1. GILBERT, *b.* 21 Nov. 1653, ² *d.* 26 Aug. 1656.
2. THOMAS, called Dr. Thomas Wedgwood of the "Red Lyon," *b.* 18 Sept. 1655 ³ of whom hereafter.
3. SARAH, *m.* Daniel Steele, and was living in 1695.
4. MARGARET, *b.* 1660, ² *m.* Richard Mitchell.
5. GILBERT, *b.* 22 Nov. 1663, ³ (?) dead without issue in 1695.
6. AARON WEDGWOOD II, *b.* 6 May 1666, ² of whom hereafter.
7. RICHARD WEDGWOOD, Master Potter, *b.* 21 June 1668, ² *m.* Katherine, daughter and sole heiress of John Wedgwood of the Overhouse. In 1691, as we have seen already, he leased a Pot Works near the Overhouse from John Wedgwood,⁴ and in 1693/4 he, with his father and brother Thomas, was in partnership with the Elers of Fulham producing stone ware and red china. According to Josiah Wedgwood's list of Pot Works, he had in 1715 one of the largest potteries in Burslem, turning out stone ware worth 6*l.* a week.⁴ He died on 8 Nov. 1718 and his will in abstract is as follows :—

¹ Orig. Will, Wedgwood MSS.

² Burslem Registers.

³ See p. 117.

⁴ See p. 125.

Richard Wedgwood of Burslem, Earthen Potter.

Dated 2 Nov. 1718.

To his wife, his messuage in Burslem, now in the holding of *Sam. Malkin*, together with a piece of land called the *Towncroft* in Burslem, and those two parcells of land called the *Brownhills*, now in the holding of *Stephen Cartlich*, for her life.

After her decease the same to be to his son *John Wedgwood* for ever.

To his wife, his workhouse in Burslem in the holding of *Ralph Simpson*, for her life, and after her decease to *John Wedgwood* his heirs and assigns as before.

To *Henry Mountford* 20s.

To *Margery Mountford* wife of said *Henry* 10s.

To his wife for life the *Serviceyard*, and after to his son.

To his wife the residue of his personal estate.

Appoints his wife *Katherine* Executor.

signed *Richard Wedgwood* his mark.

Witness—*Margaret Richards*, *Margaret Wedgwood*, *Thomas Bourne*.¹

Richard Wedgwood's Will was proved 23 Ap. 1719, and he had issue :—

JOHN WEDGWOOD, *b.* 20 Oct. 1708,² *d.* 1720.³

His wife remarried (2) *Thomas Bourne*, and (3) *Rowland Egerton*.

8. *MARY*, *b.* 10 Mar. 1672,⁴ *m.* *John Clowes* and had issue *Gilbert* and others.

8. Dr. Thomas Wedgwood Sen. of Burslem. (1655-1717.)

Thomas Wedgwood, eldest son of *Aaron Wedgwood I*, was baptised 18 Sept. 1655,⁵ and married 14 Ap. 1692 *Jemima Carlos* or *Careless* of *Eccleshall*.⁶ He is usually described as Dr. *Thomas Wedgwood* "of the Red Lyon." As a potter he worked with his father and made the *Elers* "red porcelain," and drab stone ware, but he apparently combined this with the keeping of a Public House, the practice of a surgeon barber, and a little steady farming. He was, in fact, the *William Whiteley* of his day. His

¹ *Jewitt's Wedgwoods*, p. 82.

² *Burslem Registers*.

³ *Keele Registers*.

'Red Lyon' public house is shown on *Enoch Wood's* Plan of Burslem. He died 29 Dec. 1717,¹ and his will abstracted is as follows :—

*Thomas Wedgwood of Burslem, yeoman.*² Will dated 20 Dec. 1717.

House purchased by me from *Ralph Daniel* I give to my wife for life, then to my son *Thomas Wedgwood*.

The house where I live in Burslem, and land which I purchased from *Mr. Adderley* and *Thomas Clowes* of *Cobbridge Gate*, to my brother *Richard Wedgwood* of Burslem, and *John Richardson* of *Newcastle*, baker, in trust to raise 280*l.* for my three daughters, *Margaret*, *Jemima* and *Eve*, and then the said house and land to go to my youngest son *Carlos Wedgwood*.

Residue to my wife.

To my nephew *John Wedgwood* one guinea.

To my son-in-law *Ralph Shaw* and my daughter his wife 5*s.* each.

Executors—my wife *Jemima*, and *Mr. Samuel Lowe* of *Newcastle*.

Witnesses—*Aaron Wedgwood*, *Aaron Shaw* and *Tho. Bourne*.

Inventory—dated 22 Mar. 1717/8, amount 145*l.* 15*s.*

Appraisers—*Aaron Wedgwood* and *Henry Mountford*.

Proved 29 Ap. 1718 by *Jemima Wedgwood* the relict and *Samuel Lowe*.³

Dr. *Thomas Wedgwood* sen. and *Jemima* (Careless) left issue :—

1. A Daughter, born *c.* 1693, *m.* in or before 1717 *Ralph Shaw*, Master Potter of Burslem. It was this *Ralph Shaw* who used carefully lawned slip to coat his ware, and invented Staffordshire "graffiato" ware, good examples of which are to be found in the British and in the Victoria and Albert Museums. He was a somewhat jealous potter and was non-suited at Stafford in 1736 in his famous action against *John Mitchell* for the infringement of his patent, to the great joy of the whole of the Potteries.⁴

2. DR. THOMAS WEDGWOOD JUN., *b.* 25 June 1695,⁵ of whom presently.

3. MARGARET, *b.* 18 Aug. 1697,⁶ living 1717.

4. JEMIMA, *b.* 29 May 1699, living 1717. Probably the 'Aunt

¹ *Burslem Registers*.

² He is described throughout as 'yeoman,' and there is nothing in the Inventory to indicate that he had a potbank. I doubt whether he was more than a sleeping partner in his father's pot-works.

³ *Lichfield Wills*.

⁴ *Burton's English Earthenware*, p. 87; *Shaw, Staffs. Potteries*, p. 147; *Ward, Stoke-on-Trent*, p. 227.

⁵ *Lichfield Transcripts*.

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Jemima Daniel' from whom, in 1740, 'Long' John Wedgwood bought for 280l' Adderley's Brownhills.

5. EVE, *b.* 10 May 1704, ² *m.* 12 Feb. 1721 ² her sister's widower, Ralph Shaw, the famous Master Potter.
6. CARLOS WEDGWOOD, called Dr. Carlos Wedgwood of the "Red Lion," *b.* 1708, ⁴ *m.* Elizabeth who was surviving in 1767, when she sold the Red Lion Inn and some land to John Wedgwood of the Big House, reserving a life interest to herself. ¹ Dr. Carlos Wedgwood died in 1747, and left issue :—

EDWARD CARLOS, *b.* 14 May 1734, ² who died in 1757. The extract from the Act Book at Lichfield reads as follows :—

*Edward Carlos Wedgwood, formerly of the Parish of Burslem, but late a mariner in the sea service, a bachelor. Administration granted 27 May 1757 to Elizabeth Wedgwood, widow, the natural and lawful mother of the deceased. Estate under 5*l.*, no inventory.*

JOHN WEDGWOOD, *b.* 11 July 1735. ² It was probably this John that married Anne Gregory,—the daughter of a 'secret marriage of a wicked Duke of Bridgwater,'—and was the ancestor of that Burslem family known as the "Duke" Wedgwoods; see Chap. xi and Chart Pedigree xiv.

ELIZABETH, *b.* 23 Oct. 1737. ²

THOMAS WEDGWOOD, *b.* Aug. 1740. ² I think this is the "Dr. Thomas Wedgwood" referred to as cousin by Thomas Wedgwood of the Big House when he paid his funeral expenses in 1800. ² Perhaps he succeeded his mother as tenant of the Red Lion Inn, an occupation which seems to have gone with the title of doctor.

WILLIAM, *b.* 24 July 1743. ² It is possibly this William Wedgwood, that was the ancestor of Henry Wedgwood, the author, see Chap. xi and Chart Pedigree xv. If so, he lost his life in a snow storm in 1771, while returning from Swansea to North Staffordshire. ²

ANNE, *b.* 5 Jan. 1746. ²

¹ Rent Books of John Wedgwood, *penes* J. B. Wood Esq. of Henley Hall, Salop.

² Burslem Registers.

³ Wolstanton Registers.

⁴ Ward, *Stoke-on-Trent*, p. 202.

⁵ Account Book of Thomas Wedgwood, *penes* J. B. Wood Esq.

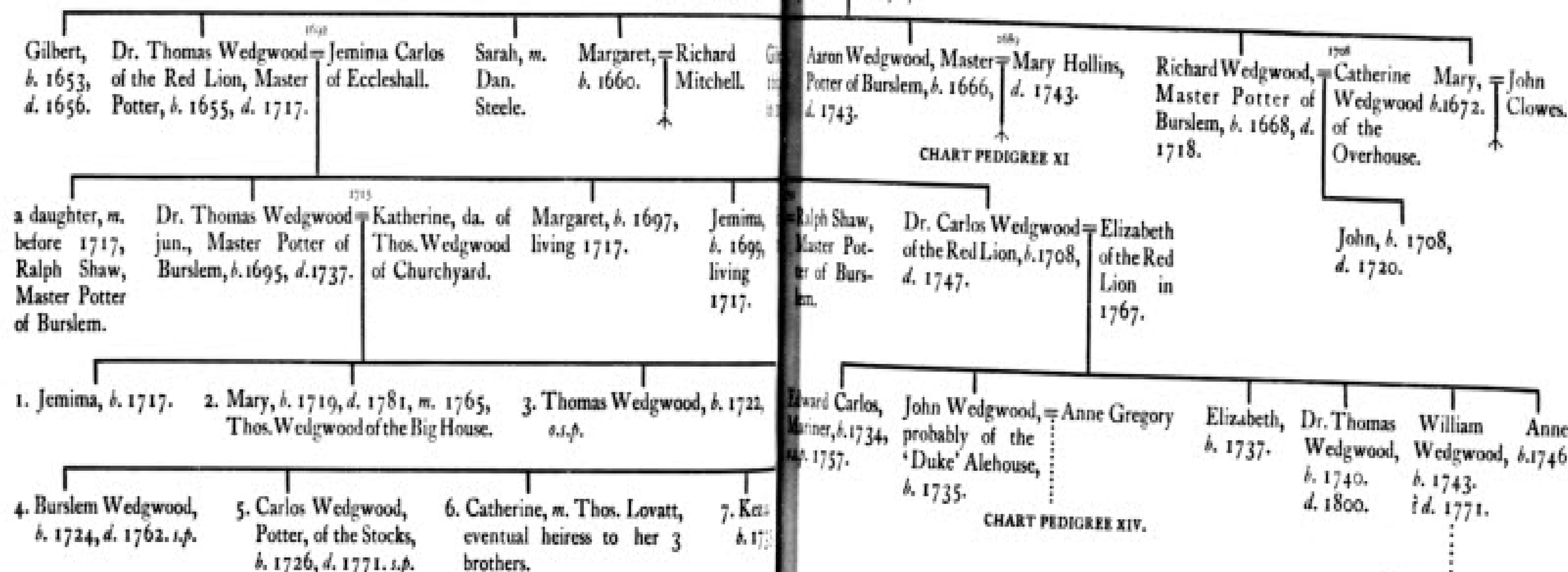
⁶ H. Wedgwood, *Romance of Staffordshire*, Introduction.

CHART X.
"RED LION" WEDGWOODS.

CHART III.

Gilbert Wedgwood, b. 1581, d. 1600. = Margaret Burslem, b. 1594, d. 1655.

Aaron Wedgwood, b. 1600, d. 1707. = Margaret, b. 1600, d. 1707.



9. Dr. Thomas Wedgwood Jun. (1695-1737.)

Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Wedgwood of the Red Lion, and known as Dr. Thomas Wedgwood junior, was born 25 June 1695.¹ He was a celebrated Master Potter, but his factory in Burslem was hired, I fancy, from a Mr. Ruffley or Rowley. In Josiah Wedgwood's list of the Burslem potters of 1720 Dr. Thomas Wedgwood is given as making 6*l.* worth a week of "Brown stone ware." This hard stone ware took the salt-glaze well and it is with the Staffordshire Salt Glaze that his name, together with that of Astbury, will always be associated. To him local tradition assigns many improvements in the salt glaze, and Mr. William Burton writes in his standard *History of English Earthenware*,² published before the discovery of Dwight's suit against Elers and these Wedgwoods:—

"It has never been suggested that Dr. Thomas Wedgwood, like Twyford or Astbury, learned anything directly from Elers, but as he was a man of intelligence and commercial aptitude, as well as one of the best practical potters of his day, he would naturally adopt such new ideas as were brought in his way. Judging from the fragments of drab salt-glazed stoneware that have been found on the site of his old works in the centre of the town of Burslem, collectors are in the habit of attributing to him, with some show of justice, many of the finest pieces of this type, such as the piece shown on Plate III." (A drab salt-glazed teapoy 3½ inches high, now in the South Kensington Museum.) "We are warranted therefore in agreeing with the traditional opinion as to the merits of this potter. The famous block-cutter, Aaron Wood, was apprenticed to Dr. Thomas Wedgwood in 1731, and is believed to have carved some of his best models."

His drab stone ware was the lightest that could be made before the introduction into the body of calcined flint, or of south country white clays. He probably used the lightest burning local clay, mixed with fine white sand from Baddeley Edge or Mow Cop.³ After 1725 the introduction by Astbury of white clays and calcined flint improved the body, and stone ware gradually developed into the fine white salt glaze which was the speciality of North Staffordshire from 1730 to 1770, and is now so sought

¹ Lichfield Transcripts.² Pages 86, 87.³ Burton's *English Earthenware*, p. 91.

after by collectors. He was probably the best of these salt glaze potters.¹ It is almost certain that he did not make the "solid agate" ware, often attributed to him.² It was to Dr. Thomas Wedgwood that Aaron Wood the famous block-cutter was apprenticed in 1731, and from him Wood doubtless learnt his skill as a modeller.

Dr. Thomas Wedgwood jun. married 7 May 1715³ Catherine, daughter of Thomas Wedgwood II of the Churchyard, and died on 20 Feb. 1737. Administration of his Estate was granted as follows:—

Thomas Wedgwood of Burslem C^e Stafford (trade not given.)

Administration granted 5 May 1737 to *Catherine Wedgwood of Burslem, Widow, the Relict of the deceased* [she signs her name "*Katherine*."] *Sureties—Abner Wedgwood of Burslem, yeoman, and John Homer of the Close in the City of Lichfield, Bridle Cutter.*

Inventory dated 19 March 1736.
Amount 44*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Appraisers—Ralph Shawe and Moses Marsh. Inventory:—

' In the Work House.
34 long bords 12 Short ones 16*s.*
2 Lathes and chocks and handling table 5*l.*
A Trowing weel and wedging Board 15*s.*'

Dr. Thomas Wedgwood jun. and Catherine had issue:—

1. JEMIMA, *b.* 9 May 1717.⁴
2. MARY, *b.* 1719,⁵ *m.* in 1765,⁶ Thomas Wedgwood of the Big House, Burslem, and died a widow 6 July 1781.⁷
3. THOMAS WEDGWOOD, *b.* 27 Mar. 1722,⁸ and died without issue.
4. BURSLEM WEDGWOOD, *b.* 16 Aug. 1724,⁹ *d.* 7 Nov. 1762 without issue.¹⁰
5. CARLOS WEDGWOOD, *b.* 31 Mar. 1726, *d.* 1771 without issue.¹¹ Of this Carlos Wedgwood, Shaw, writing in 1829, has the following:—

Carlos Wedgwood of the Stocks, a good thrower, with Aaron Simpson, Thomas Lawton, slipmaker, Sam. Parr, turner, Ric. Meir, fireman,

¹ Burton's *English Earthenware*, p. 98.

² *Ibid.* p. 118n.

³ Trentham Registers.

⁴ Burslem Registers.

⁵ Ward, *Stoke-on-Trent* p. 202.

⁶ J.W.'s *Letters*, i. p. 43.

⁷ Burslem Tombstones.

John Astbury, painter, all of Hot Lane, and Thos. Ward of Burslem, went to Chelsea Works in 1747. Then they started to make porcelain on their own account in London, but disagreed among themselves and returned to Staffordshire. Carlos Wedgwood at length began making white stone pottery behind the present Wesleyan Chapel, which stands on the spot occupied by his house.¹

6. CATHERINE, *m.* Thomas Lovatt, and was eventually heir to all the property of her three brothers.²
7. KEZIA, *b.* 28 Aug. 1735,³ died unmarried before 1771.

8. Aaron Wedgwood II, Master Potter of Burslem. (*c.* 1666-1743.)

The second line, now extant, of the Aaron Wedgwood family begins with Aaron, the fourth son of Aaron Wedgwood I and Margaret, younger brother of Dr. Thomas Wedgwood senior. He was baptised 6 May 1666,⁴ *m.* 25 July 1689 Mary Hollins,⁵ and died 21 Ap. 1743.⁶ His wife survived him only one day and they are buried together in Burslem Churchyard. In Josiah Wedgwood's list of 1720 this Aaron Wedgwood is shown as having his pot works next to his brother's Red Lion Inn. He probably succeeded to his father's pot-works when his brother Richard went to the Overhouse, and here he turned out black and mottled ware worth 4*l.* a week.

His Will abstracted is as follows:—

Aaron Wedgwood of Burslem, Earth Potter. Will dated 1743.

Personal estate and land in *Burslem* to my wife *Mary* for life, then to my sons *Thomas* and *John Wedgwood*, they paying:—

to my son *Richard Wedgwood* 50*s.*

to my daughter *Sarah*, wife of *Jonah Malkin*, 50*s.*

to my grandson *Richard Wedgwood* 50*s.*

to my grandson *Aaron Wedgwood* 50*s.*

to my granddaughter *Mary*, wife of *Ralph Wood*, 50*s.*

Executors—*Thomas Wedgwood* and *John Wedgwood*.

¹ Shaw, *Hist. Staff. Potteries*, p. 167.

² Ward, *Stoke-on-Trent*, p. 202.

³ Burslem Registers.

⁴ Stoke-on-Trent Registers.

⁵ Burslem Tombstones.

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Aaron Wedgwood II and Mary (Hollins) had issue :—

1. GILBERT WEDGWOOD, born. *c.* 1690, *m.* 4 Mar. 1711 Mary Meir,¹ and died 1719.

The extract from the Act Book at Lichfield with reference to his estate is as follows :—

Gilbert Wedgwood of Handley Green, Potter. Administration granted 15 Oct. 1719 to *Aaron Wedgwood of Burslem, yeoman*, the father of the deceased and the guardian of *Richard Wedgwood* the son of the deceased in his minority. Sureties, *Edward Jones of Burslem, brick maker*, and *Ric. Wright of Abbots Bromley, mercer*. Inventory, dated 14 Oct. 1719, amount 40*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Appraisers, *Ralph Shawe jun.* and *Josiah Turner*.

His issue :—

RICHARD, who was living in 1743, but no further trace of him can be found.

2. AARON WEDGWOOD III, *b.* 12 May 1695² and died 1 Aug. 1722.³ He married Martha who died 7 July 1762,⁴ and had issue :—

MARY, *b.* 25 May 1715,⁵ *m.* before 1743 Ralph Wood, Master Potter of Burslem, from whom descend the present Woods of Henley Hall, Bignal End, Holkham &c.

AARON WEDGWOOD IV, Master Potter of Longton Hall, *b.* 9 Mar. 1717,⁶ of whom presently.

3. SARAH, *b.* 27 Dec. 1695 (*sic*),⁷ *m.* Jonah Malkin.
4. RICHARD WEDGWOOD, Cheesefactor of Spen Green, co. Chester, *b.* Jan. 1700/1⁸ *m.* 30 Aug. 1730 Susan Irlam.⁹ His old account books, now among the Wedgwood MSS., seem to show that he included a primitive form of Banking and a considerable merchant's business as agent for his brothers' pots with his main dealings in Cheshire Cheese. He bought an estate of 75 acres at Spen Green, near Astbury.¹⁰ His wife was dead in 1760, and after his son's death in 1774 he lived chiefly with Josiah Wedgwood at Etruria. Richard Wedgwood's portrait by Stubbs is now at Leith Hill Place. He died at Etruria about 1780. The following extract, from one of Josiah Wedgwood's letters to Bentley, shows him to have been a somewhat peppery old gentleman :—

¹ Whitmore Registers.

² Lichfield Transcripts.

³ Burslem Registers.

⁴ Wolstanton Registers.

⁵ Astbury Registers.

⁶ Will of Josiah Wedgwood, Chap. x.



RICHARD WEDGWOOD OF SPEN GREEN, 1701-1780
from a painting by George Stubbs in possession of Miss Wedgwood
of Leith Hill Place.

WEDGWOOD to BENTLEY. 27 Mar. 1773. I am just returned from waiting upon Sr Wm. Meredith at Derby on a money affair betwixt my father and him. We were to have received 1900*l.* but have not seen a shilling....He just told my father the money could not be had and sent him to his attorney....As my father thinks himself insulted he does not seem disposed to take it very patiently, and if a quarrel should insue I must be his second of course.¹

WEDGWOOD to BENTLEY. 9 Ap. 1773. ...Sr William thought proper to send an apologie to my father in a letter from Henbury, with a promise of the money, so I hope that matter will end better than I apprehended.¹

Richard Wedgwood and Susan (Irlam) had issue:—

JOHN, died unmarried in 1774.²

SARAH, *b.* 18 Aug. 1734, ¹*m.* 25 Jan. 1764 Josiah Wedgwood³ of Etruria. After his death she made her home at Parkfields in Barlaston, where she died 15 July 1815. Her portrait by Reynolds is at Leith Hill Place, that by Stubbs at Idlerocks, and there is a medalion by Flaxman at the Etruria Works. Her will is given in Chapter x.

5. THOMAS WEDGWOOD, Master Potter of the Big House, Burslem, *b.* 21 Mar. 1702-3, ¹*m.* 3 Ap. 1765 Mary, da. of Dr. Thomas Wedgwood jun. His work as a potter, his business, the estates he amassed, his very banking account, seem to have been run jointly with those of his brother. So long as he lived the Wedgwoods of the Big House are never spoken of in the singular, and when he died he is only described on his tomb as 'brother of John Wedgwood.'⁴

He died 8 Ap. 1776⁵ without issue; his wife survived till 6 July. 1781.⁶

6. JOHN WEDGWOOD, Master Potter of the Big House, Burslem, commonly known as 'Long John Wedgwood,' was born 9 Dec. 1705.⁷ Improving on the business methods of their predecessors, the brothers John and Thomas Wedgwood were the first Master Potters to raise the manufacture of Earthenware, till then practically a home industry, on to a business footing. They succeeded to their father's potworks, and proceeded about 1740 to put up a regular factory. Instead

¹ J. W's Letters, ii. pp. 137, 142.

² J. W's Letters, ii. p. 205.
Astbury Registers.

³ Lichfield Transcripts.

⁴ Burslem Tombstones.

of following the old plan, and selling their goods to hawkers who carried them round on pack-horses to fair and market, they employed travellers, and traded direct with London and Liverpool.

John Mitchell of the Hilltop, the Baddeleys of Shelton, and these Wedgwoods of the Big House were the first who could be termed manufacturers. They had several ovens and were makers on commercial lines, trading both in cream-coloured ware and in the fine white salt-glazed stone ware.¹ Thomas and John Wedgwood even became scientific and invented a rough and ready pyrometer for testing and regulating the heat of their ovens.² They were still in business in 1766,³ but the large estates they bought in Burslem and the neighbourhood must gradually have withdrawn them from the active conduct of their factory. They acquired considerable fortunes. John Wedgwood's Rent Book (1751-80) is now in possession of Mr. J. B. Wood of Henley Hall, and from it the following statement of his properties is extracted.

Property of John Wedgwood of the Big House.

Year	of whom bought	Name of Estate	Purchase money	Tenant
1740	Aunt Jemima Daniel	Adderley's Brown-hills	£280	Sam. Cartlich
1743	Mr. Bourne	Cartwright's Brown-hills	£140	do.
1743	J. Mollatt and H. Whitefoot.	2 houses.	£62	
1744	Eliz. Wedgwood	half of the Barn.	£25	
1746	Sam. Cartlich	a cottage	£50	Sam. Cartlich
1747	Sam. Cartlich	2 houses	£23	T. Jones
22-3-1750	Mr. John Bourne	Wm. Littler's, Cartlich's, or Adderley's Brownhills	£680	Jno. Barlow
1752	Bro. Jonah Malkin	Jackfields Estate, (Hamill)	£950	

¹ Some of their salt-glazed ware and their moulds are still preserved at Henley Hall.

² Meteyard's *Wedgwood*, i. p. 159.

³ Richard Fletcher came to John Wedgwood as apprentice in 1758 and remained till Dec. 1766. (See John Wedgwood's Rent Book, *per* John B. Wood Esq.)

1752	Mr. Ric. Parrott	Signal Hill	£1950	Hannah Shufflebotham
1752	Mr. Jno. Ruffley	house by the 'Red Lion,' with the Mill and Sytch crofts	£420	Thos. Bourne
1755	Ric. Croxton	house in High St. Newcastle	£502	Allen and Redshaw
1755	Wm. Wedgwood of Newcastle, with consent of his nephew Wm. son of John Wedgwood.	his potbank and 2 daymaths in Burslem.	£66	he retained his 'bank'.
1756	Mr. Bourne of Newcastle.	Lodge at Signal Hill	£350	Jno. Adams
1756	Josh. Malkin	2 houses & gardens	£44	J. Malkin and J. Bourne.
1756	Thos. Glass	Marl pit & daymaths	£160	
1757	Jno. Richards	Middle Ho., Jenkins, Windmill &c.	£650	Wm. Parrott
1758	Thos. & Mary Corns	4 houses	£80	4 tenants
1759	Jno. Simpson	2 houses.	£35	
1760	Chas. Creue Esq.	the two Bicans	£305	Brindley and Rogers.
1765	Ric. Marsh	his house in Burslem	£115	
1765	J. U. Cawley Esq.	Signal Hill Estate	£5000	
1767	Cousin Eliz. Wedgwood	The "Red Lion" &c.	£1026	& life interest

He seems also to have bought the "Duke of Bridgwater" Inn in 1768, after the above quoted table of his estates was drawn up, and to have let it during his lifetime to Thos. Moor.

Who the Wm. Wedgwood of Newcastle might be, with his potbank in Burslem and his brother John and nephew William, is a matter for intelligent guessing. We meet too once more in this Rent Book of John Wedgwood's the mysterious Abner Wedgwood, who seems to haunt Burslem through out the middle of the century, signing documents almost daily, but without fathers or issue to attach him to the family tree. This time (1759) he appears in the guise of a rent collector for the partners of the Big House.

Their nephew Ralph Wood, as well as Moses, and Aaron

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Wood the blockcutter, appear at various times as tenants of the Wedgwood brothers; the first named, till his death in 1772, probably helped them in their business. This Ralph Wood (1716-72) made the Staffordshire figures painted in brilliant glazes on which so great a value is now so justly set. I make out from the Rent Book that it was the Ivy House and Works that he rented from the brothers Wedgwood from 1754 to 1759, and this is confirmed by Enoch Wood's Map of Burslem. Perhaps after 1759 he became a partner in the Big House Pottery and never had any other factory. His sons John and Ralph set up on their own account but were compelled to close down in 1773.¹ Afterwards, financed by their uncles, they both became successful potters, John at Brownhills, and Ralph the figure maker in Burslem, opposite Mitchell's Hill Top Works, just north of Fountain Place.

Another nephew whom the Big House brothers supplied with a potworks was Josiah Wedgwood. From May Day 1759 till Martinmas 1762 he pays 10*l.* a year rent for the Ivy House and Works. There is also a note attached, saying, 'he did not go out till Christmass or New Year tide,'—conclusive evidence as to the date when Josiah moved to the larger Brick House Works. And again, from March 1766 till 1772 'cousin Josiah' rented the 'Red Workhouse,' where no doubt he made 'useful' ware.

When another nephew, Aaron Wedgwood of Longton Hall, went bankrupt, the Big House brothers appear, quite in the manner of the Quakers, to have paid his debts. There is a note to the effect that they paid 64*l.* to a Mr. Ed. Antrobus of Congleton on this account, which Aaron had owed him for ground flints. And, no doubt to please Josiah Wedgwood, they "plunged heavily" in the Trent and Mersey Canal, putting £2000 into that venture in 1766.

This Rent Book contains the dates of birth of all John Wedgwood's children, and I notice that they were all baptised by the Unitarian Minister at Newcastle, Mr. Willet, which indicates that it was not merely the marriage of the Churchyard Wedgwoods to Mary Stringer that introduced Unitarianism into the Wedgwood family.

¹ Wedgwood Letters, Ap. 1783.



JOHN WEDGWOOD OF BIGNAL END. 1760-1830.

The Big House was built by these two brothers in 1752. It stands at the corner of Wedgwood St. and Market Place, facing down Swan Square. The adjoining land was eventually purchased by the Town of Burslem in 1834 for 4000*l.* for the new Market Hall and Market Place,¹ but the Big House itself still stands, though its old-fashioned rambling rooms and kitchen serve now as a Conservative Club.

John Wedgwood married 23 July 1758 Mary eldest daughter of John Alsop of Newcastle, maltster. She was born 14 Nov. 1727,² and died 5 June 1775,³ leaving issue. He married 2nd, 26 Nov. 1776, Mary Wilkinson (born Hayes) who died 13 Nov. 1796.⁴ He died himself 20 July 1780.⁵

His Will, abstracted, is as follows :—

John Wedgwood of Burslem, gentleman.

Will dated 8 April 1779.

To my three daughters, *Sarah, Mary* and *Anne* 3400*l.* at 21, or on marriage.

To my wife *Mary*, an annuity of 25*l.* a year.

To my son *John Wedgwood*, 50*l.*

My real estate in *Burslem* and elsewhere to my sons *John, Thomas* and *Richard Wedgwood*, and to the last the estate of the *Hammell* bought of my late brother *Jonah Malkin*.

To my son *Thomas Wedgwood*, my stock-in-trade in partnership with *John Wood*, also the *Red Lyon Inn* bought of *Elizabeth Wedgwood*.⁶

To my son *John Wedgwood*, his late mother's estate in *Basford*.

Executors—*John Wedgwood, Thomas Wedgwood* and *Samuel Bover*.

Witnesses—*R. Wedgwood, Charles Davies, John Hicken*.

Proved 24 Feb. 1781 by all the executors.⁷

John Wedgwood of the Big House and Mary (Alsop) had issue :—

1. JOHN WEDGWOOD, Squire of Bignal End, whose monument stands on Bignal Hill. He was born 11 Feb. 1760,⁸ and died unmarried in 1838.⁹ His nearest relatives at the time of his death were his neices, Mary the wife of John Wood of Brownhills, and Sarah the wife of George Yeeles of Bathford.

¹ Jewitt's *Wedgwoods*, p. 123.

² John Wedgwood's, *Rent Book*, *pens* J. B. Wood Esq.

³ Burslem Tombstones.

⁴ Widow of Dr. Carlos Wedgwood.

⁵ Lichfield Wills.

⁶ Monument to John Wedgwood near to Red Street.

To the Woods he left his personal estate, but his real estate he left in the first place to a third cousin by marriage, Colonel Thomas Josiah Wedgwood of the Fusileer Guards, who had fought at Waterloo and bore his name.

Shortly before his death however he cancelled this rather strange succession and left his estates to trustees 'to be hereafter named.' They never were named, with the result that after many years the estates were divided between the Woods and Yeeles as heirs general. For some wonderful reason however the idea spread among all the wide ramifications of the Wedgwood clan that the "Government" were looking for the lineal heir male of John Wedgwood of Bignal End in order to make over to the happy claimant the vast wealth of this mysterious millionaire. The estates never were entailed; they had only been bought as we have seen in the previous generation. That did not matter however. The Newspapers magnified the prize, and every man who spelt his name Wedgwood began tracing his pedigree. Curiously enough the Wedgwoods of Yorkshire, who cannot even connect on with Staffordshire, have fought the hardest for the reversion. Companies have been formed to divide the spoil, and have been spoiled in turn by the lawyers. Mr. James Wedgwood, farrier and practical shoeing smith of York, has spent the last 50 years of his life in vain efforts and wonderful researches.

2. THOMAS WEDGWOOD of the Big House, Master Potter, ¹ b. 9 Jan. 1762, ² d. unmarried 1826.

The detailed Account Book kept by this Thomas Wedgwood is now in the possession of Mr. J. B. Wood of Henley Hall. It is written in a remarkably neat hand and records every sixpence expended. From 1789 to 1799 this expenditure seems to have been mostly on pious books and on musical instruments, pianos, violins and organs. He attended the Hanley Tabernacle, and was a munificent subscriber. Charity, or as he calls it,—donum,—plays an ever increasing part in his expenses. He pays 10 guineas to apprentice his distant relation John Taylor Wedgwood to an Engraver in 1798. In 1800 he pays the funeral expenses of 'cousin

¹ Staffs. Directory, 1802.

J. B. Wood Esq.

² John Wedgwood, Rent Book, *pass*



THOMAS WEDGWOOD OF THE BIG HOUSE, BURSLEM.
MASTER POTTER. 1762-1826.

Thos. Wedgwoods, commonly called Dr. Thos. Wedgwood.¹ This must refer to Thomas the son of Dr. Carlos Wedgwood of the Red Lion. His niece Mary Baddeley enjoys perhaps most of his generosity, but we have also, in 1801, '2l. 2s. Mr. Thos. Kemp, for teaching Abner Wedgwood navigation,' and Ann Clowes, the mother of the "founder," comes in for perpetual half crowns.

Apparently he was a great friend of that Enoch Wood of Fountain Place to whom all historians of the Potteries owe so much. They went walking tours together, Enoch Wood no doubt buying salt-glaze while Thomas remonstrated with him on such earthly extravagance; dined together and tipped each other's servants, all of which is exactly set down. He presents Wood with his portrait done in oils by Mr. Michael Keeling in 1802. The Big House Potworks he carried on well into the 19th century. It was either closed or sold before 1816, though still working in 1807; for he gives a 'donum' to all his workmen on Dec. 1, 1807 to celebrate the home coming of his favourite niece Mary Baddeley, just married to John Wood of Brownhills. As he bought up relics of Oliver Cromwell and portraits of C. J. Fox and of Buona-parte—as late as 1808,—he evidently followed closely the radical family politics.

3. SARAH, *b.* 8 Ap. 1763, ¹ *d.* unmarried 29 Sept. 1789.²
4. MARY, *b.* 12 Nov. 1764, ¹ *m.* John Baddeley, Master Potter of Shelton, and had issue Mary, who married in 1807 John Wood, Master Potter of Brownhills, grandson of Ralph Wood and Mary Wedgwood. (see p. 146); and Sarah, who married George Yeeles and had a son Mountford Yeeles of Bathford, Bath, and a daughter Mary who died in 1884. Mountford Yeeles left two sons, John Wedgwood Yeeles who married Arabella Pickwick and died without issue, and William Yeeles who is married and has two daughters. Mary Baddeley died 4 Nov. 1824.
5. RICHARD WEDGWOOD, *b.* 9 March 1767, died unmarried 14 Sept. 1787.¹ The Lichfield Act Book has this reference to his intestate estate:—

¹ John Wedgwood, Rent Book, *passim* ² Burslem Registers.
J. B. Wood Esq.

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Richard Wedgwood of Burslem, gentleman, a Bachelor.

Administration Granted 2 Feb. 1788 to *John Wedgwood of Audley, gent.*, the natural and lawful brother of the deceased and his next of kin. Sureties—*John Baddeley of Shelton, gent.*, and *Thomas Sparrow of Newcastle-under-Lyme, gent.*... Penalty of Bond 2000*l.*

6. ANNE, *b.* 27 Dec. 1768, died 26 Mar. 1781.¹

7. JOSEPH WEDGWOOD, *b.* 28 July 1771,² died of the smallpox 31 March 1772.³

10. Aaron Wedgwood IV, Master Potter of Longton Hall. (1717-1763.)

The eldest son of Aaron Wedgwood III and Martha was baptised 9 March 1717. His father died before he was five years old, and he was brought up by his grandfather, Aaron II. He married in 1738⁴ Sarah, sister of William Littler. In partnership with his brother-in-law he carried on a successful potworks at Brownhills. Shaw, in his *History of the Staffordshire Potteries*, says "William Littler and his brother-in-law Aaron Wedgwood first introduced the use of cobalt in the manufacture of Staffordshire salt-glazed ware."⁵ While William Burton in his *History of English Earthenware* writes as follows:—

William Littler was originally a salt-glaze potter working at Brownhills near Burslem, and soon after 1740 he is said to have tried to improve the ordinary processes of his trade. At this period he was working in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Aaron Wedgwood, and, taking a hint from the method previously invented by Astbury, they got a finer surface on their ware by dipping it, while it was still in the clay state, into a bath of carefully lawned slip of the same ingredients. In this way they improved the smoothness of the surface and consequently of the salt-glaze upon it. Ultimately, by adding to the slip a small proportion of the ground zaffres, or cobalt-glass, already alluded to, they produced a blue dip which, under the salt-glaze, developed a tint of exceeding richness and brilliance. On the strength of Shaw's account of this process, many writers have mistakenly ascribed to William Littler and Aaron Wedgwood

¹ Burslem Tombstones.

² John Wedgwood, Rent Book, *penes* St., Hanley.
J. B. Wood Esq.

³ Ex. inform. T. Wedgwood, 40 High

⁴ Shaw's *Hist. of Staff. Potteries*, p.168.



MARY, DAUGHTER OF JOHN WEDGWOOD, OF THE BIG HOUSE,
WIFE OF JOHN WOOD OF BROWNHILLS, 1764-1824.

the introduction of fluid glazes. It is perfectly clear both from Shaw's account (Shaw's History, pp. 168, 169) as well as from the pieces themselves, that what they introduced was not fluid glaze but the use of a fine slip, sometimes colored blue, sometimes left white, into which the clay pieces were dipped before salt-glazing."

He also gives a coloured plate showing one of their teapots with their well-known blue salt-glaze and raised white enamel decoration, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum.¹

Perhaps it was their success with the salt-glaze that led them to try to produce porcelain. The Bow Porcelain Factory had started in 1744, Chelsea in 1745, Worcester in 1751. In 1752 Littler and Wedgwood left their Brownhills Factory and removed to Longton Hall, now standing vacant after the extinction of the Lane family. Here they began to make the famous Longton Hall Porcelain. Perhaps Wedgwood or Littler had worked at Chelsea, for the porcelain turned out was of the Chelsea type. The body was largely made of ground glass, and china clay was not used at all. The characteristic feature of this porcelain is the bright underglaze blue. This Longton Hall factory only continued till 1758. "Owing" says Shaw "to the lack of demand for this kind of ware, he lost all his money in the venture and finally discontinued it."² The stock-in-trade is said to have been bought up by Duesbury, who transferred it to his Derby Porcelain Factory, started in 1756. It was not till Cookworthy's discovery of china clay and china stone and their properties in 1768, and the sale of the patent in 1778 to the New Hall Company, that the manufacture of porcelain was again attempted in Staffordshire.

Some of Aaron Wedgwood's debts were paid by his uncles Thomas and John of the Big House, but he only survived the failure of his works five years and died in 1763, leaving a large family of very young children:—

1. SARAH, *b.* 5 Aug. 1739.³
2. AARON WEDGWOOD V, *b.* 17 June 1742,⁴ of whom hereafter.
3. WILLIAM, *b.* 6 March 1747/8.⁵
4. ANNE, *b.* 5 Aug. 1750,⁶ *m.* William (? Samuel) Clowes. She was surviving, a widow, in 1817. Her son, William Clowes was a great preacher and is known as the "founder" of the

¹ Burton, *English Earthenware*, p. 104. Shaw, *Hist. Staffs Pottery*, p. 198.

² Burton, *English Porcelain*, pp. 76-81; ³ Burslem Registers.

Primitive Methodists, who have now spread from Tunstall over the length and breadth of the Kingdom.¹

5. MARY, *b.* 27 Nov. 1752.²

6. JOHN, *b.* 5 Dec. 1754.²

7. JOSEPH, *b.* 24 Ap. 1757,² *m.* Mary, da. of Philip Clark by Ann sister of Josiah Wedgwood. He was a Master Potter, worked for some time the Churchyard works as tenant of Josiah Wedgwood, and died 1817. His Will, in abstract, is as follows :—

Joseph Wedgwood of Basford, Potter.

Will Dated 9 Feb. 1817.

To my wife, my house for life.

To my sister Ann Clowes of Burslem, an annuity of 10*l.* a year for life.
Residue to my three children.

Witnesses—John Graves, Abner Wedgwood, and Joseph Boddington.

Proved to Catherine Wedgwood the daughter of the deceased, 1817.

For the issue of Joseph Wedgwood and Ann (Clark) see Chart Pedigree xi. (*b*)

8. RICHARD, *b.* 30 Aug. 1759,² *m.* Anne, and had issue still extant in Hanley as shown on Chart Pedigree xi. (*b*)

9. MARTHA, *b.* 27 June 1763.²

11. Aaron Wedgwood V, of Burslem. (1742-1775.)

Aaron, the eldest son of Aaron Wedgwood IV and Sarah (Littler) was baptised 17 June 1742.² He married in 1761 Mary Wood³ and died *c.* 1775 leaving issue :—

1. SARAH, *b.* 5 Dec. 1763.²

2. WILLIAM WEDGWOOD, *b.* 21 July 1764,² *m.* (1) 1790 Mary Bourne, and (2) Elizabeth Ash.⁴ He died in 1831² and left issue by his first wife as shown on Chart Pedigree No. xi. (*a*)

3. JEMIMA, *b.* 24 Jan. 1768,² unmarried in 1838.^{2,4}

4. MARY, *b.* 17 Nov. 1771.²

5. JOSEPHIAH WEDGWOOD, Potter of Burslem, *m.* Sarah Hassal.²
He died in 1799 and had issue :—

¹ *Dict Nat. Biog.*—² *W. Clowes.*

Hanley.

² Burslem Registers.

³ Portrait is in possession of Mr. Gray of Burslem.

⁴ Ward, *Stoke-on-Trent*, p. 202 &c.

⁵ Ex. inform. T. Wedgwood, High St.,

AARON WEDGWOOD VI, *b.* 1 July 1795.¹ An Engraver and Etcher, he made some of the etchings in Ward's *Stoke-on-Trent*,² while more of his work is to be seen in the house of his grandson John Harris Wedgwood in Burslem. The pictures of the Ivy House and of the Brick House and Works made for Miss Meteyard's *Josiah Wedgwood* in 1860, and printed in this work, are by him. Aaron Wedgwood lived in Burslem, and was a sturdy radical. He married Thirza Reeves,² and had issue as shown on Chart Pedigree xi ;—but particular mention must be made of his second son,

WILLIAM WEDGWOOD, *b.* 17 Mar. 1825. He was a working potter at a time when the men were convulsed with the fear of the introduction of machinery, and the very Trades Union, in despair of any other alleviation, had turned itself into an emigration society. There was hope across the Atlantic at that time, and William Wedgwood sailed for New York in 1848. He got employment in a decorating shop, married in 1849 and had a son and two daughters.

No sooner did the war break out than Wedgwood joined the Army of the Potomac. He enlisted in the 40th New York under General Sedgwick, and took part in the battle of Bulls Run. Thereafter he was drafted into different regiments. Official trace of him was lost. He seems to have been at Cedar Creek and in the seven days' fighting in the Wilderness. He was wounded at the assault on Fort Hudson, for he carried the marks. At any rate he went right through the war and shook hands with Abraham Lincoln at the close. But when he returned to New York his wife had vanished. His daughters were there in charge of a sister-in-law, but the wife and son had gone West on some rumour of his death and all trace of them was lost.

Mr. Wedgwood consoled himself with two or three more American wives one after another, and when they died and his daughters were married and settled, he decided to return to his native land. Here he married again,—his fourth or fifth wife is buried at Wolstanton,—and settled down into

¹ Burslem Registers.

² Ward, *Stoke*, p. 202.

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a green old age among people who marveled at his stories without comprehension.

So the matter stood; when one morning the following letter was handed in by an American gentleman to the office of Josiah Wedgwood and Sons:—

San Francisco, Cal.

June 16th 1888.

Gentlemen,—Wishing to find out something about my ancestors, I take the liberty of writing to you, hoping that you can give me some information respecting them. My father, William Wedgwood, was born at New Street, Burslem, Staffordshire, England, on the 17th March 1825. He was an artist, and worked at a pottery at Burslem. He married in New York a lady named Alice Davis, a native of Liverpool, in the year 1849. My father was killed in the Rebellion (U.S.A. 1861), and my mother then brought me to San Francisco, where she died Dec. 15th 1868.

Now, if you can give me any information about my father's ancestors, what period of time my father was employed in the factory at Burslem, what his duties consisted of, or any other information pertaining, —to William Wedgwood jun. of 5 Maple street, Oakland, California, or 221 First street, San Francisco, I shall be very grateful.

yours most respectfully

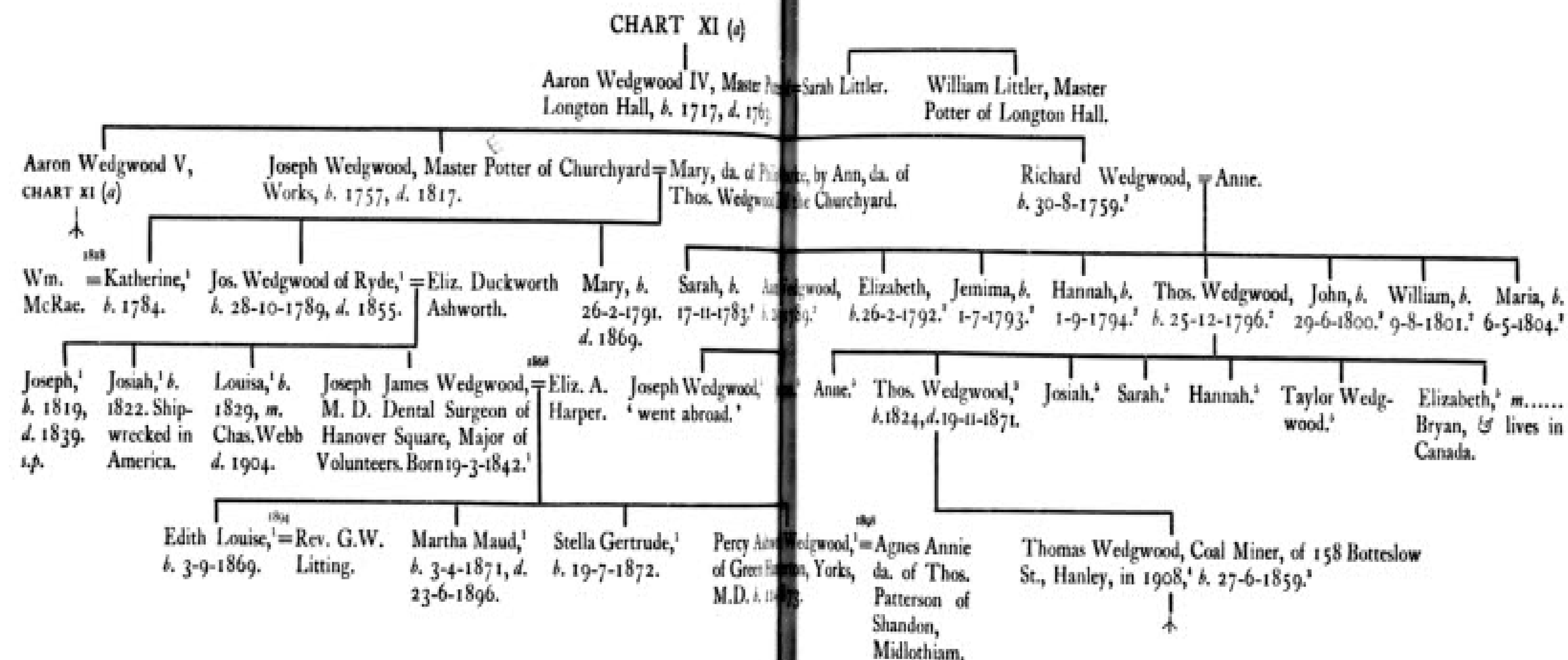
William Wedgwood.

P. S. I entrust this letter to an estimable gentleman and friend, Mr. George Aspin, of San Francisco. The William Wedgwood of whom I want to hear more was the second son of the late Aaron Wedgwood, a well-known local artist, of Burslem.¹

They found the old warrior and carried him off to join his prosperous son, and for all I know they may still be living happily among the maple groves of Oakland, California. It is not difficult, when you are hunting for a pedigree, to discover new ancestors in considerable numbers, but they are generally dead and very shadowy; to discover a live father is probably unique.

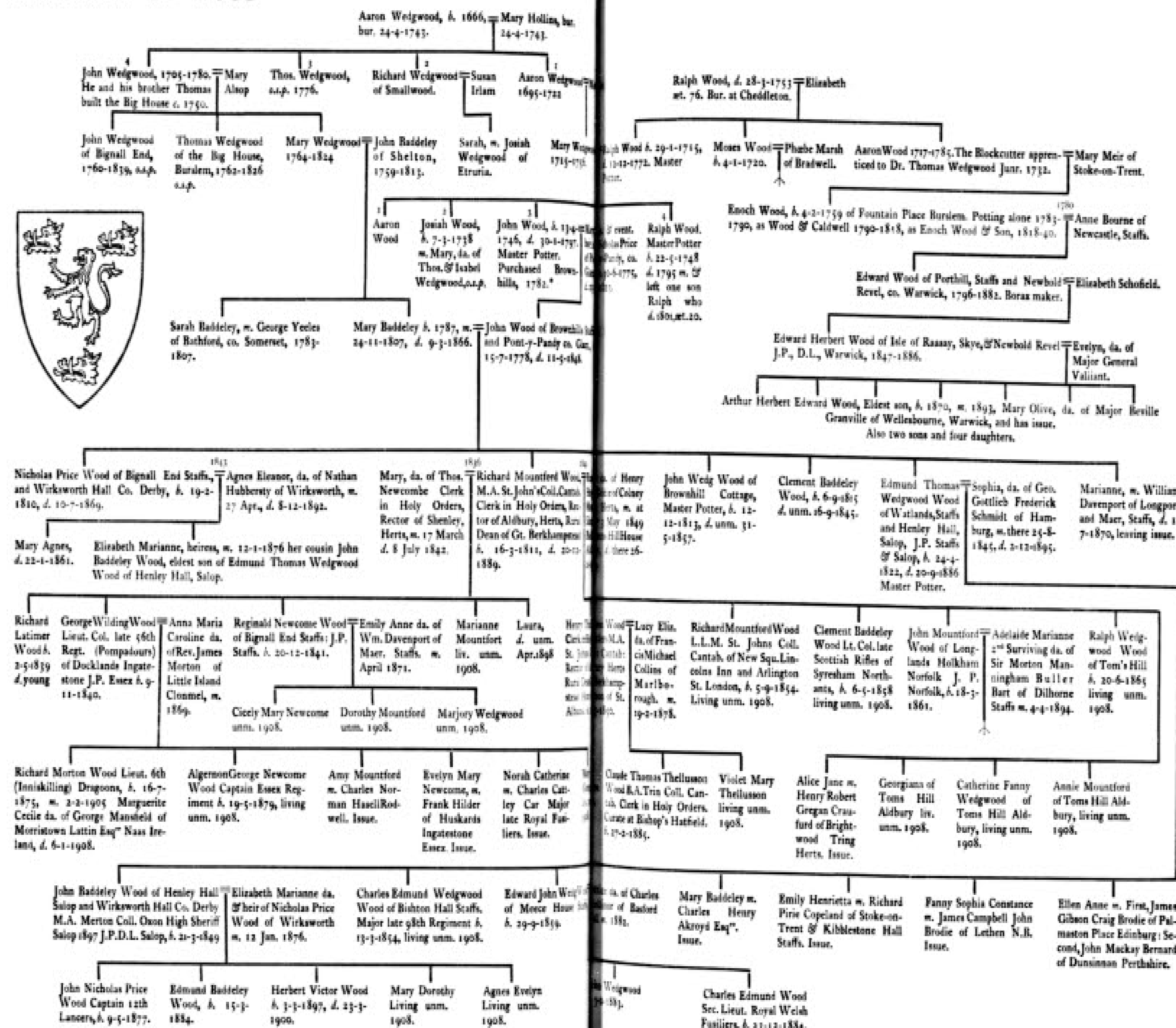
¹ "Staffs. Sentinel," Summer Number, 1908.

CHART XI. (b)
AARON WEDGWOODS.



1. Ex information Joseph Wedgwood
2. Burslem Register.
3. Ex information Thos. Wedgwood of Botteslow St.
4. Directory, 1901.
5. Ex information Mr. Wedgwood

PEDIGREE OF WOOD



* Catherine, wife of Thomas Latimer, and heiress in 1762 of her brother Burdett Wedgwood of Brownhills, sold this property to John Wood in 1782.

NOTE ON THE WOOD FAMILY

The Wood family, with a double if not treble descent from the Wedgwoods of Burslem, and as heirs of the Wedgwoods of the Big House, deserve special mention. They produced four men of considerable distinction. The Ralph Woods, father and son, noted chiefly for their Staffordshire figures; Aaron Wood, the blockcutter to whom the reputation of Staffordshire salt-glaze is so largely due; and lastly, Enoch Wood of Fountain Place, who was not only an excellent modeller, as witness his bust of Wesley, and a great master potter, but was also the first collector of Staffordshire ware. He has filled our English and foreign museums and provided the basis for all the history of potting and of potters. The pedigree of this family is given on the Chart Pedigree opposite.

CHAPTER IX

THE WEDGWOODS OF ETRURIA

THE Ridge House estate, which Josiah Wedgwood bought in and after 1767, comprised 380 acres chiefly on the extreme east of Shelton township, bordered by Burslem on the north and by Wolstanton on the west. On the death of Josiah Wedgwood II in 1843 part of these lands were sold; and Francis Wedgwood his son soon after left Etruria Hall, and in 1848 settled on the property he had bought at Barlaston. The rest of the Etruria estate remained in Mr. Francis Wedgwood's hands, and was at his death in 1888 divided among his three sons, as had already been done with his interest in the Etruria Factory. The business of "Josiah Wedgwood and Sons Ltd" is now carried on by the great-great-grandsons of the founder on the land and in the factory he bought and built. Even the machinery remains the same, or at least some of it appears to be of considerable antiquarian interest.

10. Josiah Wedgwood I, Master Potter of Etruria. (1730-1795.)

The life of Josiah Wedgwood has been so fully dealt with by Miss Meteyard,¹ by Llewelyn Jewitt,² by Prof. Church³ and by Samuel Smiles,⁴ as well as in Histories of the Potting Industry⁵ and in the various local County Histories,⁶ that it is only worth while to give here a bald but corrected summary of events and

¹ Miss Meteyard, *The Life of Josiah Wedgwood*, 2 vols. Hurst & Blackett, 1865.

² L. Jewitt, *The Wedgwoods*, Virtue Bros. 1865.

³ A. H. Church, *Josiah Wedgwood*, Seeley and Co., 1894.

⁴ Sam. Smiles, *Life of Wedgwood*, 1894.

⁵ Wm. Burton, *History and Description of English Earthenware and Stoneware*, Cassel, 1904; Shaw, *History of North Staffs. Potteries*, New Edition, 1900.

⁶ J. Ward, *The Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent*, 1843.

dates in his life, and to add a few words on his recently published letters¹ and on his critics.

He was baptised at Burslem on 12 July 1730.

Apprenticed for 5 years to his brother Thomas at the Churchyard Works, on 11 Nov. 1744.

Attacked by the smallpox, which settled in his leg and made him lame, 1747.

In partnership with Harrison and Alders at Cliff Bank, Stoke, 1752-4.

In partnership with Thomas Whieldon at Little Fenton, just west of the Railway line as one goes south from Stoke Station, —where the great gasometers now stand, 1754-1759.

Began potting on his own account at the Ivy House Works in Burslem, rented for 10*l.* from John and Thomas Wedgwood of the Big House, 1759.

Moved to the Brick House and Works, alias "Bell" Works, rented from the Adams family, in the autumn of 1762.

Married his 3rd cousin, Sarah, daughter and heiress of Richard Wedgwood of Spen Green, at Astbury, Cheshire, 25 Jan. 1764. By this marriage he ultimately succeeded to the Spen Green property—75 acres at Astbury.

His partnership with his cousin Thomas Wedgwood for the manufacture of useful ware, (at Burslem till 1773 and afterwards at Etruria) 1766-1788.

Bought the Ridge House Estate, in Hanley, and founded "Etruria" 1767.

Had his leg amputated 28 May 1768.

Opened the Etruria Works 13 June 1769.

Partnership with Thomas Bentley for ornamental ware, 1768-1780.—'WEDGWOOD & BENTLEY.'

Perfecting the Cream-coloured ware 1759-63.

Perfecting the Black Etruscan ware 1766-9.

Perfecting the Jasper Body and Glaze 1773-7.

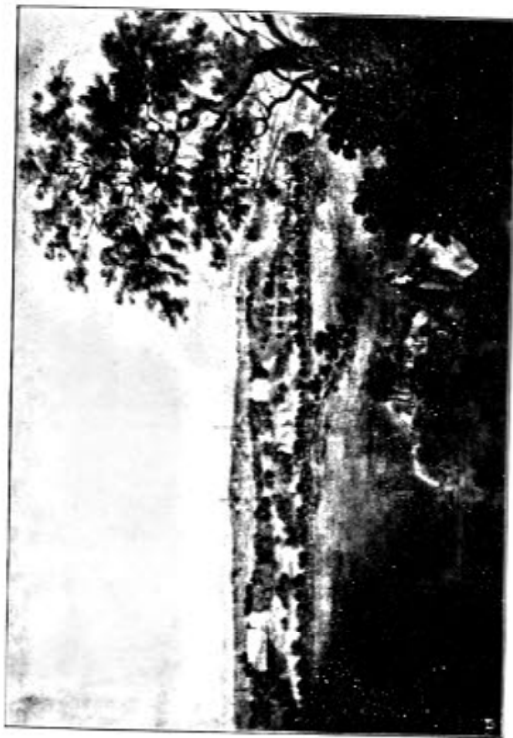
Invented a Pyrometer, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society 1783.

Finished the Portland Vase in Jasper 1790.

Partnership with Thomas Byerley 1790-1795.

Partnership with his sons John, Josiah and Thomas, 1790-3.—'WEDGWOOD, SONS & BYERLEY.'

¹ *Letters of Josiah Wedgwood*, i. 1762-70, ii. 1770-80, iii. 1780-94.



ETRURIA, WITH HANLEY BEHIND.
From a water-colour painting made about 1800, now in possession of
Lord Wedgwood Esq. D.S.O.

John and Thomas left the Firm, which then became "WEDGWOOD, SON and BYERLEY," 1793.

He died 3 Jan. 1795 and is buried at Stoke. His statue by Gibson stands outside Stoke Station, and was erected in 1863.

We are fortunate to possess more than a thousand letters written by Wedgwood. Most of them are to his partner and best friend, Thomas Bentley. These letters show the life of the man and his character far better than the most elaborate biography. After his strong friendship for Bentley, their most salient feature is his delight in the extension of his trade and business. Mixed with some of the ponderousness of Dr. Johnson there is much of the modern American business man in these long epistles. He cared little for money and less for position. What he enjoyed was the interest of success. He must have had great artistic taste, but Art for the sake of Art meant nothing to him. When he broke the Vase with the remark: "that won't do for Josiah Wedgwood," it was not because the delinquent vase offended his taste, but because it might damage the reputation and sale of his ware. He wanted perfection, and he got perfection, but he wanted it to sell, as a business proposition. And when we find him wondering whether he can keep up the price of his common cream plates to 4s. a dozen, while the other potters have brought their price for the same plates down to 2s. a dozen,— then we catch a glimpse of how it paid!

It is objected against him by Prof. Church that he did not treat his Modellers and Painters fairly in refusing to them the "kudos" which they might have got had they been allowed to sign the pieces for which they had made the moulds, or on which they had enamelled their design.¹ His payments for this class of work too are said to be very low.² There is no record of any contemporary complaint on this score; but Wedgwood was a business man, and it has always been the fate of business men to pay genius in the shape of artists, authors, poets and painters far less than some of them deserved. At any rate his chief designers, Flaxman, Hackwood, Bacon, Webber and Tassie, kept on working for him till he died, that is in most cases over 20 years, which seems to show that they themselves thought they had little to complain of. In his letters to Flaxman, and those of Flaxman

¹ Church, *Josiah Wedgwood*, p. 84.

² G.W. Rhead, *Staffordshire Pats and Potters*.

dates in his life, and to add a few words on his recently published letters¹ and on his critics.

He was baptised at Burslem on 12 July 1730.

Apprenticed for 5 years to his brother Thomas at the Churchyard Works, on 11 Nov. 1744.

Attacked by the smallpox, which settled in his leg and made him lame, 1747.

In partnership with Harrison and Alders at Cliff Bank, Stoke, 1752-4.

In partnership with Thomas Whieldon at Little Fenton, just west of the Railway line as one goes south from Stoke Station, —where the great gasometers now stand, 1754-1759.

Began potting on his own account at the Ivy House Works in Burslem, rented for 10*l.* from John and Thomas Wedgwood of the Big House, 1759.

Moved to the Brick House and Works, alias "Bell" Works, rented from the Adams family, in the autumn of 1762.

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Invented a Pyrometer, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society 1783.

Finished the Portland Vase in Jasper 1790.

Partnership with Thomas Byerley 1790-1795.

Partnership with his sons John, Josiah and Thomas, 1790-3.

—'WEDGWOOD, SONS & BYERLEY.'

¹ *Letters of Josiah Wedgwood*, i. 1762-70, ii. 1770-80, iii. 1780-94.



ETRURIA, WITH HANLEY BEHIND.
From a water-colour painting made about 1800, now in possession of
Lord Wedgwood Reg. D.S.O.

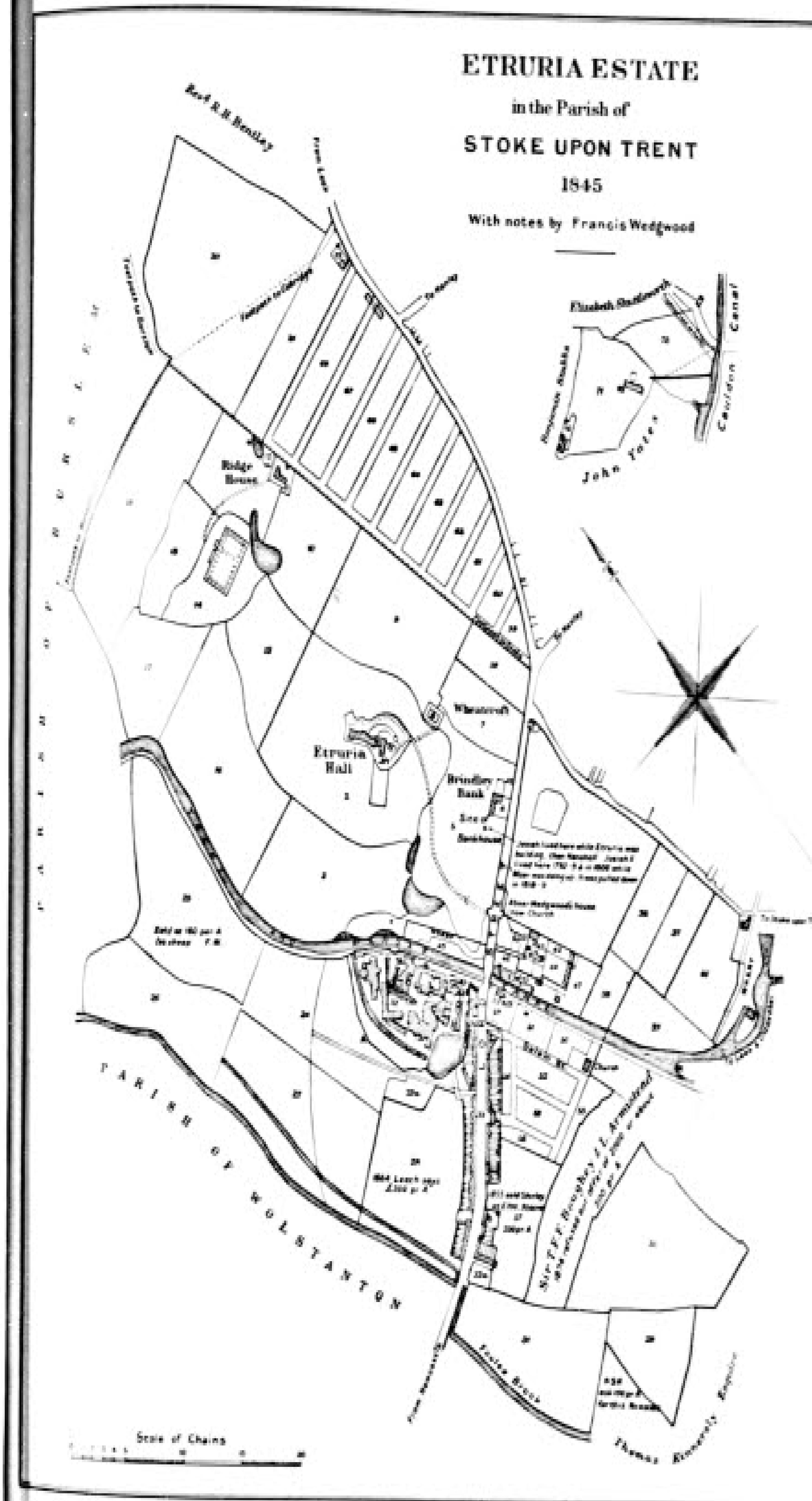
to him, they treat each other as equals.¹ There is less patronising or condescension about these letters than there would be in similar letters written at the present day, and none of that snobbishness of which he has been accused, without a shred of evidence, in a recent astonishing production which has been aptly described by one reviewer as "an impertinence on Wedgwood from beginning to end."

The remarkable thing about this man is that, though he was a selfmade millionaire and made his money largely through fashion and patronage, there is no trace of snobbishness about him. He stuck to his family, to his second and third cousins, and brought his children up with theirs. He interested himself apparently as much to get good cloth for his sister—a milliner in Newcastle—as he did to get Cherokee clay. His businesslike objection to the decorating of dinner ware with crests, because 'if they do not all turn out perfect "seconds" with crests are as useless as those who wear them,' hardly betrays deference to the great.

Prof. Church too criticises his action in opposing Champion of Bristol in the extension of Cookworthy's patent. This patent gave exclusive right to use China Clay and China Stone, and expired naturally in 1776.² No Potter could or would have done anything but oppose it. No doubt most of them would have let the Bill go through by default, taking no trouble to oppose it. That was not Wedgwood's way. But the fact is that Champion had no right whatever to have an extension of a patent, which seriously hampered the development of the Potting Industry. For a few pounds he had bought from Cookworthy as a speculation the legal unexpired period of the patent. Because he was the chief supporter of Edmund Burke for the representation of Bristol, he saw a chance of getting Parliamentary support for his private Bill, and he used the chance. As Wm. Burton says in his *History of English Porcelain*:—"It certainly seems that the fullest justice was done when Campion was allowed an extension for the patent for the use of china clay and china stone in *Porcelain*, the only substance ever produced by Cookworthy or Champion, and the other potters were allowed to use the same materials in earthenware bodies."³

¹ Miss Meteyard, *Wedgwood*, ii. p. 504, note. *Letters* ii. p. 486, iii. 111. Jewitt's *Wedgwoods* p. 254.

² Church, *Jonah Wedgwood*, p. 84.
³ Wm. Burton, *Hist. Eng. Porcelain* p. 135.



Apart from his scientific and business life, Wedgwood's public activities were conspicuous. In 1760, just after he had started his own business, he subscribed 10*l.* to the new Burslem School.¹ In 1762 and 1765 he was busy pressing for the new turnpike roads;² and from 1764 to 1766 the promotion of the Trent and Mersey Canal absorbed all his letters and owed everything to his energy. On 26 July 1766 he had the honour of cutting the first sod of this great work.³ It was completed in 1777,⁴ and served, like the rest of Wedgwood's work, to give life to the North Staffordshire Potteries.⁵

In 1785 he helped to found the "General Chamber of Manufacturers" in London,⁶ and was made Chairman of the Committee to deal with Treaties of Commerce. Such were the Treaty with France in 1785 and that with Saxony in 1792, which admitted each country's pottery wares at reciprocally reduced rates.⁷ That he was not a free trader we must admit, and like all protectionists he had a somewhat selfish regard for his own trade as the touchstone of prosperity, but he did at least urge on all occasions these reciprocal reductions of duties.⁸ Indeed in his *Address to the Young People of the Potteries*, published 27 Mar. 1783, he appears in the guise of a "free-fooder": "The most obvious and effectual way (of alleviating distress from the scarcity of provisions) is the opening of our seaports for the importation of foreign grain. . . ." Mr. Lecky has blamed him for preventing the Irish Treaty of Commerce in 1785, which would have allowed the free entry of Irish Linens into England. All that the General Chamber of Manufacturers demanded was that, in return for this concession, Irish duties on English Manufactures should be correspondingly reduced.

In politics Wedgwood was an extreme radical Dissenter.⁹ A Dissenter he was born; but that and his radicalism was at least fortified by his association with Bentley. Bentley was a merchant of Liverpool and yet so firm founded was his radicalism that he denounced the Slave Trade on which Liverpool thrived. It is

¹ Ward, *Stoke-on-Trent*, App. xxxviii.

² Jewitt, *Wedgwood*, p. 162; Meteyard *Life of Wedgwood*, i, p. 266; *Letters* i, p. 25.

³ Meteyard, *Life of Wedgwood*, i, p. 453-4.

⁴ Jewitt, *Wedgwood*, p. 176.

⁵ *i. e.* to increase land values in the Potteries.

⁶ Meteyard, *Life of J.W.* ii, p. 539-41.

⁷ Jewitt, *Wedgwood* pp. 317, 318.

⁸ *Letters* ii, pp. 261, 263, 379; iii, p. 188.

⁹ *Letters* ii, pp. 222, 242, 488, 570, 571.

little wonder therefore that a small medallion of Wedgwood's, known far more widely than all his artistic productions, is the picture of a negro kneeling in chains, surrounded by the Motto: "Am I not a man and a brother." And after Bentley's death Wedgwood subscribed to every pamphlet and scheme that Clarkson put before him.¹

Through Bentley arose Wedgwood's friendship with Priestley, the Edgeworths, Dr. Williams, Dr. Aikin and the rest of the famous non-conformist group of the Warrington Academy. In fact in his simple family life and hatred of ostentation Wedgwood was a good early example of the 'Non-conformist Conscience.' Even his classical figures must be draped before they can decorate his Jasper Vases. It is only fitting that a man like this should have been the chief factor in changing taste in the 18th century from the "Rococco" and "Louis XV" art of Dresden and Sevres to the classic simplicity of an earlier age. He was a copyist no doubt, but the models he chose have an individuality which stamps the man as well as the artist.



The friend of Bentley and Priestley was naturally a root and branch reformer.² Writing to his son Josiah on 17 May 1790, he says:—"A real Parliamentary Reform is what we most stand in need of; and for this I would willingly devote my time, or anything else by which I could serve so truly noble a cause."³ And in writing one of his last letters to Bentley on 1 June 1780, after lauding Major Cartwright and advocating Annual Parliaments, he says:—". . . every member of the state must either have a vote or be a slave."⁴ He could not be expected to foresee that even with votes ignorance would perpetuate servitude.

As for the American War, he begins in 1775 by denouncing John Wesley for supporting the War,⁵ and he ends on 19 Mar. 1778 by "blessing his stars and Lord North that America is free" as one refuge from "the iron hand of tyranny."⁶

He stood by Priestley and the extreme Whigs throughout

¹ Letters iii. pp. 159, 187.

² Letters ii. pp. 570, 488, 571, 574, 578; iii. pp. 92, 94, 197.

³ Letters iii. p. 126.

⁴ Letters ii. p. 578.

⁵ Letters ii. p. 242.

⁶ Letters ii. p. 411; *ibid.* ii. pp. 216, 222, 323, 400, 406, 488.

MARY ANN SARAH RICHARD CATHERINE SUSANNAH JOSIAH JOHN



JOSIAH WEDGWOOD AND FAMILY
from a painting made in 1780 by Geo. Shields now in possession of Cecil Wedgwood Esq.

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the French Revolution, ¹ hated Burke even more than Pitt, and on 29 July 1792 subscribed 250*l.* to succour the people of Poland against the Russian Invasion, though characteristically he only puts down 100*l.* in his own name, and the balance in the names of his three sons. ²

But much as he hated the younger Pitt and all his works, it is entirely out of keeping with his character that he should have permitted the manufacture of spittoons bearing on them Pitt's portrait and the motto "I will spit on William Pitt." ³ All his correspondence is so scrupulously polite, that anything like this seems impossible on the face of it. But as he himself said his 'opinions were well known,' and the rumour that he had made these things might easily spread from a pot-house jest to a pot-house lampoon. It would have been obviously bad business to make pots which would offend one's customers, and Wedgwood was the last man to risk such folly. Moreover of the 10,000 said to have been manufactured by him in 1785 not one has ever been seen by the present generation, or by any of the ancient and curious writers on pottery.

Of Wedgwood as a father of a family these letters give a most admirable impression. He takes his children, sons and daughters to and from school, at London, Lichfield or to Mr. Philip Holland's at Bolton. He discusses at length the question of a classical or a modern education. Among all his press of business matters and experiments he finds time to ride with them before breakfast and to give them lessons himself. ⁴ He writes to Bentley, 23 Nov. 1779, . . . "Before breakfast we read English together in the news paper, or any book we happen to have in the course of reading . . . with the globe and maps before us." ⁵

He died on 3 Jan. 1795, and left a fortune of about 200,000*l.* He had already parted with a considerable portion of his personal estate, dividing it among his children. His Will, Dated 2 Nov. 1793, is as follows :—

Josiah Wedgwood of Etruria in the County of Stafford.

To my wife, the House and land near *Etruria*, lately occupied by Mr.

¹ Letters iii. 92, 94, 197.

² Letters iii. 200.

³ Jewitt, *Wedgwood*, pp. 344-5; Smiles

Wedgwood, p. 5.

⁴ Letters ii. *passim*.

⁵ Letters ii. p. 547.

Thomas Wedgwood, being about 12 acres; ¹ also land at *Etruria* lately bought from *Mr. Hugh Booth*. After her death to my son *Josiah Wedgwood*.

To my wife 3000*l.*, also some furniture.

To my Exors 10,000*l.* for my wife for life, and after for certain legacies.

To my son *Josiah* the *Etruria* Estate, comprising:—part on the North of the turnpike road from *Newcastle* to *Leek* with the house I now live in; being 65 acres; part in the occupation of *Ric. Hall*, being 68 acres; part in the occupation of *Thos. Ford*, being 45 acres; part late in the *White House Estate* South of the Turnpike, and land bought from *Thos. Heath* of *Wolstanton*, and a meadow bought from *John Mare* of *Handley*, all in the holding of *Ric. Billington*, being 81 acres; 2 acres South of the Turnpike in holding of *Daniel Haywood*; part bought from *George Taylor*, now held by *Jonathan Adams*, being 9 acres; part bought from *Hugh Booth* and held by *John Ryder*, being 4 acres; the Spittels in *Penkhull*, bought from *James Goodwin*, being 63 acres; land on *Stoke Lane* in *Penkhull*, late held by *Humphrey Ratcliff*, being 15 acres; the *Woodhills* in *Stoke*, bought from *Ralph Baddeley*, being 11 acres; and all houses and potworks upon them. ²

To my son *Josiah* all my share of the models and moulds of the Manufactory at *Etruria*.

To my son *John* 30,000*l.*

To my son *Thomas* 29,110*l.*, and 20 shares in the *Monmouthshire Canal*.

To my daughter *Susannah* 25,000*l.*

To my daughter *Catherine* 25,000*l.* at 21 or marriage, and interest till then.

To my daughter *Sarah* 25,000*l.* at 21 or marriage, and interest till then.

If either die legacy to revert to the estate.

To my son *Josiah*, all my books, prints, pictures, cabinets of Experiments and Fossils and of Natural History, and all furniture not bequeathed to my wife.

My wife and *John* my son to be guardians of my children under age.

To my brother-in-law *Philip Clark*, an annuity of 20*l.* a year for life.

To my niece *Sarah Taylor*, an annuity of 20*l.* a year for life.

To (his secretary) *Alexander Chisholm*, an annuity of 20*l.* for life, and my son *Josiah* to make the remainder of his life easy and comfortable.

To *Alexander Chisholm*, 10 guineas.

To each of the children of my nephew *Thomas Byerley*, 20*l.*

To *Thomas* and *John Wedgwood*, sons of my late nephew *Thomas Wedgwood* of the Upper House in *Burslem*, 200*l.* each at 21.

¹ Probably the Bankhouse, see Plan.

² 363 acres to *Josiah Wedgwood*.



SUSANNAH, DAUGHTER OF JOSEPH WEDGWOOD, WIFE OF ROBERT WARING DARWIN, 1795-1817.
From a miniature in possession of W.E. Darwin Esq.



SARAH, DAUGHTER OF RICHARD WEDGWOOD, WIFE OF JOSEPH WEDGWOOD OF ETRURIA, 1714-1815.
From a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in possession of Miss Wedgwood, of Little Hall Place.

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To my servant *George Jones*, 20 guineas.

Other bequests of small sums as per a list (which was never found.)

To *James Caldwell Esq.* of *Newcastle*, 100*l.*

To my nephew *Thomas Byerley*, 100*l.* per annum while he settles my accounts.

Residue, including an estate in *Burslem*, late in the holding of *Joseph Wedgwood*, consisting of a house, a potworks (the Churchyard House and Potworks) and the *Crosshill* of 2 acres; also the *Spen Green estate*, consisting of 75 acres in the parish of *Astbury*, in the holding of *Thos. Johnson*; also 2 roods of land in *Congleton*;—to be divided equally among my 5 children, *John, Thomas, Susannah, Catherine* and *Sarah*.

Executors:—my wife, my son *John* and *Mr. James Caldwell*.

Witnesses:—*Alexr. Chisholm, Thomas Mitchell, Joseph Rutland*.

Proved at London to *John Wedgwood* 2 July 1795.¹

His wife *Sarah* survived him, and lived with her daughters, first at *Eastbury* near *Gunvile* in *Dorset*, and from 1805 onwards at *Parkfields, Barlaston*. She died 15 July 1815. Her Will, abstracted, is as follows:—

Sarah Wedgwood, widow.

Dated 7 Jan. 1811.

To my Exors 1400*l.*, upon trust to apply them to the use of my son *John Wedgwood* for life, and then to his wife *Louisa Jane*, and then to divide the legacy among the children of *John Wedgwood*.

To my son *Josiah Wedgwood* and to my daughters *Susannah Darwin, Catherine Wedgwood* and *Sarah Wedgwood* 1400*l.* each.

To my niece *Ann Holland*, 10 guineas.

To my niece *Jane Turner*, 5 guas

To my niece *Mary Byerley*, 5 guas.

To *Elizabeth Moore*, 40*l.* and my clothes.

To *George Jones*, 10*l.*

To my niece *Sarah Byerley*, 20*l.* a year for life.

To *Mrs. Elizabeth Steele*, 6 guas a year for life.

To *Mrs. Elizabeth Eiver*, 6 guas a year for live.

To *Mrs. Ann Stevenson*, 6 guas a year for life.

Executors:—my daughters *Catherine Wedgwood* and *Sarah Wedgwood*.

Witness: *Thomas Malkin*.²

¹ Jewitt, *Wedgwoods*, p. 370.

² MS. Copy peno Miss K.E.S. Wedgwood.

From this Will it will be seen that any story of Mrs. Wedgwood having brought her husband a fortune of 20,000*l.* is wholly fictitious. Beyond the 3000*l.* left her absolutely by her husband she had only 4000*l.* of her own in personalty to bequeath, for there is no residuary clause in her Will.

There are portraits of Josiah Wedgwood; by Reynolds, painted in 1787,¹ and now at Leith Hill Place; by George Stubbs, painted on a white horse in 1780, and now in the collection of Mr. W.H. Lever; by George Stubbs on pottery, with a similar one of Mrs. Wedgwood, both now at Idlerocks; by Flaxman on a medallion; and three other medallions by other modelers. Besides these there is the large family group painted by Stubbs in 1780, which is now in the possession of Mr. Cecil Wedgwood. There is also a miniature of him, said to have been taken of him when as a young man he was working with Whieldon. This miniature is in the Museum at Etruria, and is of very doubtful authenticity.

Josiah Wedgwood I and Sarah his wife had issue:—

1. SUSANNAH, *b.* 3 Jan. 1765, ² *m.* 1796 Robert Waring, son of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, and had issue, *b.* 12 Feb. 1809, ³ Charles Robert Darwin F.R.S. She died 15 July 1817.⁴
2. JOHN WEDGWOOD, *b.* 28 Mar. 1766, ⁵ of whom hereafter.
3. RICHARD, *b.* 2 July 1767, ⁶ *d.* 2 June 1768.⁷
4. JOSIAH WEDGWOOD II, *b.* 3 Aug. 1769, ⁸ of whom hereafter.
5. THOMAS WEDGWOOD, *b.* 14 May 1771, ⁹ *d.* 10 July 1805 unmarried.¹⁰ He was a celebrated chemist and discovered the action of light upon Nitrate of Silver, though he was unable to fix the picture so produced. He was too rich and had too bad health to settle down to work at anything for long, though he was the most brilliant of the three sons.¹¹ He was a great friend of Coleridge and of Poole. His life has been written by R.B. Litchfield,¹² and is also given in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.* A portrait of him is at Leith Hill Place.

His Will, abstracted, is as follows:—

Thomas Wedgwood Esq.

All his plate to his sisters *Catherine* and *Sarah Wedgwood*.

His furniture at *Eastbury House* and 100*l.* to his mother.

¹ Jewitt's *Wedgwoods*, p. 370.

² Burslem Registers.

³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* 'Darwin.'

⁴ Stoke Registers.

⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, 'T. Wedgwood.'

⁶ Cottle's *Life of Coleridge* under year 1798, quoted by Jewitt, *Wedgwoods*, p. 378.

¹² R.B. Litchfield, *Tom Wedgwood*, 1906.



THOMAS WEDGWOOD, 1771-1805, THE PHOTOGRAPHER

From a drawing in chalk now in possession of Miss Wedgwood of Leith Hill Place.

His furniture at *Gunvile House*, Co. *Dorset*, to his brother *Josiah*.

His furniture at *Cote House* to his brother *John*.

To his brother *Josiah*, *Pere Sabats Works*.

To his nephew *Josiah Wedgwood*, his watch and seals.

To *John Leslie of Largs*, an annuity of 150*l.* a year, or 250*l.* if he marry.

To *Samuel Taylor Coleridge*, an annuity of 75*l.* a year.

To *Josiah Wedgwood*, to be disposed of to persons who have claims upon the testator 5000*l.*

To various servants and old persons at *Tarrant Gunvile* and *Etruria*, including *Geo. Jones of Etruria* and *Wm. Cox of Etruria*, various bequests from 50*l.* to 5 guas.

All his real and personal estate, including *Bussey Stool Farm* and *Coppices*, to his Exors, to sell, pay the debts and legacies and divide the residue equally among his two brothers, *John* and *Josiah*, and his three sisters, *Susannah Darwin*, *Catherine* and *Sarah Wedgwood*.

Executors :—*Josiah Wedgwood* and *Robert Waring Darwin*.¹

6. CATHERINE, *b.* 30 Nov. 1774, ² *d.* 1823 at *Parkfields*, *Barlaston*,³ unmarried. She and her sister *Sarah* contributed lavishly to the anti-slavery movement. Her Will, abstracted, is as follows:—

Catherine Wedgwood of Parkfields in Barlaston, spinster.

Will dated 24 June 1822.

All furniture, plate &c. to her sister, *Sarah Wedgwood*.

Her half of their house, *Baring Place* in *Heavitree*, Co. *Devon*, to her sister *Sarah*.

Her half of their house and lands at *Parkfields*, *Barlaston*, lately bought from *Jas. Asbury*, with the two cottages and the school house, to her sister *Sarah* for life; and afterwards to her brother *Josiah Wedgwood* and heirs.

To her brother *Josiah Wedgwood*, 2000*l.*

To *Susannah Morgan of Clifton, Glou.*, spinster, 500*l.* and her watch.

To *Anna Maria Shapland of Bristol*, spinster, 200*l.*

To *Mary Byerley* and *Ann Byerley* both of *Newcastle*, spinsters, 50*l.* each.

To *Jane Turner*, wife of *Rev. Wm. Turner of Newcastle*, Dissenting Minister, 200*l.*

To *Anna Holland*, wife of *Swinfen Coulthurst Holland of London*, merchant, a ring of 10 guas.

¹ Copy from Miss K.E.S. Wedgwood.

² *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 193.

³ *Stoke Registers*.

To *Lady Mackintosh*, wife of *Sir Jas. Mackintosh of Murdock, Co. Hereford*, to *Harriet*, wife of *Rev. Matthew Surtees of North Cerney, Glos.*, to *Caroline*, wife of *Rev. Edward Drewe of Broadhenbury, Devon*, to *Jessie*, wife of *M. de Sismondi of Geneva*, Councillor of State, each 50*l.*, and to their sisters *Emma* and *Frances Allen*, spinsters, 200*l.* each.

To *Frances*, wife of *Wm. Parkes*, formerly of *Warwick*, and daughter of the late *Mr. Thomas Byerley*, 200*l.*

To all her servants 5*l.* each.

To the British and Foreign School Society, 500*l.*

To her brother *John* and nephew *Josiah Wedgwood*, 200*l.* each.

To her brother *John Wedgwood*, an annuity of 80*l.* a year, the capital sum to go after his death to his children.

To *Eliz. Grace of Liverpool*, spinster, formerly of *Newcastle*, milliner, an annuity of 10*l.* a year.

To *Eliz. Moore of Dale Hall, Burslem*, spinster, an annuity of 40*l.* Provides for the continuance of her mother's annuities to *Ann Stevenson*, *Eliz. Ewer* and *Sarah Byerley*.

Residue to her sister *Sarah* for life, and after in equal shares among all her nephews and nieces, their children sharing if the parents are dead.

Executors:—*John Wedgwood*, her brother, and *Josiah Wedgwood*, her nephew.

Witnesses:—*Jno. Tomlinson*, *J.W. Tomlinson* and *Fred. Tomlinson*, all of *Cliffville, Staffs.*

Proved Feb. 1824.¹

7. SARAH, *b.* 25 Sept. 1776,² *d.* 6 Nov. 1856 at Down, Kent,³ unmarried. She lived from 1805 to 1825 at Parkfields, which she and her sister had bought from *Jas. Astbury*, and after her sister's death, at a house her brother built for her near *Maer*, called *Camp Hill*.⁴ When the *Maer* family broke up in 1846 she went to live at Down.⁵ She was deeply religious, an ardent humanitarian, and so generous with her money that almost all her large fortune had been given away when she died. Her life was one of Spartan simplicity.⁶

Her Will, abstracted, is as follows:—

¹ Copy, *penes* Miss K.E.S. Wedgwood.

² Stoke Registers.

³ *Emma Darwin*, ii. p. 176.

⁴ *Ibid.* i. p. 68.

⁵ *Ibid.* ii. p. 177.

⁶ *Ibid.* i. p. 136.



BESSIE, DAUGHTER OF JOHN BARTLETT ALLEN,
WIFE OF JOSIAH WEDGWOOD OF MAER
1764-1846

From a portrait painted by Romney in January 1792, now in possession
of Miss Wedgwood of Leith Hill Place.

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Sarah Wedgwood of Down, Kent, spinster.

Dated 9 Jan. 1851.

Executors :—her nephews *Rev. John Allen Wedgwood of Maer*, and
Josiah Wedgwood of Leith Hill Place, Surrey.

Soc. for the Protection of Young Females, 200*l.*, Soc. for British and
Foreign Sailors, 300*l.*, Natl. Temperance Soc., 200*l.*, Brit. Ass. for
the Promotion of Temperance, 200*l.*, Irish Soc. of London, 200*l.*,
Brit. Penitent Female Refuge, 100*l.*, Brit. and Foreign School Soc.,
200*l.*, London Missionary Soc., 200*l.*, Baptist Miss. Soc., 200*l.*, Baptist
Irish Soc., 300*l.*, London City Mission, 500*l.*, Brit. and For. Anti-
Slavery Soc., 50*l.*, Home Missy. Soc., 500*l.*, Irish Evang. Soc., 400*l.*,
Irish Islands and Coast Soc., 200*l.*, Gen. Irish Reform. Soc., 100*l.*

To *John Allen Wedgwood* 200*l.*, *Josiah Wedgwood* 200*l.*, *Sarah Elizabeth*
da. to her brother *John Wedgwood*, 100*l.*, Nephews *Thomas Josiah*,
Henry Allen, and *Hensleigh Wedgwood*, 100*l.* apiece.

To *Miss Jane Byerley*, 40*l.*

To all her servants and dependants, various bequests.

To *Mme. Sismondi*, *Miss Emma* and *Miss Frances Allen*, 19 guas each.

To the widow of *Wm. Roscoe*, late of *Liverpool*, 30 guas, *Miss Morgan*
of *Parkfield Cottage*, 19 guas, *Lady Dillon*, widow of *Sir Arthur Dillon*,
Bart., 10*l.*

All her books between *Sarah Elizabeth*, daughter of *Josiah Wedgwood*,
Charlotte Langton and *Emma Darwin*.

To the widow of *Thos. Twigge*, late schoolmistress of the *Parkfield*
School, an annuity of 10 guas a year.

Residue to be divided equally among all her nephews and nieces by
name ; *Marianne*, wife of *Dr. Parker*, *Caroline Sarah*, wife of *Josiah*
Wedgwood, *Susan Eliz. Darwin*, *Erasmus Alvey Darwin*, *Charles Robert*
Darwin, and *Emily Catherine Darwin* ; *Sarah Eliz. Wedgwood*, *John*
Allen Wedgwood, *Thos. Josiah Wedgwood*, *Jessie*, wife of *Henry Allen*
Wedgwood, and *Robert Wedgwood* ; *Sarah Eliz. Wedgwood*, *Josiah*
Wedgwood, *Charlotte*, wife of *Rev. Charles Langton*, *Henry Allen*
Wedgwood, *Francis Wedgwood*, *Hensleigh Wedgwood*, and *Emma*, wife of
Charles Robert Darwin.

Proved to *Josiah Wedgwood Esq.* on 27 Nov. 1856.

Estate sworn under 14,000*l.*¹

8. MARY ANN, *b.* 18 Aug. 1778,² *d.* 21 Ap. 1786.²

¹ Copy, *penc* Miss K.E.S. Wedgwood. ² Stoke Registers.

11. John Wedgwood. (1766-1844.)

The eldest son of Josiah and Sarah Wedgwood was baptised at Burslem on Mar. 28 1766.¹ On 12 Jan. 1794² he married Louisa Jane, "Jenny," da. of John Bartlett Allen of Cresselly, co. Pembroke, and younger sister of Bessie, already married to his brother Josiah. She was born in 1771³ and died in April 1836.⁴ She and her family became extreme Evangelicals, which somewhat narrowed the intercourse with their cousins.

From 1790 to 1793 John Wedgwood was in the Etruria Firm, but soon after he became a partner in the London and Middlesex Bank. The affairs of the bank did not prosper in those troublous times, and gradually most of his fortune became involved. In 1816 the crash came, but bankruptcy was avoided by the whole of the bank's debts and assets being taken over by Messrs Coutts.⁵ His brother Josiah, his sisters Kitty and Sarah, and his brother-in-law Dr. Darwin, put up 12,000*l.* among them for him,⁶ and he seems to have saved a little besides. For a few years, from 1800 onwards, he was helping his brother at Etruria, but he never stayed long in any one place, living sometimes at Seabridge, or at Betley, at Cote House near Bristol, and in Herefordshire. While at Cote House he devoted much time to gardening, and the Horticultural Society owes its origin to him.⁷ In the letters his kindness of heart and the Wedgwood failing which we call reserve, and other people by other names, are the qualities most often mentioned.

He died in 1844,⁸ aged 78, and left issue:—

1. SARAH ELIZABETH, called "ELIZA" *b.* 4 Jan. 1795,⁹ died unmarried Sept. 1857.¹⁰ She was extremely low church and was devoted to all manner of good works.¹¹
2. JOHN ALLEN WEDGWOOD, called "ALLEN", *b.* 20 June 1796,¹² died unmarried 19 July. 1882.¹³ In 1825 he was presented by his uncle Josiah to the living of Maer, and he seems to have lived rather too much in the pocket of the Maer family

¹ Burslem Registers.

² Inform. Sir Geo. Darwin.

³ *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 380.

⁴ *Ibid.* i. p. 127.

⁵ *Ibid.* i. p. 131.

⁶ *Ibid.* i. p. 6.

⁷ *Ibid.* i. p. 300.

⁸ Inform. J. G. E. Wedgwood of Putney.



Mrs. JOHN WEDGWOOD (1771-1836) AT THE AGE OF 54.

From a water colour painting by John Linnell in the possession of Rowland Wedgwood Esq. of Slendon.

for mutual comfort.¹ He resigned his living in 1864,² and died over 86 years of age, having spent a long life largely occupied in taking care of his health. He had a simple and kindly nature, and like his father was devoted to gardening.³

3. THOMAS JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, called "Tom," *b.* 10 Sept. 1797.⁴ He was an Ensign in the Scots Fusileer Guards when they fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. His company appears to have been holding Hougomont itself, but his letters, as is natural at seventeen, are more concerned with a 48 hours' fast and the loss of his baggage than with the death and glory of the histories.⁵ He retired as a Colonel, and married in 1836 Anne, da. of Admiral Sir Charles Tyler of Cottrells, co. Glam.,⁶ but had no issue. In 1839 he suffered the disappointment of not inheriting the estates of John Wedgwood of Bignall Hill. His cousin Emma Darwin writes, 15 Mar. 1839, "Ellen was talking to me about old Mr. Wedgwood. She fully believes it was Mr. Harding's tattling which did the mischief. He had left Mrs. Wood 100,000*l.* in the first will, and they were rich before, so it is provoking to think how little the money was wanted by them."⁷ He died on 7 Nov. 1860.⁸

4. CAROLINE LOUISA JANE, *b.* 8 June 1799,⁹ died unmarried 1825.¹⁰

5. CHARLES, *b.* 25 Nov. 1800,¹¹ died unmarried in India *c.* 1820.¹² He was a lieutenant in the East India Company's service.

6. JESSIE, *b.* 18 Sept. 1804,¹³ *m.* 26 Oct. 1830¹⁴ her first cousin Henry Allen Wedgwood, son of Josiah Wedgwood of Maer. She died in Guernsey in 1872.¹⁵

7. ROBERT WEDGWOOD, *b.* 19 Jan. 1806,¹⁶ *d. c.* 1880.¹⁷ Rector of Dumbleton, co. Glos. He married (1) 1 July 1834 Frances, da. of Rev. Offley Crewe of Maxton,¹⁸ who died in 1845; and (2) *c.* 1848 Mary, da. of Henry Halsey of Hanley Park, co. Surrey. Mrs. Robert Wedgwood died at Dumbleton in 1906, and there is a famous portrait of her by Serjeant. They had issue:—

MARY, *b.* Feb. 1849,¹⁹ *d.* July 1849.²⁰

¹ *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 239.

² Hutchinson's *Archdeaconry of Stoke-on-Trent*, p. 105.

³ *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 240.

⁴ Information Sir Geo. Darwin.

⁵ *Emma Darwin*, i. pp. 90-7.

⁶ *Ibid.* i. 459.

⁷ Information J. G. E. Wedgwood.

⁸ *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 307.

ELEANOR MARY, *b.* 13 Feb. 1851,¹

HENRIETTA, *b.* 2 Oct. 1852,¹ sometime Matron of the Royal Free Hospital. Now living unmarried at Dumbleton.

EDITH LOUISA, *b.* 27 Jan. 1854,¹ *m.* 1877 Clement Fred. Romilly, 3rd son of Launcelot Baugh Allen¹ and has issue.

ANNIE SOPHIA, *b.* 13 Feb. 1855,¹ *m.* Wilfrid Baugh Allen, and has issue.

ELIZABETH MILLICENT, *b.* 15 Nov. 1859,¹

ARTHUR ROBERT, *b.* 25 Dec. 1861,¹ *d.* 23 May 1862.¹

So that the issue of John, eldest son of Josiah Wedgwood of Etruria, is now extinct in the male line.

11. Josiah Wedgwood II of Maer, Master Potter of Etruria. (1769-1843.)

The second surviving son of Josiah Wedgwood was baptised at Stoke on 3 Aug. 1769.² He was almost entirely educated at home by his father and by Alexander Chisholm, his father's secretary; and his father writes to Bentley that he will have him painted 'sitting with one finger on his forehead studying a book,' as being the attitude most in character.³ What his disposition was at eleven years of age it remained throughout life. Sydney Smith said of him, "Wedgwood is an excellent man—it is a pity he hates his friends."⁴

As soon as he came of age his father gave him a share in the Etruria Works,⁵ and he travelled with Byerley through the Continent, showing the Portland Vase and other Wedgwood Ware at the various Courts.⁶ He took over the shares of his brothers John and Tom in 1793,⁷ and on his father's death succeeded to the whole of the potting business, and his father's estates in Stoke and Hanley amounting to some 380 acres.

On 28 Dec. 1792⁸ he married Elizabeth, the eldest of the nine daughters of John Bartlett Allen of Cresselly, co. Pembroke, by Elizabeth, da. of John Hensleigh of Panteague. We have a

¹ Information Sir Geo. Darwin.

² Stoke Registers.

³ J.W.'s Letters, ii. p. 493.

⁴ *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 11.

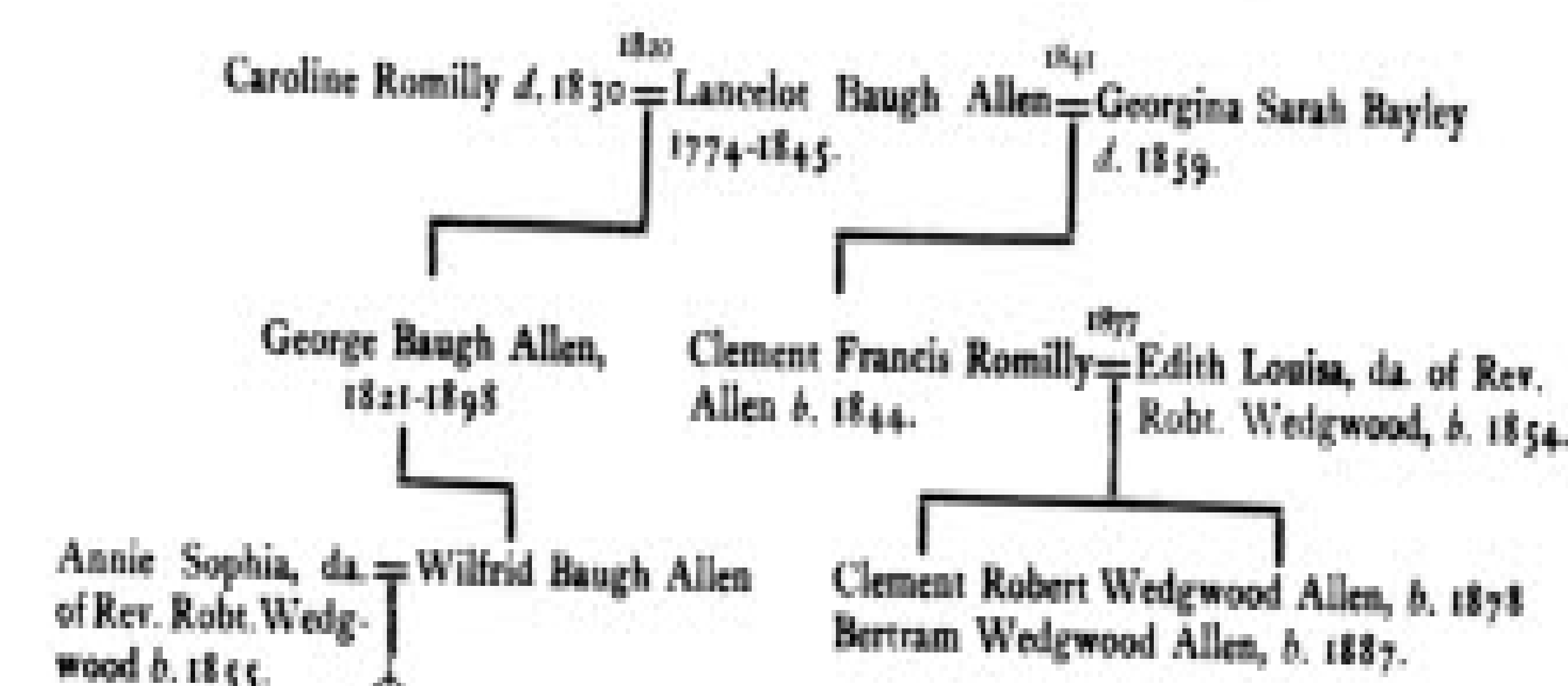
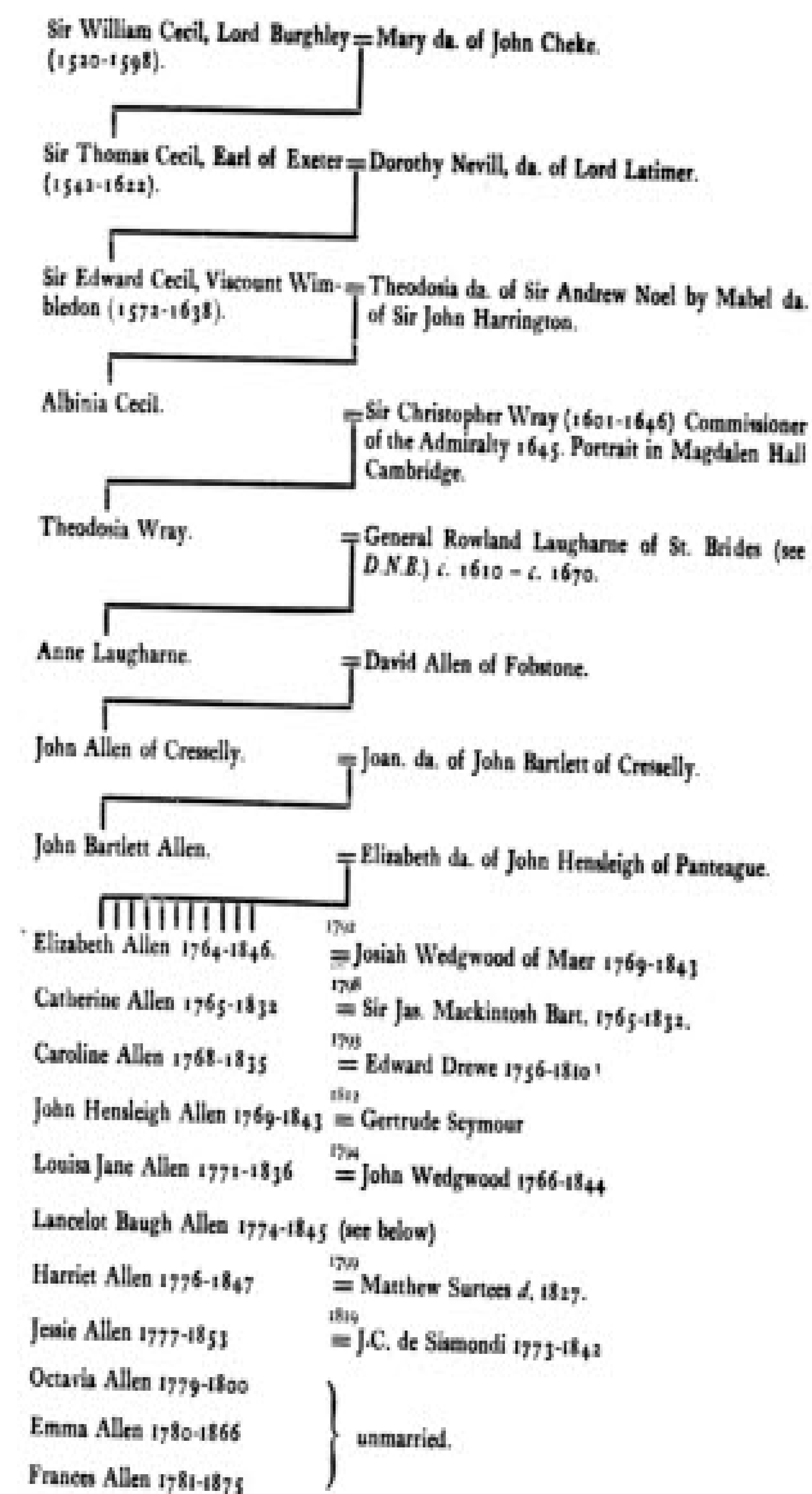
⁵ Jewitt's *Wedgwoods*, p. 313.

⁶ J. W.'s Letters, iii. *passim*.

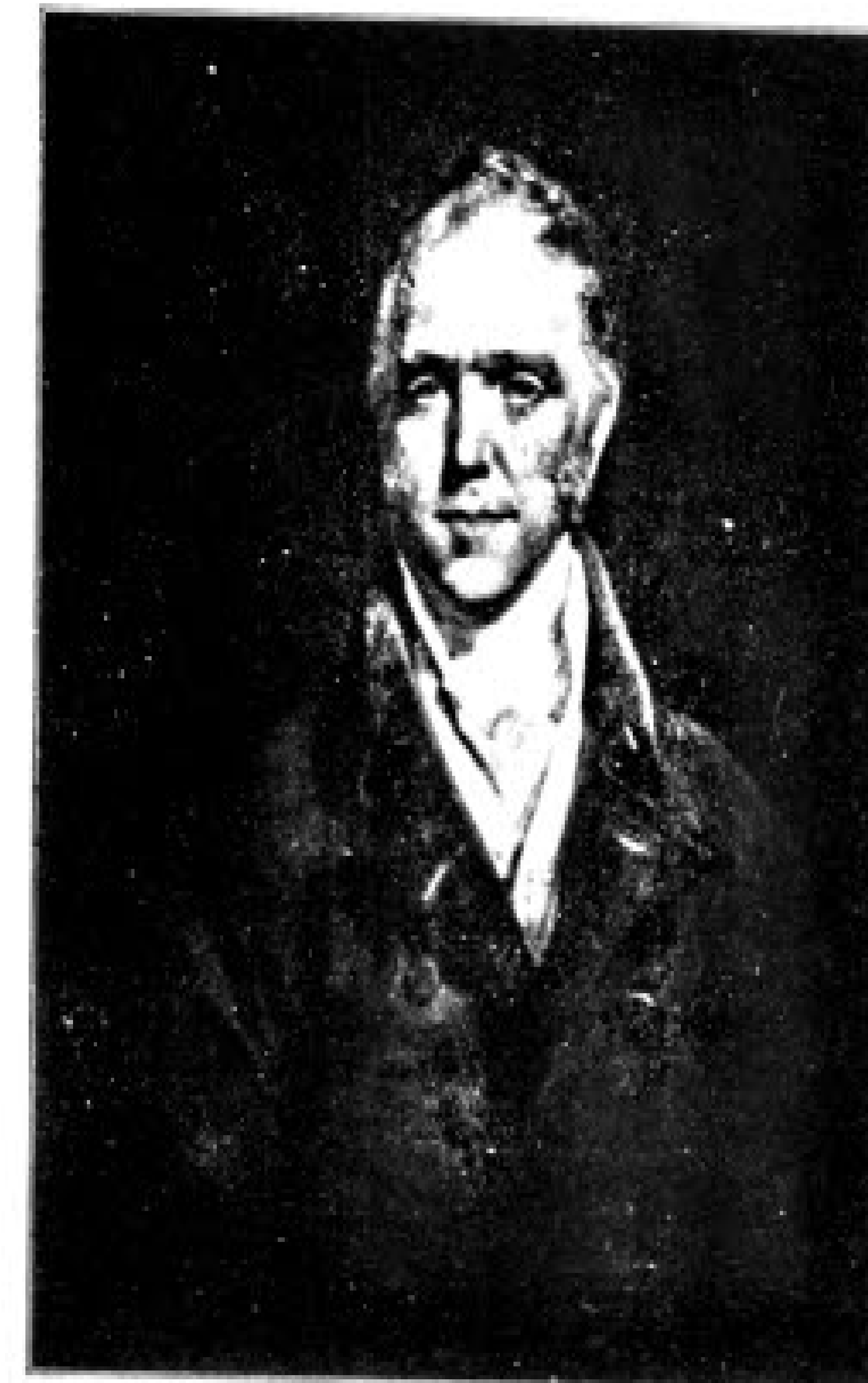
⁷ *Ibid.* iii. pp. 212, 213.

⁸ Information Sir Geo Darwin.

NOTE ON THE DESCENT OF THE ALLENS FROM THE CECILS.



¹ Great grandparents of the present Marquis of Salisbury.



JOSIAH WEDGWOOD OF MAER
1769-1845

*From an oil painting by Owen, now in possession of Miss Wedgwood
of Leith Hill Place.*

bond dated 16 Nov. 1793 wherein Josiah Wedgwood senior binds himself in 13,200*l.* to pay 6600*l.* to John Hensleigh Allen and Josiah Wedgwood jun. before 16 May 1794. This is evidently in connection with the marriage settlement.¹

The Allens are an old family in county Pembroke, and are, through the Laugharnes and the Wrays, descended from William Cecil the great Minister of Queen Elizabeth.² The portrait of "Bessie" by Romney, now at Leith Hill Place, is that of a most beautiful woman, and her character and intellectual attainments seem to have been in keeping. The Maer letters, printed by Mrs. Litchfield in *The Letters of Emma Darwin*, consist principally of the letters of Bessie and her sisters. One can only say that however delightful she was as an elder sister to her motherless sisters, she is one even more delightful to have as an ancestress. Their father had peculiar views on the discipline of the young of both sexes, not unconnected with the use of the horse-whip; and one must say in his justification that the daughters did become brilliant and witty women.³ Perhaps her early life at Cresselly made an impression on Bessie that she never quite got over. She always considered men as "dangerous creatures, who must be humoured," and was never quite at ease even with her husband.⁴ Although she was his senior by three years, she seems to have been a little afraid of annoying him, and anxious for his approbation. While Josiah and his four daughters were making the grand tour in Italy in 1825, Bessie remained at Geneva with the Sismondis, and she writes to her husband to express uneasiness at having to play cards on Sunday out of civility, to which he answers:—"One word about your playing cards on Sunday, as you do not think it wrong to do so, why should you object to Caroline (Drewe) or Jane (Wedgwood) knowing that you did? I am rather afraid of Evangelicism spreading amongst us, though I have some confidence in the genuine good sense of the Maerites for keeping it out, or, if it must come, for having the disease in a very mild form."⁵

After his father's death Josiah Wedgwood II left Staffordshire

¹ Copy in possession of Miss Wedgwood of Leith Hill.

² For this Cecil descent see pedigree at end of Chapter.

³ The story I have heard is that if they

did not talk sufficiently brilliantly at dinner, and amuse his guests, he thrashed them afterwards.

⁴ *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 10.

⁵ *Ibid.* i. p. 224.

for a time and went to live until 1799 at Stoke House, Cobham, Surrey, only visiting Etruria two or three times a year.¹ In 1800 he leased Tarrant Gunvile, co. Dorset, from his brother Tom, and lived there till after his brother's death, selling it in 1806 for 52,000l.² Maer Hall and an estate of some 1000 acres were bought in 1802;³ and after a short stay at Etruria they moved to Maer in 1807.⁴ The Etruria Works were not prospering under Byerley's rule, although since 1800 he had had the assistance of John Wedgwood, the eldest brother.⁵ Indeed, after Josiah's return and during the troubles of the French War, business still went badly, and from 1812 to 1819 the family went back to Etruria for reasons of economy.⁶ In 1819 however they were definitely settled at Maer, and here they receive a constant succession of friends and relations—Sydney Smith, Sir James Mackintosh, the Tollets of Betley, the Caldwells of Lindley Wood, Basil Montagu, and above all, the Darwins from Shrewsbury.

Anne Caldwell, afterwards wife of Sir Henry Holland, writes of the Maer family in 1819:—"The part of the intellectual character most improved by the Wedgwood education is good sense, which is indeed their pre-eminent quality.... They have freedom in their actions in this house as well as in their principles; ... you may do as you like; you are surrounded by books that all look most tempting to read; you will always find some pleasant topic of conversation, or may start one, as all things are talked of in the general family."⁷

While Sir James Mackintosh on 3 Dec. 1827 writes:—"I passed three months at Maer most agreeably. Before I went I sometimes suspected that you had all exaggerated the excellencies of your elder sister,... but I now adopt your worship..... I used to rally her on being the gentlest mistress in England having the noisiest household."⁸

Josiah Wedgwood was in better circumstances financially than the other members of his family. In writing to his wife in 1800, he mentions that he had just assessed a tenth of his income at 874l. for his income tax return.⁹ But both he and his wife gave money and made a home for their poorer relatives in the most natural and

¹ Meteyard's *Group of Englishmen*.

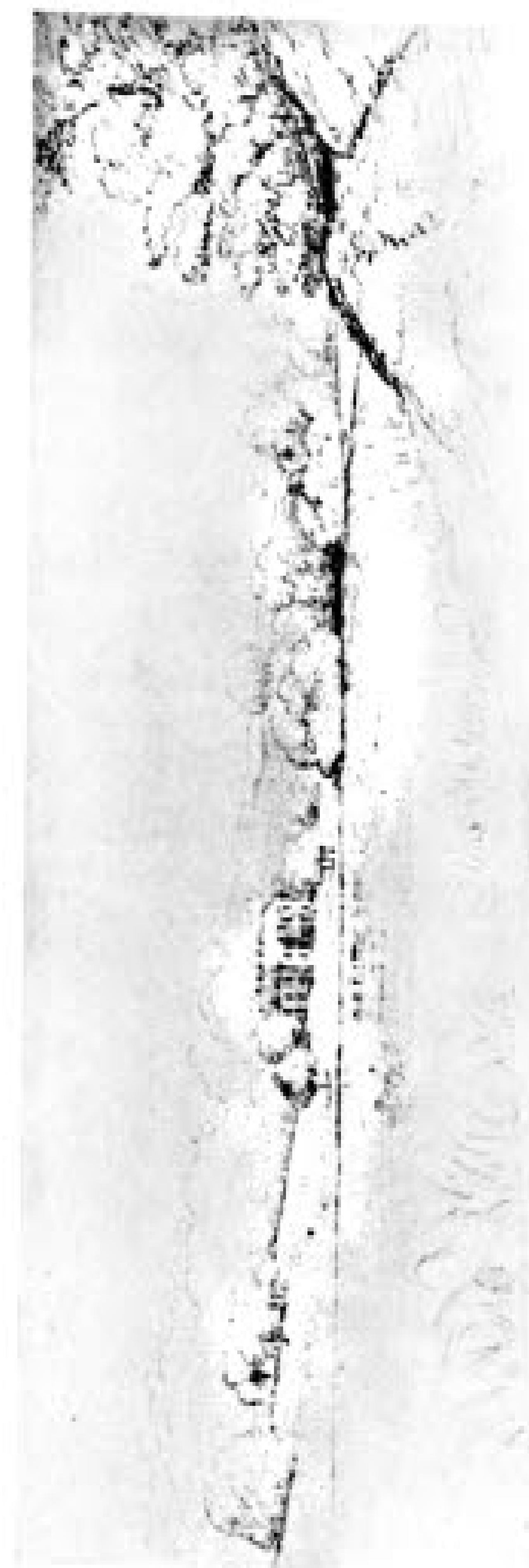
² *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 35.

³ *Ibid.* i. pp. 35, 172.

⁴ *Ibid.* i. p. 80.

⁵ *Ibid.* i. p. 4.

⁶ *Ibid.* i. p. 22.



MAER HALL.
From a drawing by Charlotte Wedgwood, c. 1825.

unassuming manner.¹ His eldest son Josiah (Joe) joined him as a partner in the Works in 1823, and his third son Frank was given a share in 1827; Byerley had died in 1810, and Frank Wedgwood soon became the one active partner in the Firm. They all rode in from Maer to the works in the morning, and out again in time for 4 o'clock dinner,—7 miles each way.

The Factory at Etruria continued to turn out the old Wedgwood Jasper, Black Basalt and Cream Colour ware; but in addition for a few years, (from 1805 according to Burton,² or from 1808 according to Jewitt) they made China at Etruria. It was a bone,—soft-paste,—porcelain, made to compete with the rising trade of the Davenports of the Unicorn Bank, whose china was capturing the whole continental market. This branch of the business does not seem to have been developed to any great extent, and was discontinued between the years 1819 and 1822. The manufacture of China was not again taken up by Josiah Wedgwood and Sons until 1872.³

Trade seems to have been depressed in 1828, and in that year the London Show rooms were given up, and the house and Stock of old Wedgwood moulds and ware were sold for 16,000/. Josiah Wedgwood II had neither his father's intense interest in potting, nor his ability and energy as a business man, and this dispersal of the old ware in London, and the loss of many of Flaxman's original waxes, which he seems to have casually distributed among his relations, would have annoyed his father nearly as much as it does his descendants. The invaluable collection in the Mayer Museum at Liverpool, and that of Mr. W.H. Lever at Hampstead, have been formed entirely from the masterpieces that the second Josiah allowed to be dispersed.

The manner of employment at Etruria and in the Potteries generally is recorded in some evidence given by Josiah Wedgwood in 1816. He was a delegate from the Pottery Manufacturers to the Select Committee called to consider a Bill, then before Parliament, to regulate the hours of children working in factories. Sir Robert Peel was in the Chair.

He (Wedgwood) employed 387 persons; 13 under 10 years of age, 103 between 10 and 18, and 261 over 18 years of age. The hours work-

¹ *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 219.

² Burton, *Hist. English Porcelain*, p. 176.

³ Jewitt's *Wedgwoods*, p. 381.

ed were 6.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. with half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner ; but in the spring and autumn they only work in daylight, and in winter, from Nov. 11th to Feb. 2nd when candles are burnt, the hours are 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. On Saturday the works closed at four, and the men generally lost a day in the week. There was sometimes, however, overtime or 'half nights' (at ordinary rates of pay), which extend the hours to 9 p.m. The children had to work overtime too.

'Have you any provision for teaching the children in your manufactory to read?' 'I have long had a day school to contain 50 children, and have employed a master for teaching the children, not gratuitously, but with a very small payment on the part of the children. The work people have within 3 years established a Sunday school in a Methodist Chapel for teaching about 200 children ; I have lately built them a room which will hold 150 children for the purpose of improving the Sunday school.' 'At your own expense?' 'Yes.'...

The full flavour of his Benthamism comes out in a later answer 'The Committee are to understand from you individually that there would be no objection on your part to a Bill preventing the employment of children under 10?' 'I should have no objection to it, otherwise than as I think there is great mischief in legislating where there is not a necessity for making a law.' And yet 'Workmen are allowed to work extra hours, and consequently they have children, whom they pay, employed 13 hours a day exclusive of meal times, to attend on them?' 'Yes.' 'Are we to understand that those children have no additional wages?' 'I have no doubt they are paid in proportion to the time they work.' 'But that does not come under your direction?' 'No. The men are employed by the piece; and they engage the children to attend them, and pay them themselves; in many instances they are the sons of the workmen.'

'In your time has any alteration in the hours of work in the Potteries taken place?' 'The hours I mentioned have been the hours at Etruria for 40 years; except that the hour of giving over work at night, when the half night was worked, was ten; but a few years back I cut off the hour from nine to ten. There may be some factories that work half an hour longer.'

Before this same Committee Robert Owen was giving evidence,—on different lines.

In politics Josiah Wedgwood II was a Whig and Reformer like his father,—perhaps toned down a little and sobered by his "alliance" with a County Family. I find him in 1826 moving

¹ Printed Evidence of Committee, extract, Etruria Museum.



From Miss Maberly's "Josiah Wedgwood."

ETRURIA WORKS IN 1800.

long resolutions in Hanley on the Corn laws, apparently the respectable mainstay of a ragged party;¹ and he stood, in the Reform struggle of 1831, for Newcastle, a rotten boro' which by leave of the freeholders belonged to the Duke of Sutherland. He was handsomely beaten. The figures were:—Edmund Peel(T) 746, Wm. Hy. Miller(T) 463, Jos. Wedgwood(W) 374. The election drew from Josiah Wedgwood however the following letter to his workmen, which will console us for his defeat.

TO THE WORKMEN EMPLOYED AT THE
FACTORY AT ETRURIA.

I am desirous of expressing to you my feelings on hearing of your liberal contribution to the fund for defraying the expenses of my contest for the Representation of Newcastle. If it had on my part been merely an effort for the gratification of my personal ambition or vanity, your generous support would have raised my gratitude; but I believe that your donation is a testimonial of your approbation of the Reform proposed by his Majestys Government, and I am most happy to be united in the furtherance of this cause with a body of men so intelligent and so upright, as from long and intimate experience I know you to be; nor do I doubt that the very honorable men who have deigned to invite me to stand as a candidate, and who have supported me in the contest without expense on my part, will have much pleasure in the knowledge of your being associated with them in the support of a measure, on the success of which depend the maintenance of our unrivalled Constitution and the peace and welfare of our Country.

But your donation has given me a satisfaction which is purely personal. You and I well know that in the long run our interests agree—but it may often have appeared to some of you, and must sometimes have been the case, that in taking care of my own interest I have not been sufficiently regardful of yours. Now your unsolicited, unexpected and free gift, is a proof that my conduct during the very long period of our connection has been such as, on the whole, to have obtained for me your esteem and regard, which I prize as among the most valuable of my possessions.

Josiah Wedgwood.

Maer, May 2nd. 1831.

(J. Mort, printer, Newcastle)²

¹ Newspaper cutting in Museum, Etruria.

² Orig. in possession of Josiah C. Wedgwood.

After the Reform Bill became law, he was returned as senior member for the new Boro' of Stoke-on-Trent, which included at that time Burslem, Hanley, Longton and Tunstall as well as Stoke. The votes polled were as follows :

	Wedgwood(W)	Davenport(T)	Heathcote(W)	Mason (R)	Total
Burslem and Tunstall	285	383	22	82	772
Hanley	300	120	207	56	683
Stoke	137	87	146	45	415
Lane End	100	35	213	49	397
	822	625	588	232	2267 ¹

In the 1832-5 Parliament Josiah Wedgwood was a silent member, and he did not stand again, but I notice that on Hume's motion for the repeal of the Corn-Laws on 7 Mar. 1834 he was one of the 155 in the minority.² While Parliament was sitting he generally stayed with his son Hensleigh at Clapham.³

He retired from Parliament in 1835 on account of his wife's health. In the spring of 1833, while staying with her niece Lady Gifford at Roehampton, Bessie had a fall which broke some bone, and she was never able to walk again. No doubt this fall took place during an epileptic fit, and from this time onwards she was subject to such seizures.⁴

The last letter of hers that we have was written in 1839; thereafter her mind began to give way. Nursed thro' a long illness by her daughters Elizabeth and Charlotte (Langton), she died 31 Mar. 1846.⁵ Josiah Wedgwood died before his wife, 12 July 1843.⁶ His nephew Charles Darwin wrote of him in his *Autobiography*:—"He was silent and reserved, so as to be a rather awful man; but he sometimes talked openly with me. He was the very type of an upright man, with the clearest judgment. I do not believe that any power on earth could have made him swerve an inch from what he considered the right course."⁷

Josiah Wedgwood II and Bessie had issue:—

1. SARAH ELIZABETH, called ELIZABETH, *b.* 8 Dec. 1793,⁸ *d.* 7 Nov. 1880⁹ unmarried. She was one of the most unselfish women

¹ Ward, *Stoke-on-Trent*, p. 62.

² Hansard 1834.

³ *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 364.

⁴ *Ibid.* i. p. 353.

⁵ *Ibid.* ii. p. 98.

⁶ *Ibid.* ii. p. 57.

⁷ *Ibid.* i. p. 11.

⁸ Inform. Sir Geo. Darwin.

⁹ *Emma Darwin*, ii. pp. 310-1.



JOSIAH WEDGWOOD III OF LEITH HILL PLACE. 1795-1880.
From a Photograph.

that ever lived. She suffered from curvature of the spine, but in spite of this was vigorous and healthy till extreme old age.¹ She had boundless energy and started schools wherever she lived, in which she herself taught. After her mother's death she went to live near the Langtons by Ashdowne Forest.²

My father told me that she used to take him and Edmund Langton driving tours on the Continent; and that their duty was chiefly to run after beggars with money. They devised too the method of reading the list of Hotels in Baedeker backwards so that they might get by mistake to the best Hotel and leave aunt Elizabeth under the impression that it was the cheapest.

2. JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, called Joe, *b.* 12 Jan. 1795,³ *m.* 1 Aug. 1837 his first cousin Caroline da. of Robert Waring Darwin.⁴ He had a wide general knowledge and a remarkable mind, but inherited his father's silence and gravity.⁵ His mother writes on 11 Ap. 1821 of his behaviour at a London dinner party:—"My Joe was looking very genteel and complacent, but I heard no sound."⁶ He joined his father at the Etruria Works in 1823, but never took much active share. In 1837 he bought an estate of some 400 acres on Leith Hill, and in 1842 retired entirely from the Etruria Firm.⁷ He died at Leith Hill Place 11 Mar. 1880,⁸ and Mrs. Wedgwood survived till 5 Jan. 1888.⁹ Most of the portraits of the Wedgwood family, including that of this Josiah Wedgwood, are now at Leith Hill Place in the possession of his daughter Miss Sophy Wedgwood. He had issue:—

SOPHY MARIANNE, *b.* 13 Dec. 1838,¹⁰ *d.* at Maer 31 Jan. 1839.¹¹

CATHERINE ELIZABETH SOPHY, called SOPHY, *b.* 17 Feb. 1842.¹² Now of Leith Hill Place, co. Surrey.

MARGARET SUSAN, *b.* 20 Sept. 1843,¹³ *m.* 22 Feb. 1869,¹⁴ Arthur Charles, son of Sir Edward Vaughan-Williams. He died in 1875¹⁵ and left issue, Harvey Wedgwood Vaughan-Williams, Ralph and Margaret.

¹ *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 71.

² *Ibid.* ii. p. 99.

³ Inform. Sir Geo. Darwin.

⁴ *Emma Darwin*, i. pp. 393-6.

⁵ *Ibid.* i. p. 72.

⁶ *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 72.

⁷ Jewitt's *Wedgwoods*, p. 381.

⁸ *Emma Darwin*, ii. p. 311.

⁹ *Ibid.* ii. p. 381.

LUCY CAROLINE, *b.* 17 Nov. 1846, ¹ *m.* 29 Ap. 1874
Matthew James Harrison R.N. and has issue.

3. MARY ANN, *b.* 14 June 1796, ¹ *d.* Oct. 1798. ¹
4. CHARLOTTE, *b.* 10 Nov. 1797, ¹ *m.* 22 Mar. 1832 Rev. Charles Langton. ² She was Mackintosh's favourite among the sisters, ³ and was a good water-colour artist. ⁴ She died in Jan. 1862 ⁵ and left issue a son Edmund, who married Emily Caroline (Lena) Massingberd, heiress of Gunby, co. Lincs. Their descendants took the name of Massingberd.
5. HENRY ALLEN WEDGWOOD, called HARRY, *b.* 6 Ap. 1799. ¹
He was called to the Bar but did little practice, being very good-natured and extremely witty. ⁶ During his father's lifetime he lived at Seabridge near Newcastle, but when the Maer family broke up in 1846, he moved to a house called the Hermitage near Woking. ⁷
His mother writing of him to Mme. Sismondi on 1 June 1828 says:—"My poor Hal is the one I feel most anxious about. I begin to despair of his making anything like a competence at the Bar, and I believe he has set his heart upon his cousin as many others have done before him in vain." ⁸
He did marry, on 26 Oct. 1830, his cousin Jessie, da. of John Wedgwood. ⁹
She died in 1872, ¹⁰ he survived till 7 Oct. 1885, ¹¹ and left:—
LOUISA FRANCES, *b.* 28 Jan. 1834, ¹ *m.* 14 June 1864
Major John Wm. Kempson of the 99th Foot. ¹ She died in 1903 ¹ and left issue John Wedgwood Kempson, now farming in Idaho, U.S.A., and 3 daughters.
CAROLINE ELIZABETH, *b.* 23 Oct. 1836, ¹ now of Westbourne Terrace, London.
JOHN DARWIN WEDGWOOD, *b.* 25 Feb. 1840, ¹ *m.* May 1866
Helen Mary, da. of Rev. Roper Tyler, ¹ and had issue two sons who died in their infancy. He was drowned in a boat accident on the Avon 3 Mar. 1870. ¹
ANNE JANE, called JANE, *b.* 9 Ap. 1841, ¹ *m.* 1870 Ralph

¹ Inform. Sir Geo. Darwin.

² *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 344.

³ *Ibid.* i. p. 4.

⁴ *Ibid.* i. p. 73.

⁵ *Ibid.* ii. p. 198.

⁶ *Ibid.* i. pp. 73-4, 186; ii. p. 136.

⁷ *Ibid.* ii. p. 99.

⁸ *Ibid.* i. p. 293.

⁹ *Ibid.* i. p. 307.

¹⁰ Inform. J.G.E. Wedgwood of Putney.

¹¹ *Emma Darwin*, ii. p. 361.



HENRY ALLEN WEDGWOOD 1799-1885

From a crayon drawing by George Richmond painted in 1854, now in possession of Miss Kempson at 2 Park Place Gardens, W.

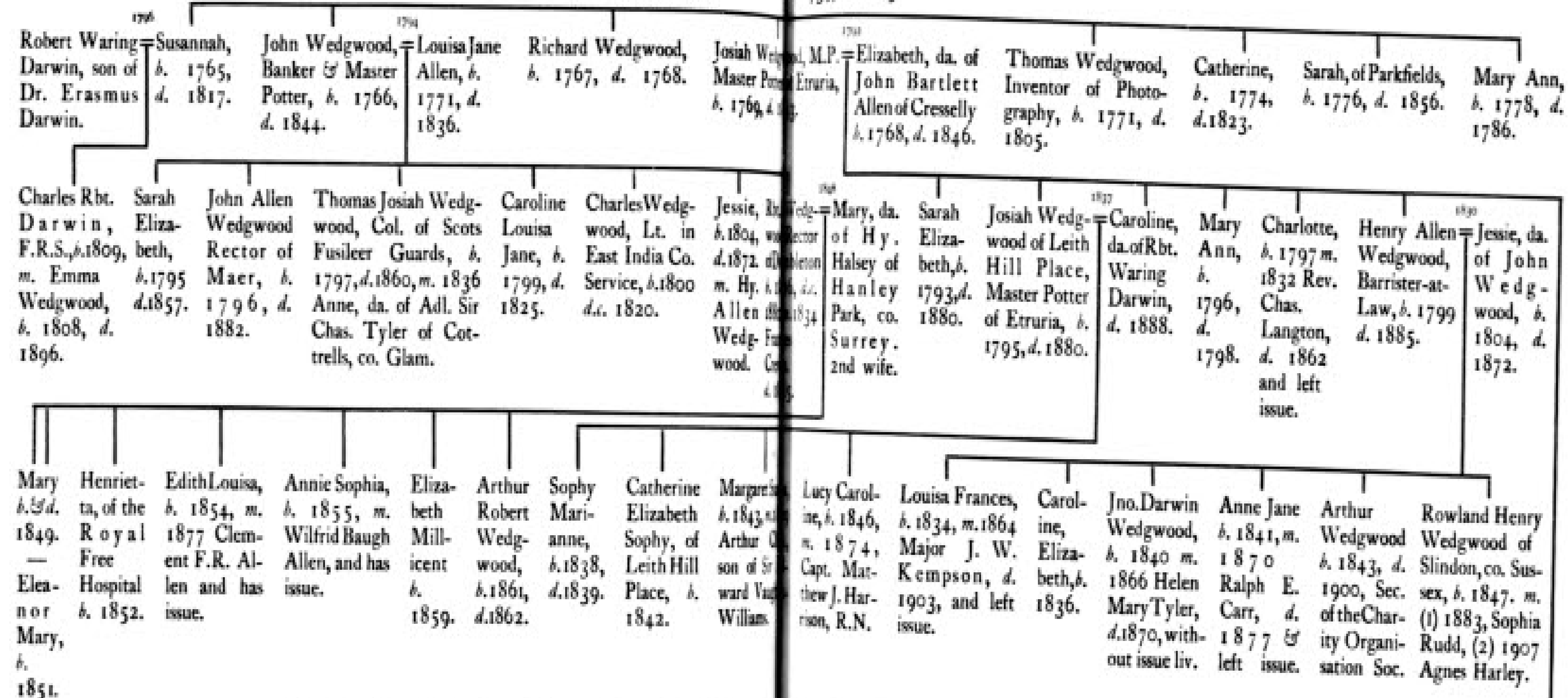
CHART XII. (a) WEDGWOODS OF ETRURIA.

CHART VIII

Josiah Wedgwood, F.R.S. Master Potter of Etruria, b. 1730, d. 1795.

CHART XI (a)

Sarah Wedgwood, b. 1734, d. 1815.



Francis Wedgwood, J.P. of Barlaston, Master Potter of Etruria, b. 1800, d. 1888.

CHART XII (b)

Frances, da. of the Rt. Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, Bart., b. 1803, d. 1889.

CHART XII (b)

Frances, b. 1806, d. 1832, unm.

Emma Wedgwood, b. 1808, d. 1896.

Charles Robert Darwin F.R.S.

Ed. Carr, son of Ralph Ed. Carr-Ellison of Hedgeley, co. Northumberland.¹ She died in 1877¹ leaving issue.

ARTHUR WEDGWOOD, *b.* 2 Mar. 1843,¹ *d.* 31 Mar. 1900.² He was for many years Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, but he was so short sighted as to be almost helpless.

ROWLAND HENRY WEDGWOOD, *b.* 11 Sept. 1847,¹ *m.* 25 Sept. 1883 Sophia Helena, da. of W. T. Rudd of Ballincollig, co. Cork.³ She died 18 Jan. 1899 without issue. He *m.* (2) Feb. 1907 Agnes daughter of Dr. Harley. Mr. Wedgwood is a Roman Catholic, and lives at Slindon, co. Sussex.

6. FRANCIS WEDGWOOD, *b.* 24 Nov. 1800,⁴ of whom hereafter.

7. HENSLEIGH WEDGWOOD, *b.* 22 Jan. 1803,¹ of whom hereafter.

8. FRANCES, called FANNY, *b.* 24 Ap. 1806,¹ *d.* 20 Aug. 1832 unmarried.⁵ She was at school with her sister Emma, in Paris 1818,⁶ and in London in 1822.⁶

9. EMMA WEDGWOOD, *b.* 2 May 1808,¹ *m.* 29 Jan. 1839 her first cousin Charles Robert Darwin F.R.S.⁷ They lived at Down in Kent and had many children. The two volumes of letters printed by her daughter Mrs. Litchfield under the title *Emma Darwin* give the best account of her life. Her husband requires no notice in a mere family history. Mrs. Darwin died 2 Oct. 1896 at Down.⁸

12. Francis Wedgwood of Barlaston, Master Potter of Etruria. (1800-1888.)

Frank Wedgwood (1800-1888), third son of Josiah Wedgwood II and Elizabeth (Allen), was born on Nov. 24 1800.⁹ He was educated at Rugby School and Cambridge,¹⁰ and in 1827 joined his father and brother Josiah as a partner in the Etruria Works.¹¹ His mother writing to Mme. Sismondi, 1 June 1828, says of him: "Frank is an excellent fellow, he is right-minded, steady and just what an English merchant ought to be, exact to punctilio in all

¹ Inform. Sir Geo. Darwin.

² *Times Newspaper*.

³ Barlaston Tombstones.

⁴ *Emma Darwin*, i. 347-5.

⁵ *Ibid.* i. 157.

⁶ *Ibid.* i. 152.

⁷ *Ibid.* i. 441.

⁸ *Ibid.* ii. 466.

⁹ Barlaston Tombstones.

¹⁰ *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 144.

¹¹ *Jewitt's Wedgwoods*, p. 381.

his dealings,—active and industrious.”¹ And again, after his father’s defeat at Newcastle, she writes: “Frank had a great compliment paid him (at the dinner of consolation) ...that he was so good a canvasser that the gentleman who spoke believed that if it had been for himself, he would have been returned—voilà.”²

Neither Frank nor his brother Harry had the terrible reserve, which was so marked a feature of the other Wedgwoods, particularly of his father and brother Joe. Frank indeed obviously enjoyed life. His letters to his sister Emma in 1825-7 are full of rollicking humour, and serve to remind us among these masses of very literary epistles that even one’s grandfathers could unbend. One would like to know more about Miss Joule and Miss Charleywood. He married 26 Ap. 1832³ Frances, da. of Rev. John Peploe Mosley, Rector of Rolleston, and granddaughter of Sir John Parker Mosley of Ancoats and Rolleston, (1731-98) 1st Baronet of the 3rd creation.

The following letter written by his father to Mr. Mosley on this occasion, is perhaps as good a record as could be chosen to witness to his character:—

Maer, near Newcastle, Feb. 5 1832.

Sir,

My son Francis having been induced by motives which I believe he has explained, to offer himself to Miss F. Mosley on the very short acquaintance that he had formed with her, and without being at all known to you, I hope you will not think it strange that I should endeavour to remove the disadvantage that he lies under from these circumstances, by the only means in my power, a sincere and unexaggerated expression of my opinion of his character.

In the whole course of his life my son has not given rise to an angry or an anxious feeling in his mother or myself. He has always been a dutiful and affectionate son, and a kind and attentive brother. His disposition is sincere and cheerful. His temper is excellent and he is thoroughly good-natured. His conduct and habits are irreproachable and he is steadily industrious and strictly economical.

My son has not the slightest suspicion of the purport of this part of my letter, which I trust cannot do him harm with you, though you should, as you naturally may, attribute it in a great measure to the partiality of a father.

¹ *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 293.

² *Ibid.* i. p. 344.

³ *Ibid.* i. p. 324.



EMMA, DAUGHTER OF JOSIAH WEDGWOOD OF MAER, WIFE OF CHARLES DARWIN,
1808-1896.
FROM A WATER COLOUR PAINTING BY GEORGE RICHMOND R.A., IN POSSESSION OF
W. E. DARWIN.

My son has informed Mr. Paget Mosley of the settlement that he supposed I would make on his marriage, as I had lately made similar settlements on the marriages of two sons and on the marriage of a daughter about to take place. I beg leave to confirm what my son mentioned; that I will settle 5000*l.* secured by my bond with interest at four per cent. during my life, in addition to which I will allow him 300*l.* a year, making his income 500*l.* This allowance of 300*l.* will not be secured, and the continuance of it will be contingent upon my continuing to enjoy the means of making it. I use this caution because my income depends in a considerable degree upon the profit of my Pottery, and such part of it is necessarily uncertain.

Allow me to add that if my son should be fortunate enough to succeed in obtaining Miss Mosley's esteem and your permission to continue his suit, it will give great satisfaction to his mother and myself.

I am Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,
JOSIAH WEDGWOOD.

The Revd. John Peplow Mosley.¹

His father and his brother, who had taken little active part in business for some years, definitely retired in 1841 and 1842 respectively, leaving him in sole charge of the Etruria Works, where he continued to work till quite old age. For a short time, 1843-1845, he had a Mr. John Boyle as a partner,² and in 1846 Mr. Robert Brown joined the firm. This partnership was eminently successful, and lasted till Mr. Brown's death in 1859.³ In that year he was joined at the works by his son Godfrey, and later by his other two sons.

These partnerships did not however alter the style and title of the Etruria Firm, which since 1827 has been known as Josiah Wedgwood and Sons, except that in 1890 they took advantage of the Limited Liability Act to become a private limited company.

Previously the Firm has been known as:—

"MR. JOSIAH WEDGWOOD" 1759-1769.

"WEDGWOOD and BENTLEY," 1769-1780.

"WEDGWOOD," 1780-1790.

"WEDGWOOD, SONS and BYERLEY," 1790-3.

"WEDGWOOD, SON and BYERLEY," 1793-1810.

"JOSIAH WEDGWOOD," 1810-23.

"JOSIAH WEDGWOOD and SON," 1823-7.⁴

¹ Letter in Museum at Etruria.

² Jewitt's *Wedgwoods*, p. 383.

On his father's death in 1843 Frank Wedgwood succeeded to the Etruria estates, but soon after he bought a small estate of about 100 acres at Barlaston, where he built the Upper House. Here he settled in 1848, and a good part of the Etruria lands, including the Hall were sold. At Barlaston a few years later he had the honour of a visit from Kossuth.

About this visit he writes to his son Clement, then at school near Rugby, as follows :—

Barlaston Au. 24 1854.

My dear Clem

I should have liked very much to have given you the pleasure of coming home to see Kossuth, and to have had the pleasure of having you at home, but though you can not always understand my reasons I hope you believe Old Man that I do not deny you any pleasure except for what seem to me good reasons. I suppose as you were interested in Kossuth you will like to hear something about his visit. He came on Monday with his Aide de Camp Colonel Ihasz and a friend Mr. Pulsky. Mr. Kent had prepared for his reception by stringing a garland of flowers and evergreens accross the line, and there was quite a little crowd at the station to see him come. He came up here and dined, and then we went in the carriage to Stoke where there was a tremendous crowd, and they all came about the carriage poking their hands in to shake hands with Kossuth and closing in so close all round it that I did not see how we were ever to move on. However after a little the band and flags went on before and we followed with policemen walking by the carriage on each side to keep off the mob. It took us about an hour to get from Stoke to Hanley where the meeting was to be. (Godfrey came after in the pony carriage to escape the mob.) Just before Kossuth came in there was an old Italian picture-frame maker who lives at Hanley called Bugazzi with a most formidable beard and he wore a great white brigand's hat with a great cockade of I do not know what colour stuck on. When this figure came in the people supposed it must be Kossuth and began clapping him, and when they found out their mistake by the laughing of those who knew who it was they went on clapping the old man for fun. We got home to a good hot supper at ten, and after breakfast the next morning they went away.

Today Joseph has been putting Cresselly into harness. He put her into the old pheaton, alongside of Coton as a steady old stager to keep her



FRANCIS WEDGWOOD, MASTER POTTER OF ETRURIA, 1800-1888.
*from a portrait by Edward Clifford, 1882,
 now in possession of Mrs. C. F. Wedgwood at Barlaston Lea.*

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in order if she was skittish, but she was not, and he drove her to Trentham and round by Tittensor home very quietly. Godfrey and I knew she was going to be tried when we set out for Etruria, and were speculating upon whether we should find the bottom gate smashed, but we found all right and her quietly grazing in the field.

Your affectionate father,
 F. WEDGWOOD.

His niece Mrs. Lichfield says of Frank :—"He had a delightful geniality and cordiality of nature and his honest laugh was refreshing to hear. He was as absolutely un-selfoccupied as a man could be, and lived an admirable life,—hard working and almost stoical in its simplicity,—dignified, steadfast and transparently sincere."¹

In politics he was a Liberal until 1874, when I believe he became strongly opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Foreign Policy. In earlier days he took a great interest in the Anti-Slavery agitation, and he bought up farms in various distant parts of the country solely to enable him to vote, some of which farms are unfortunately still on the hands of his descendants, useless in days of a more democratic franchise.

He was a strong Unitarian, and used to drive in to Newcastle every Sunday to the Old Meeting House behind the Parish Church. He was also an energetic Justice of the Peace, and there are many stories of his riding about the country to discover blocked rights of way, with a saw in his pocket to cut down the offending gate. He lived very simply. Only plain wooden furniture, without any carpet, was allowed in his bed-room, and a great deal of the present reputation of the family for public spirit and fair dealing with both their workmen and their customers is due to Frank Wedgwood. After he retired from active business in 1876 he used to spend an hour every afternoon teaching his grandchildren the rudiments of arithmetic or French, or sometimes the art of flying kites.

He died 3 Oct. 1888² and is buried at Barlaston. His portrait by Edward Clifford is at Barlaston Lea. His wife died before him in Guernsey on 19 Mar. 1874.³

His Will, abstracted, is as follows :—

¹ *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 75.

² Tombstone, Barlaston Cemetery.

Francis Wedgwood of Barlaston, Esq.

Will dated 9 May 1874.

Executors :—His sons *Godfrey Wedgwood, Clement Francis Wedgwood* and *Lawrence Wedgwood*.

To his son *Godfrey* the picture of the *Wedgwood Family* by *Stubbs*, and one of the 3 black Vases inscribed with the date 13 June 1769.

To his son *Clement*, his *Portland Vase*, and another of the Black Vases.

To his son *Lawrence* the third Black Vase and the large China Bowl, which belonged to *Miss Morgan*.

To his eldest daughter *Amy Wedgwood* the portrait of his sister *Elizabeth* in chalks and his wife's Davenport Table.

To his daughter *Cecily Mary*, wife of *John Clarke Hawekshaw*, *Miss Buller's* drawing of his grandson *Cecil Wedgwood, &c.*

To his third daughter *Rose Constance Wedgwood* the China Bowl which came from *Rolleston, &c.*

To his youngest daughter *Fanny Mabel Wedgwood*, his ass and the ivory screen which belonged to *Lady Mackintosh, &c.*

To his niece *Mrs. Kempson* the portrait of her father by *Richmond*.

Residue of books, pictures, plate, china and Wedgwood ware to be divided into seven equal lots, one for each child, and the order of choosing drawn by lot.

All his real and personal estate to his Exors to sell or value, and divide between his sons and daughters in the proportion of 4 to every son and 3 for every daughter ; children of deceased parents to rank as their parents.

He impresses the whole of his real estate with the character of personality.

All moneys settled on the marriage of his daughter *Cecily*, or on any of his sons, or any debts from any of his children, to be taken into consideration and deducted from their shares in the apportionment as described. Empowers any of his sons and Exors to purchase any part of his real estate.

Witnesses :—*Henry Allen Wedgwood* of *Woodfield, co. Pembroke, Alfred Smith* of *Bayford*, Schoolmaster.

Codicil, dated 15 July 1875, witnessed by *Godfrey Wedgwood*, Potter, *Barlaston, Clement F. Wedgwood*, Potter, *Barlaston*.

Codicil, dated 4 July 1876, witnessed by *John Allen Wedgwood*, Clerk, of *Dumbleton, co. Glos., Alfred Allen Wedgwood* of *Horsley, co. Surrey, Esq.*

Codicil, dated 27 July 1878, witnessed by *Henry Allen Wedgwood* of *Folkstone, Esq., L.F. Kempson* of *Folkstone*, widow.

Codicil, dated 14 May 1881, witnessed by *Wm. Keary*, Solr. *Stoke-on-Trent*.



GODFREY WEDGWOOD 1833-1905
From a drawing by Edward Clifford, now in the possession of
Mrs. Wedgwood at Idlerocks.

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Codicil, dated 17 Oct. 1883, since he has spent in the interest of *Rose Constance Franke* 1764*l.* in getting her husband *Johannes Hermann Franke* his discharge from his creditors, directs his Exors to make her share less by that amount. Witnessed by *Elizabeth Mosley*, widow, *Earls Court, London*, *Henry Coldrick*, butler to Mr. Wedgwood.

Francis Wedgwood of Barlaston and Frances (Mosley) left issue :—

1. GODFREY WEDGWOOD of Idlerocks, Master Potter of Etruria, *b.* 26 Jan. 1833, *m.* (1) June 1862 Mary da. of Sir John Hawkshaw Kt. of Hollycombe, co. Sussex, who died May 1863 ;¹ and (2) in 1876 his first cousin Hope Elizabeth da. of Hensleigh Wedgwood. He died 9 Oct. 1905. He was a partner in the Etruria Works from 1859.² From 1876 till 1880 he lived at Dilhorn, from 1880 till 1887 at Caverswall Castle. He then bought and built Idlerocks, near Stone. He was a J.P. for the County, and a Director of the North Staff. Railway. In politics he was a follower of Mr. Chamberlain until that statesman adopted Tariff Reform.

By his first wife he had issue :—

CECIL WEDGWOOD, D.S.O., Master Potter of Etruria, *b.* 28 Mar. 1863, *m.* 18 July 1888 Lucie, daughter of Wm. Ed. Gibson of Cork. He was educated at Clifton College and became a partner in the Firm in 1884 ; was made Chairman of the North Staffs Chamber of Commerce in 1906 ; Chairman of the Committee for Federating the Pottery towns 1907 ; Councillor for Hanley 1907 ; Member of County Assoc. for the Territorial Forces 1908. He served as Major of the 4th North Staffs Militia in the South African War, commanded a column in the Cape Colony 1901, and received the D.S.O. in 1902. Cecil Wedgwood has issue :—

PHOEBE SYLVIA, *b.* 27 June 1893.

DORIS AUDREY, *b.* 10 Oct. 1894.

By his second wife Mr. Godfrey Wedgwood has issue :—

- MARY EUPHRASIA, *b.* 15 Feb. 1880, now of Idlerocks.
2. AMY WEDGWOOD, *b.* 19 July 1835, now of Barlaston, unmarried.
3. CECILY MARY, *b.* 22 Mar. 1837, *m.* Oct. 1865 John Clarke Hawkshaw, C.E., eldest son and heir of Sir John Hawkshaw

¹ Barlaston Tombstones.

² Jewitt's *Wedgwoods*, p. 383.

Kt. of Hollycombe, co. Sussex, and has issue, Oliver, Dorothy, Katherine, Frances and Mildred.

4. CLEMENT FRANCIS WEDGWOOD, of Barlaston, Master Potter of Etruria, *b.* 25 Feb. 1840, of whom hereafter.

5. LAWRENCE WEDGWOOD of Barlaston, Master Potter of Etruria, *b.* 24 Oct. 1844, *m.* in Ap. 1871 Emma, daughter of John Houseman, Solicitor of London. He took over the Upper House, Barlaston, on the death of his brother Clement. They have issue:—

KENNARD LAWRENCE WEDGWOOD, *b.* 11 Nov. 1873, sometime of Johannesburg, and now agent for Josiah Wedgwood and Sons in the United States. He was educated at Uppingham and *m.* 15 July 1908 Kathleen M.F.M. Wright. MARY FRANCES, *b.* 17 Dec. 1874, *m.* 12 June 1902 Ernald George Justinian, eldest son and heir of George T. Hartley of Wheaton Aston, Esq. J.P., D.L., by Louisa da. of Spencer Stone Esq. of Callingwood. They have issue:— Kathleen Cicely, *b.* 1903; Dorothy Marian, *b.* 1905; Geoffrey Ernald Wedgwood, *b.* 1906.

GILBERT WEDGWOOD, Capt. York and Lancs. Regt., *b.* 19 June 1876. Educated at Clifton College. Served in the S. A. War, and was present at the Battle of Pieters Hill.

CLEMENT JOHN WEDGWOOD, called "Jack" *b.* 29 Dec. 1877, *m.* 23 Ap. 1902 Violet Constance, da. of Edwin Douglas of Foxdown, co. Sussex.¹ He is now in America, and has issue:—

GODFREY JOSIAH, *b.* 14 Dec. 1907.

GEOFFREY WALTER, *b.* 2 Aug. 1879, *d.* 12 Oct. 1897.

6. ROSE CONSTANCE, *b.* 4 Aug. 1846, *m.* July 1880 Johan. Herman Franke of Dresden, a violonist. She died 1903 without issue.
7. MABEL FRANCES, *b.* 19 Jan. 1852, *m.* July 1880 Arthur Parson of Haslemere, Solicitor of London, who died Ap. 1907.

Clement Francis Wedgwood of Barlaston, Master Potter of Etruria. (1840-1889.)

Clement Francis Wedgwood (1840-1889), second son of Francis Wedgwood and Frances (Mosley), was born 25 Feb. 1840.

¹ *Times Newspaper.*



CLEMENT FRANCIS WEDGWOOD, MASTER POTTER OF ETRURIA, 1840-1889.
From a photograph taken in 1865.

He was educated privately and at Mannheim and Paris, and in 1863 was taken into partnership at Etruria. He married 6 Nov. 1866 Emily Catherine, da. of James Meadows Rendel F. R. S. (see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) and sister of Stuart, 1st Baron Rendel. He was a Captain of the 4th North Staf. Militia Regt., and was sometime Chairman of the Hanley School Board. He took a lively interest in general education. So much so that he used to read history to his workpeople during the dinner hour, and taught them to play games in the evening. In politics Clement Wedgwood was a Liberal Unionist. In his time the partners used always to ride in to Etruria on horseback, at first by Blurton and later on by Newcastle. He rode to hounds too, regularly and somewhat recklessly. As he only had the carriage horses for mounts, this resulted in broken arms and collar bones beyond the average. On his father's death he took over the Upper House at Barlaston, but when he died on 24 Jan. 1889, his family returned to his old residence Barlaston Lea, and bought in instead that part of the property and the farm attached. The old farmhouse at the Lea had been fitted up as his residence in 1868. His children benefited very largely in 1902 under the Will of their maternal uncle Hamilton Owen Rendel, Civil Engineer of the Elswick Works. Clement F. Wedgwood and Emily (Rendel) had issue:—

1. FRANCIS HAMILTON WEDGWOOD, Master Potter of Etruria, b. 9 Oct. 1867, educated at Clifton College, at Mannheim and Trin. Col. Camb. He became a partner in the Etruria Works in 1889 on the death of his father. He was Captain 4th North Staff. Regt. in South Africa (1900-2), and was temporarily A.D.C. to Lord Milner at Cape Town. For 18 months he was Commandant at Victoria Road, now Hutchinson, C.C. He is a co-opted member of the Staffordshire Educn. Com., and was sometime Chairman of the Hanley School Board. He married 11 Sept. 1902 Katherine Gwendoline, eldest da. of Rev. E. V. Piggott, Vicar of Trentham, lives at Weston by Stafford and has issue:—

FRANCES DOROTHEA JOY, b. 12 July 1903.

CECILY STELLA, b. 29 Oct. 1904.

CLEMENT TOM WEDGWOOD, b. 10 Nov. 1907.

2. CLEMENT HENRY, b. 1 Oct. 1870, d. 29 May 1871.

3. JOSIAH CLEMENT WEDGWOOD, b. 16 Mar. 1872. I was educated at Clifton College, in Germany and at the R.N.C. Greenwich

(Scholar). In 1895 I joined the Government service as an Assistant Naval Constructor at Portsmouth Dockyard. In the following year however I returned to the Elswick Shipyard where I had already served my time in the shops. I had charge of the Drawing Offices, till in Dec. 1899 I volunteered for S. Africa as Captain of the Elswick Battery. My Section was attached to the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, under Gen. Broadwood and under Col. Eustace Knox, and we saw most of the Transvaal. Meanwhile my place at Elswick had been filled up and I was glad to accept Lord Milner's offer of an appointment as Resident Magistrate for the District of Ermelo. In 1904 my wife's health compelled us to return to England. I became a Parliamentary Candidate and was elected for Newcastle-under-Lyme on 16 Jan. 1906, winning the seat for the Liberals;—Wedgwood 5155, Sir A.S. Haslam 2948. I then became Parliamentary Secy. to Walter Runciman at the Local Govt Board and at the Treasury, resigning at the end of 1907 on account of differences with the Government over their Land Policy. I had joined the Fabian Society as early as 1892, was a Member of the I.O.G.T., and my politics were a somewhat advanced type of liberalism. Thus it came about that on 22 July 1908 I was elected President of the English League for the Taxation of Land Values. Instigated by my brother Ralph and by Crompton Llewelyn Davies, I had come across Henry George's writings in 1904, since which time I have been his consistent and devoted disciple. Among my publications on this question are the following pamphlets:—*Land Values, How and Why they should be taxed*; *Real Land Reform*; *Henry George for Socialists* with a Preface by Philip Snowden; *Crown Colonies and Crown Lands*. I also write for the Staffordshire Historical Collections and am one of the Editors of the William Salt Society's publications, and a trustee of their Library. Mr. Runciman, now President of the Board of Education, has recently appointed me to the Advisory Council of the Victoria and Albert Museum at S. Kensington. I married on 3 July 1894 my first cousin Ethel Kate, only daughter of Charles Synge Christopher, Lord Bowen of Colwood, co. Sussex, a Lord of Appeal.¹ My wife was

¹ See *Dict. Nat. Biography*,—Bowen, C.S.C.



UPPER HOUSE, BARLASTON, 1908.
BUILT BY FRANCIS WEDGWOOD IN 1843.



BARLASTON LEE, 1908.

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made an Hon. Associate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem as a recognition of her services to the Red Cross Organisation at Cape Town during the war in S. Africa. We live at Moddershall and have six children :—

HELEN BOWEN, *b.* 4 July 1895,¹

ROSAMUND, *b.* 19 Nov. 1896,²

FRANCIS CHARLES BOWEN WEDGWOOD, *b.* 20 Jan. 1898,³

JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, *b.* 20 Oct. 1899,⁴

CAMILLA HILDEGARDE, *b.* 25 Mar. 1901,⁵

ELIZABETH JULIA, *b.* 1 May 1907.⁶

4. RALPH LEWIS WEDGWOOD, *b.* 2 Mar. 1874,¹ educated at Clifton College (Scholar), and at Trin. Col. Camb. (Scholar). He was head of the school at Clifton in 1891-2, and at Cambridge was one of the Apostles. He was sometime Secretary to the North Eastern Railway, and is now Divisional Goods Manager at Newcastle-on-Tyne and a well-known Railway expert. In politics he too is a follower of Henry George. He married 28 Oct. 1906¹ Iris Veronica, da. of Albert Henry Pawson of Farnley near Leeds, and has issue :—

JOHN HAMILTON WEDGWOOD, *b.* 16 Nov. 1907.²

5. CECILY FRANCES, *b.* 7 Mar. 1876,³ *m.* 26 Dec. 1903 Arthur Wigram Money, Colonel R.A., (now C.B.) and died in India 22 Sept. 1904 without issue.

6. ARTHUR FELIX WEDGWOOD, *b.* 18 July 1877,⁴ educated at Clifton College and Trin. Col. Camb., Civil Engineer, now of Kirkaldy, N.B.⁵

12. Hensleigh Wedgwood. (1803-1891.)

Hensleigh Wedgwood (1803-1891), fourth son of Josiah Wedgwood and Elizabeth (Allen) was baptised on 22 Jan. 1803, educated at Rugby School and Christ College Camb. At Cam-

¹ Paddington Registers.

² Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Registers.

³ Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Registers.

⁴ Westminster Registers.

⁵ Barlaston Registers.

⁶ Both Ralph and Felix Wedgwood are

excellent skaters, and are possessed of great powers of physical endurance. On one occasion Ralph walked from Newcastle-on-Tyne to Halsteads-on-Ullswater, 84 miles, in 24½ hours, and climbed Cross Fell on the way. Felix, while in Argentina, climbed to within 600 feet of the top of Aconcagua.

bridge he was 8th Wrangler in 1824, and was elected a Fellow.¹ He was called to the Bar and made a Stipendiary Magistrate in 1831.² This appointment he finally gave up because he had scruples about the administering of Oaths, and the following very creditable letters were written on the subject:—

To JOSIAH WEDGWOOD,
Maer Hall, Staffs.

Monday, (Dec. 1837).

My dear father,

I have been a good deal distracted ever since my return from Maer with doubts as to the lawfulness of oaths of any kind and they have increased so much that I can no longer reconcile it to my conscience to keep my present situation, so large a part of the duties of which consists in the administering of oaths. I am satisfied that nothing but long practice and our being brought up in the middle of the system could allow us to put such a construction upon our Saviour's precept as is usually done. But however this may be it is impossible for me to go on with a dissatisfied conscience, and the arguments in favour of the lawfulness of oaths are far from satisfying me; they appear to me to be mere defences. I think it very possible that it may be lawful for a man to take a judicial oath, but I feel that it is not lawful for me and there is no use in letting £800 a year persuade one's conscience. I am very much at sea as you may suppose, as to what I am to do, the only thing I can think of as at all likely to succeed is trying to practise at the Surrey Sessions, as I am afraid there would not be the least chance in the Court of Chancery. There are a good many attorneys have had an opportunity of seeing my manner of doing business and I think it is possible I might get some practice. My great difficulty is the house, and I have not much chance of getting a tenant for that till the summer. In the mean time I hope you will allow me to send Fanny with her nurse and baby to Maer till I can see my way a little and our plans are more settled.

Your affect. H. W.

To HENSLIEGH WEDGWOOD,

My dear Hensleigh,

Your letter received yesterday is final and it now only remains for you to settle your plans for the future, in which you will have the most affectionate sympathy and sincere respect of myself and our whole family.

¹ *Emma Darwin*, i. p. 75.

² *Ibid.* i. p. 332.

Will it not suit you best to bring your family here as soon as you can, where you may calmly consider of your future course. Give my love to Fanny.

Your affectionate J. W.¹

After being out of work for a year he was in Feb. 1839 appointed Registrar of Cabs at a salary of 400*l.* a year through the instrumentality of Lord John Russell.

He is well known as a philologist. His first work was *On the Developement of the Understanding*, published in 1848. His *Dictionary of Etymology* first appeared in 1859.

Many of his letters and those of his wife will be found in *The Letters of Emma Darwin*; the biographies of himself and of his father-in-law, are given in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He married on 9 Jan. 1832 his first cousin Frances, da. of the Rt. Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, Bart. M. P.,² who died 15 May 1889.³ He died 1 June 1891,⁴ and they left issue:—

1. FRANCES JULIA WEDGWOOD, "Snow", b. Feb. 1833; now of 16 Lansdown Rd., London W., novelist and writer of Philosophical Works:— *Framleigh Hall* 1858, *Life of Wesley* 1870, *The Moral Ideal* 1888 &c.⁵
2. JAMES MACKINTOSH WEDGWOOD, b. Ap. 1834, d. July 1864 unmarried.
3. ERNEST HENSLEIGH WEDGWOOD, b. 18 June 1837. A clerk in the Colonial Office. He m. Aug. 1887 Mary Louisa, da. of ... Bell, widow of Wm. Webster. She now lives at 20 Campden House Rd. W. He died Aug. 1898 and left issue:—
- ALLEN WEDGWOOD, b. 6 July 1893. Educated at Marlborough (Scholar).
4. KATHERINE EUPHEMIA, b. Nov. 1839, m. May 1875, as second wife, Thomas Henry Farrer, created Lord Farrer of Abinger 1893. Lord Farrer died 11 Oct. 1899. They have no issue.
5. ALFRED ALLEN WEDGWOOD, b. June 1842, m. Jan. 1873 Rosina Margaret, da. of Ric. Ingall, Civil Engineer of Valparaiso, who survives him. He died in Ap. 1892. They had issue:—

BERTRAM HENSLEIGH WEDGWOOD, b. 27 Dec. 1876. Lieut. 4th North Staff. Regt., S. Africa (1900-1). Now a mer-

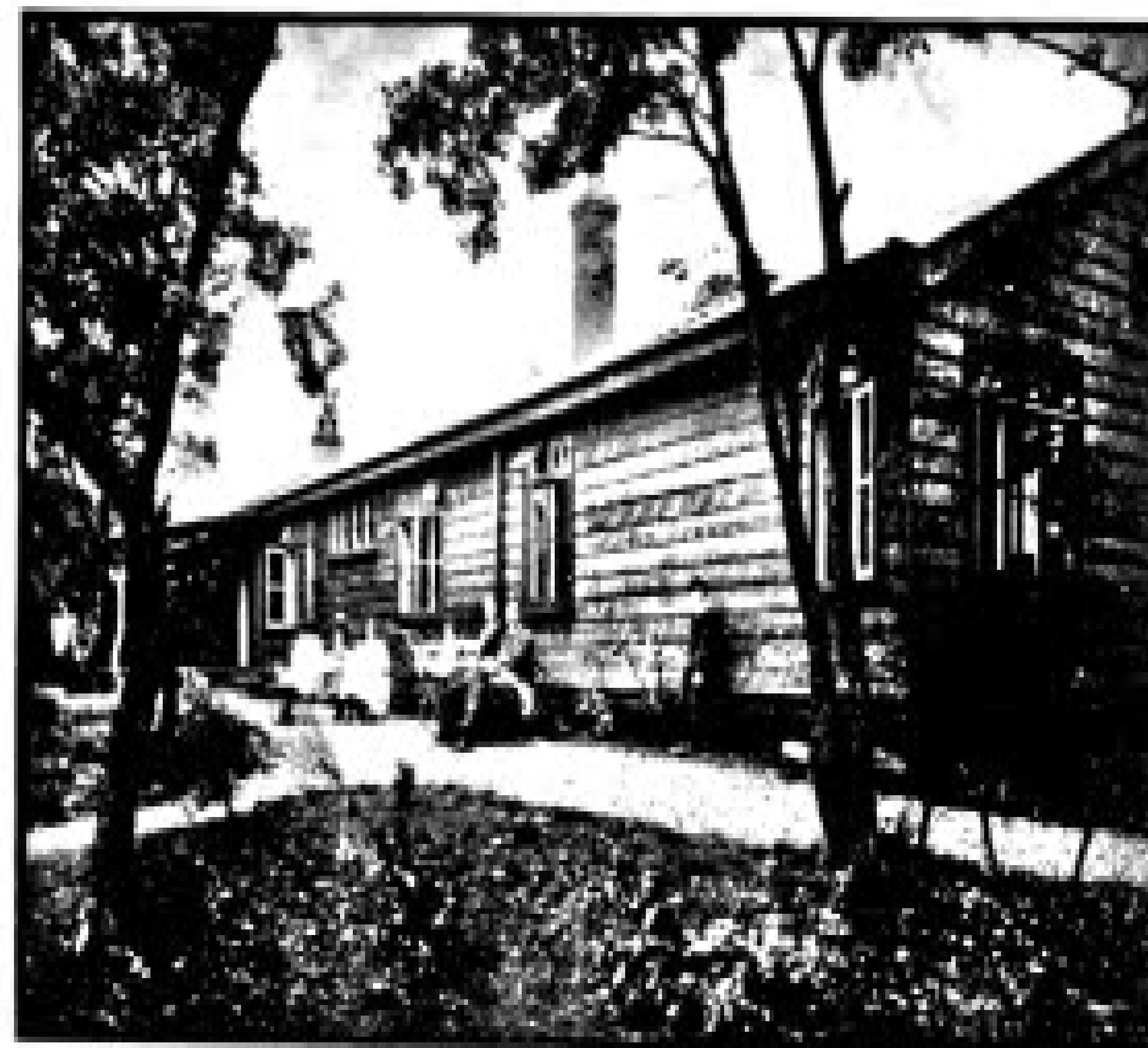
¹ Orig. letter *penes* Miss M.E. Wedgwood.

² *Emma Darwin*, i. pp. 333-6.

³ *Ibid.* ii. p. 384.

⁴ *Ibid.* ii. 408.

⁵ Brit. Museum Catalogue.



MODDERSHALL OAKS, 1908.



IDLE ROCKS, 1908
BUILT BY GODFREY WEDGWOOD IN 1888.

chant of Liverpool. He married 12 Sept. 1905 Winifred Eyre, da. of E. Heriz-Smith of Bideford co. Devon and has issue :—

MARGARET EYRE HOPE, *b.* 9 June 1906.

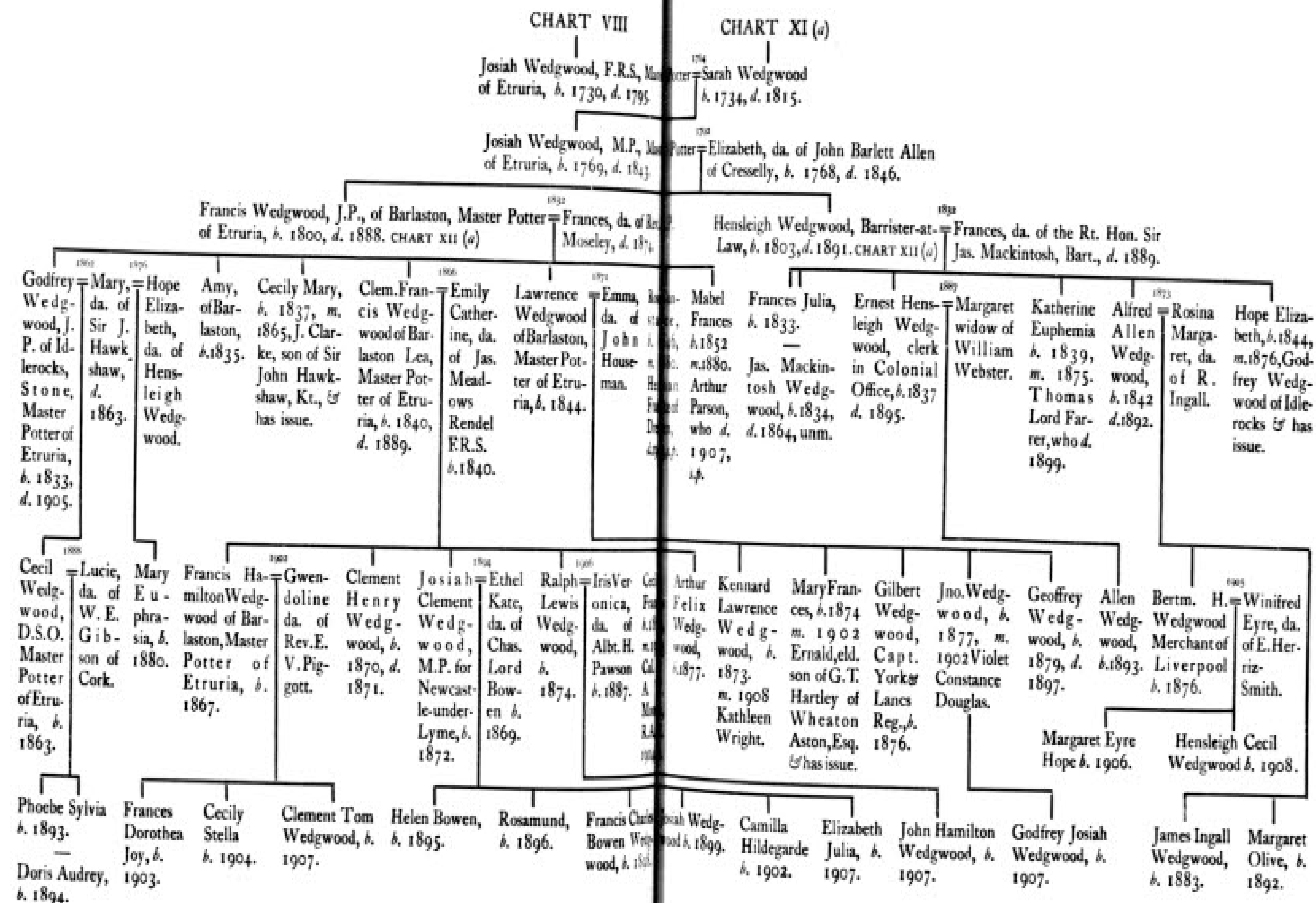
HENSLEIGH CECIL WEDGWOOD, *b.* 3 March 1908.

JAMES INGALL WEDGWOOD, *b.* 24 May 1883,

MARGARET OLIVE CHARLOTTE, *b.* 8 Oct. 1892.

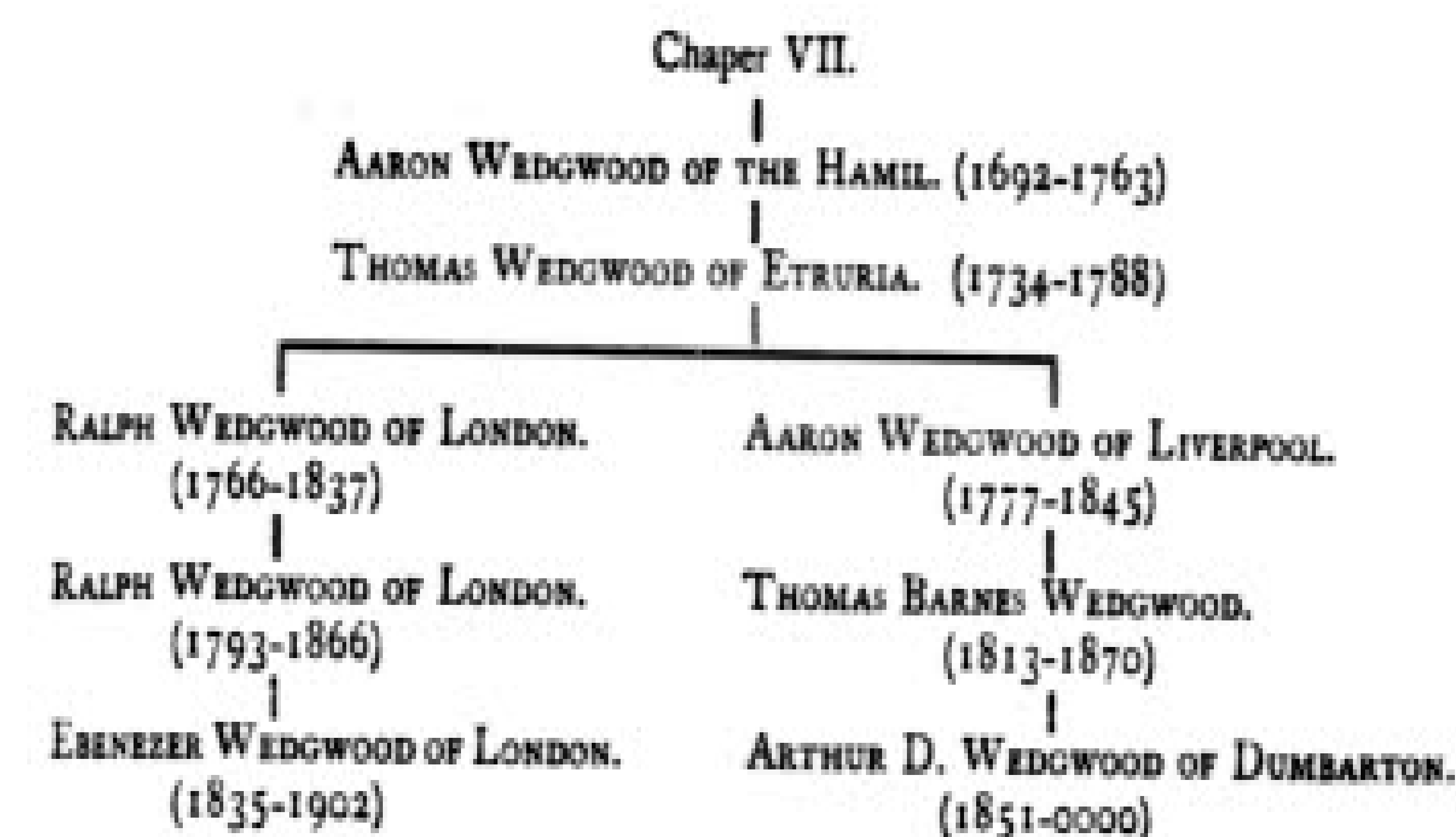
6. HOPE ELIZABETH WEDGWOOD of Idlerocks, *b.* Feb. 1844, *m.*
18 Oct. 1876 her first cousin Godfrey Wedgwood.

CHART XII. (b) WEDGWOODS OF ETRURIA.



CHAPTER X

THE WEDGWOODS OF LONDON AND DUMBARTON



THE Wedgwoods of London and Dumbarton are descended from Thomas, son of Aaron Wedgwood of the Hamil, son of Thomas Wedgwood of the Churchyard in the village of Burslem.

Aaron Wedgwood, third surviving son of Thomas Wedgwood and Margaret (Leigh) of the Churchyard was born 28 Jan. 1692/3. He was a legatee under his mother's will in 1719, and under Mrs. Egerton's in 1756. He married on Nov. 24 1719 Hannah Malkin, probably daughter of that Thomas Malkin who was making black and mottled pottery at the Hamel (a mile to the North-East of Burslem) on Josiah Wedgwood's list of 1715. As he was always known as Aaron Wedgwood "of the Hamil," it is probable that he worked this same pot-bank either as Malkin's partner or successor. It is probably this Aaron Wedgwood who is buried at Burslem in 1763.

By his wife Hannah he had issue :—

Not for profit

<http://www.wedgwoodfamily.info>

1. JOHN, *b.* 15 May 1720¹
 2. MARY, *b.* 1 Feb. 1721/2¹
 3. MARGARET, *b.* 3 Jan. 1725/6¹
- } of whom nothing more is known.
4. ABNER, *b.* 13 March 1727/8.¹ It is possible that it was this Abner Wedgwood that signed his brother Thomas' Indentures of apprenticeship in 1748, was a legatee of Mrs. Egerton's in 1756, described as 'cousin,' and was rent collecting for 'long' John Wedgwood in 1759.
 5. AARON WEDGWOOD of Worcester, *b.* 21 March 1730/1.¹ He occurs together with his wife Margaret as a beneficiary under Mrs. Egerton's Will in 1756.
 6. THOMAS WEDGWOOD of Etruria, *b.* 25 July 1734, of whom below.

10. Thomas Wedgwood of Etruria. (1734-1788.)

Thomas Wedgwood, third son of Aaron Wedgwood of the Hamil, was baptised on 25 July 1734, and was apprenticed to his first cousin, Thomas Wedgwood of the Churchyard as a thrower on 11 Nov. 1748. At the end of his 7 years' apprenticeship he seems to have found employment at the Worcester Porcelain Works. In the autumn of 1758 however he returned to the Potteries, there to form that business connection with Josiah Wedgwood which was only to be terminated by his death in 1788. He married in 1765 Elizabeth, daughter of John Taylor, Master Potter of the Hill Top Brick-house at Burslem. Till 1766 he was a sort of works manager to Wedgwood at the Ivy House and at the old Brick-house Works,² but in that year he was taken into partnership. This partnership only applied to the useful Queens ware, made then at Burslem and transferred finally to Etruria in 1772. The partnership worked well, in spite of the fact that Wedgwood had another partner, Bentley, for the ornamental ware, and that the distinction is rather subtle between use and ornament. Thomas Wedgwood did however contemplate setting up in business for himself, and in 1788 fitted up the Hill Top works that had been built and owned by the Taylors, and arranged for a partnership with Peter Swift, the Etruria accountant. This scheme was upset by his sudden death on 10 Oct. 1788.

¹ Burslem Registers.

Wedgwood MSS.

² Thomas Wedgwood's Note Book.

He inherited to the full that Wedgwood characteristic of looking at things with one's own eyes, that refusal to accept antiquated shibboleths simply because other people accept them, which has made so many of the family either inventors or exponents of advanced political creeds. There appears however to have been a lack of perseverance in his character which is still more noticeable in the career of his son.

Thomas Wedgwood and Elizabeth (Taylor) had issue:—

1. RALPH WEDGWOOD, *b.* 29 April 1766,¹ of whom hereafter.
2. SAMUEL, *b.* 9 Jan. 1768.¹ He was a potter, in partnership for a short time with his brother Ralph at the Hill-Top; but he died on 15 Jan. 1790² at Whitworth in Lancashire.
3. CHARLOTTE, *b.* 18 Sept. 1770.¹ She died unmarried on 18 Aug. 1788.²
4. THOMAS, *b.* 13 Nov. 1772. Died of yellow-fever at New York, 24 Sept. 1798.²
5. ELIZABETH, *b.* 19 March 1775; died unmarried 21 April 1819.
6. AARON, *b.* 17 July 1777, of whom hereafter.
7. ABNER, *b.* 19 Jan. 1780. He too was a potter in Burslem, and in 1805 John Wedgwood, then helping his brother Josiah at Etruria, offered him the management of a new department in which they proposed to make the then fashionable blue-printed ware. Presumably he accepted the offer, for 'Abner Wedgwood's' house is marked on the Etruria plan of 1845. He however was buried at Stoke on 7 Feb. 1835. His wife was Amelia, daughter of John Hill, and she died on 21 April 1819, aged 30.² They had issue:—

ELIZABETH, *b.* 1811, died unmarried at Hanley on 18 April 1858.

ABNER, *b.* 1813 and died without issue 19 May 1869. He was known by the nickname of "Tab." He was a potter and worked for John Ridgway at Cauldon Place. Later he became manager of the Cauldon Canal. He was noted, we are told, for his unostentatious charity, and integrity of character.³

JOSIAH. This man was the maddest that has ever borne the name of Wedgwood. He lived at Newcastle-under-Lyme, and extraordinary stories are still current of his

¹ Burslem Registers.² Burslem Tombstones.³ Ex information J.G.E. Wedgwood.

eccentricities. Although he was never married his hatred of women amounted to a mania. He lived in a lonely house which he would never allow any woman to approach. He laboured also, for some unexplained reason, under a great fear of earthquakes, and would at times sleep in his carriage lest the house should fall in on him during the night. Naturally he was engaged in constant litigation, with the result that the lawyers absorbed his fortune, and he died at an advanced age in great poverty.¹

8. JOHN TAYLOR WEDGWOOD, *b.* 19 Oct. 1783,—the engraver. He was apprenticed to an Engraver in 1795, his distant relation Thomas Wedgwood of the Big House paying the ten guinea premium.² He took up specially line engraving, and became so expert that in 1816/7 he was appointed Engraver to Princess Charlotte and to her husband Leopold, afterwards King of the Belgians, of whom he published a fine engraving from a sketch by George Hayter. He emigrated to Paris in 1820, where in 1826 he engraved Lord Byron from West's well-known portrait. When the July revolution broke out (1830) he returned to London, and was actively engaged in producing engravings, chiefly from the statuary in the British Museum, to which he had been appointed official engraver. He excelled with the human body, as he possessed an intimate knowledge of anatomy. He was never married and died in London 6 March 1856.³

11. Ralph Wedgwood of London. (1766-1837.)
Inventor.

Of the many remarkable men produced by the Wedgwood family, this Ralph Wedgwood must have been the most original. He was the eldest son of Thomas Wedgwood of Etruria and was born at Burslem on 29 April 1766.⁴ He received an excellent education and was master of several languages, including Greek and Hebrew, and possessed a practical knowledge of chemistry and the Physical Science of the day. At sixteen he began that course of scientific experiment which pursued him like a Frank-

¹ Ex inform. J.G.E. Wedgwood Esq. J.B. Wood Esq.
² Thos. Wedgwood's Acc't. Bk. *passim* ³ Burslem Registers.



RALPH WEDGWOOD, MASTER POTTER AND INVENTOR, 1766-1837
from a crayon drawing in possession of Joshua G. E. Wedgwood Esq.

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enstein through life. It is said that he was encouraged in this by Josiah Wedgwood with the words,—“Remember Wedgwoodykin everything gives way to experiment.”

His mother died in 1785 and the same year he visited London and writes as follows to his sister Charlotte :—

Etruria, Monday Morn 6 o'clock 23rd May 1785.

Dear Charlotte,

On Thursday May 12th I returned home safe, though a little fatigued. I had my health all the time I was out and had not the least accident happen to myself or my horse, for which and all such like preservations ... (here follow some 600 words of evangelical reflections).... We (Mr Robinson, friend T.W. of Burslem¹ and myself) left Etruria on Tuesday the 26th April, we supped and lay at Coleshill, on Wednesday at Stony Stratford, on Thursday we passed through a barren country and at last came to our Inn in London about 7 o'clock in the evening, no little fatigued. On Friday my first thing was to purchase a map of London and make myself well acquainted with that, being a stranger to the Town. This day and Saturday I did little but walk the streets and make observations upon the people and manners of the place ; on Sunday I first heard an excellent moral sermon upon, “ Be not partakers of other mens sins,” but I did not hear a word of Gospel in his whole discourse. In the evening I heard part of another by a Mr. Cecil of which I was very fond, but the place being so full I could not possibly stay in it.

Well now being pretty well acquainted with London, on Monday I thought to do some little business, so in the morning I set out in search of Crisp and several of my beloved old Puritan Authors ; some I found but no Crisp..... (describes visits to St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey with quotations from Dr. Watts).... On Tuesday I bought several articles I wanted in a philosophical way. I saw the Royal Exhibition of paintings in Somerset House with which I was much amused. I was at a Mr. Malins in the evening, who prevailed upon me to go to the Royal Theatre at Drury Lane. I was no little astonished at the vanity I beheld there. On Wednesday I was at Mr. Unwin's the painters. He and Mrs. Unwin present their compliments. Also I went to see an uncle, aunt and four cousins I never saw before, with whom I was very well pleased. This uncle's name is Shaw : he is a great brewer. On Thursday I went to see Mr. Wedgwood and the Family, who were all in town, and spent the whole day with them, who desire to be remembered to you, and particularly

¹ Thos. Wedgwood of the Big House, A. 1762.

Miss Kitty and Sally desire their love to you and sister Betsy. With Mr. J. W. I went to the House of Commons and heard several debates. On Friday I heard a lecture on Philosophy by a Dr. Fordyce, I went by extraordinary permission, got by applying to the British Museum. I went also to Woolwich to the King's Laboratory which is a very curious place. There also I saw the criminals working at their carts in chains. I went also to Greenwich, about eight miles from London, and heard an excellent lecture on electricity; also I saw Blanchard ascend in his aerial balloon. On Saturday I went to several curious places, as the Pantheon, Salter's Coffee House &c. On the next day a great fire broke out in the pitch, tar and turpentine warehouses; it is said to have been the largest that has been in London since the great fire of 1666. To-day I found Crisp after a whole weeks search, whose work I much admire for his plainness and purity of doctrine. ... On Sunday I heard two very good sermons, one in Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, and the other by a Mr. Foster. The remaining part of the day I spent in reading. On Monday I made every preparation for leaving London. On Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock we bid farewell to London, This night we slept at Stony Stratford. Wednesday T. W.'s horse fell lame. To-night we lay at Coleshill. Thursday I got home about 6 o'clock in the evening. When I came home I was told old Mr. Aaron Wood¹ was dead. He died that morning after a very few days' sickness. Our father went to his funeral on Saturday. Miss Sally Wedgwood, my friend T. W.'s sister is very ill. How alarming the frequent instance of death &c... (for 30 lines). All our family are in good health, but our little brother John has got the chin-cough, but he seems to be getting better fast..... Father and mother join me in compliments to your governesses (the Misses Yeoman of Sheriff Hales)... your affectionate brother and sincere friend

RALPH WEDGWOOD.²

This favourite sister Charlotte died of consumption in 1788. She was strongly evangelical. The same year his father died and left Ralph Wedgwood the responsible head of the family. He sold some of his father's land, and entered into a bond to maintain and educate his brothers and sister, and to pay them each 400*l.* on reaching the age of 23,—for his father had died intestate. He also provided money to start his brother Samuel as a potter at the Hill Works in partnership with Peter Swift under the title of Wedgwood and Co. On Samuel's death in 1790 he took over

¹ The famous modeler, father of Enoch Wood the collector.

² From original in possession of J.G.E. Wedgwood Esq.

this business himself, and during the next six years produced considerable quantities of both useful and ornamental ware. On 24 Feb. 1790 he married Mary Yeoman, who had been his sister's school-mistress,—a lady who has earned the somewhat doubtful distinction of being included in the Rev. Samuel Burder's, *Memoirs of Eminent Pious Women*.

Ralph Wedgwood however was never intended for a business man, and it is not surprising to learn that the firm of "Wedgwood & Co." failed, and the Hill Works were finally sold in 1798. As early as 1796 he seems to have gone into business with Messrs Tomlinson & Foster, Potters of Ferrybridge, Yorks, who also used the mark of "Wedgwood & Co." The partnership only lasted till 1800, as the other partners were dissatisfied with the large amount of breakages caused by his peculiar manner of firing, and by his constant habit of making, generally unsuccessful, experiments. This closed his career as a potter. Yet while he was at Ferrybridge one of these experiments resulted in his taking out the first patent for using the newly discovered "borax" in the manufacture of glass or glaze. This was in 1796,¹ but borax was then so costly that it was not till the Etruscan borax fields were tapped in 1828 that this now universal flux for glazes came into general use.²

In 1796 too he took out a patent for a new sort of stove, which patent is found later assigned to Josiah Wedgwood for the liquidation of some debt; an asset of doubtful value.

Ralph Wedgwood's first wife died on 9 Nov. 1795, and he married secondly Sarah Taylor. After leaving Yorkshire he settled for some time at Bransford near Worcester. Here he tried to eke out the 1000*l.* which had been awarded to him as his share in the Ferrybridge Pottery, by teaching chemistry. All this time he was busy inventing his "manifold writer,"—the style and black carbon copying paper we know well to this day. With it he travelled up to London in 1805. He went up in a kind of van of his own invention "a long coach to get out behind, and on grasshopper springs now used by all the mails." This weird vehicle seems to have attracted a somewhat undesirable amount of attention along the road, being taken for a travelling show. Of his difficulties in London the following letter to his daughter Mary bears witness:—

¹ W. J. Furnival *Leadless Decorative Tiles*, p. 361.

² *Ibid.* p. 362 and seq.

My very dear girl,

I have now to rejoice your heart by a little bit of gold, part of the first money received for two of my double writers. Since I last wrote you I have had a most desperate pinch, having eaten up my watch and almost everything else. I would have pawned the "World" (a map) but could not get a morsel on it, not even a farthing. I expected to have made a breakfast on it, but alas the emptiness of the world. I had several severe skirmishing days, often without the means of purchasing a morsel of bread and several meals in debt to my humane landlady. When meal-times came I used to walk out to refresh my mind with a few fresh gathered ideas which spring up here like mushrooms. They are cheap things in London, if you happen to have the knack you may live quite cheap.

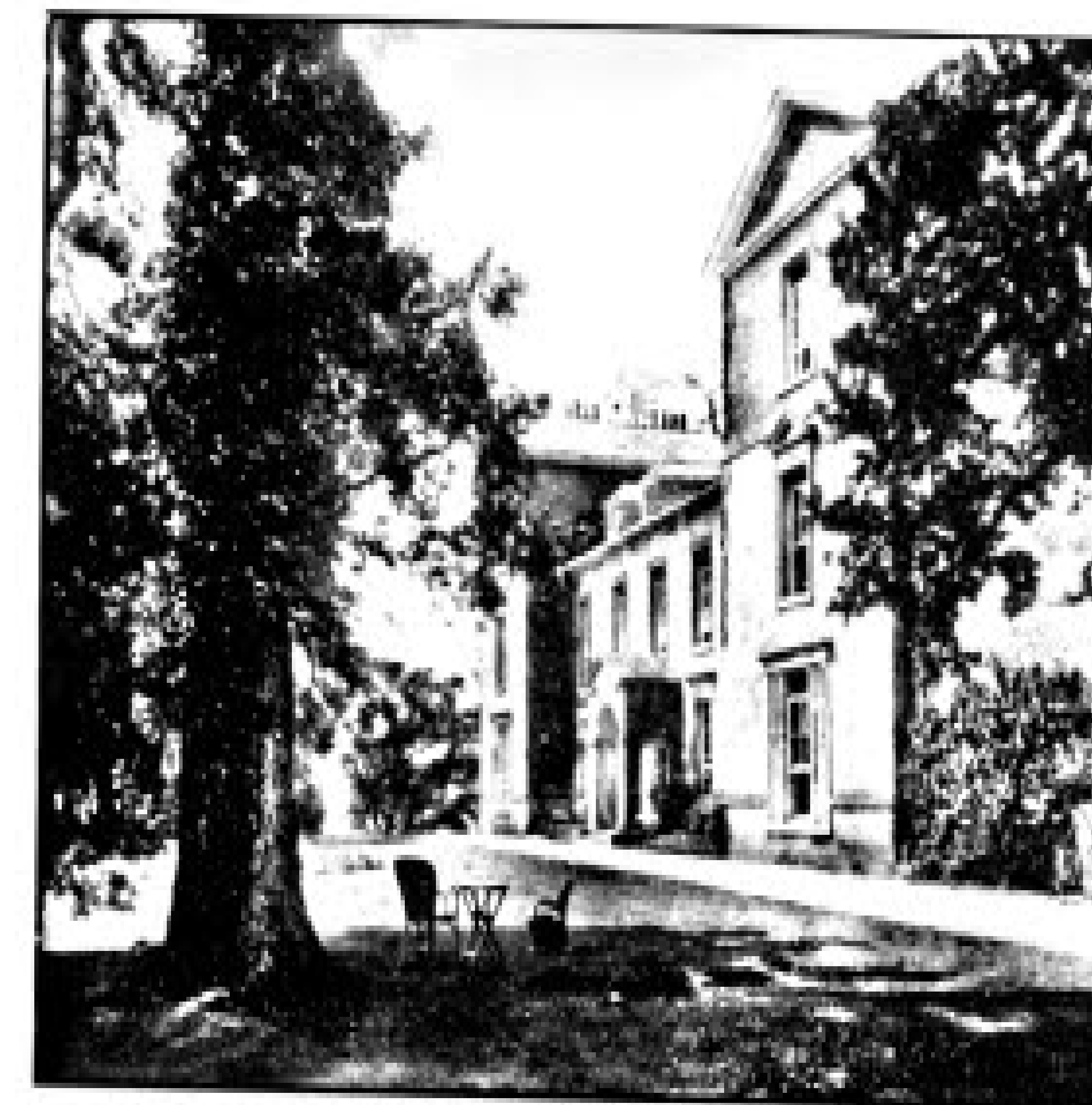
On Oct. 29th I finished a "Memorial to the Jewish Nation." This was my first work with my everlasting pen. I wrote with it 400 pages quarto. When I had finished it I had not a single farthing left in the world and had fasted most of the day. Having finished this work I showed the copy to a person who was instantly struck with its beauty. I received an order for two at 5 guineas, made them, money is paid and but for this in all probability you would have heard that I was literally hungered and starved to death. Things I hope are got to their worst. I should have written to Mr. Crump for Saturday's box, but I have been very ill all last week. I got a horrid cold in walking with brother John to Barnet, which I fear will hang on for winter. 'Tis evident I need only show my invention in order to get orders. This will be some comfort to your poor mamma's mind. I write this letter with the very same instrument, and I think in my heart the pen gets better the longer I write with it. Besides that which I now send you I, at the same moment, produce two other copies, each as perfect in every part as your own. . . . Go to Bransford and show it to your mamma, with whom leave it. Thank her for the kind remembrance of me. Out of this first money I have ordered her a tippet which I know she wants. I long to salute you all, but am obliged to deny myself. Copy the enclosed letter to Mr. Barr [of the Worcester Porcelain Works], and send me the copy in your next.

I have had three bitter reproachful letters from my namesakes, or rather by their direction. [Probably from J.W. & Byerley, for the Ferrybridge potters were still using the mark of "Wedgwood & Co." on their ware.] It seems they have not a right understanding of my circumstances. On explanation perhaps I may stand in a more favourable light. Though I am pressed with difficulties, hunger, cold, and often nakedness when I send my sole shirt to the wash, yet I feel my mind as light as a feather, because



DENSYSTON FORGE, DUNBARTON, FOUNDED BY ARTHUR D. WEDGWOOD

From a photograph.



LEITH HILL PLACE, SURREY

from a photograph.

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I am not without hopes if I can winter these fogs all will be well. We have been buried in them for a week, and in my fireless apartment they are like daggers to my lungs. . . .

Your affectionate father with earnest prayers for best interest
R. Wedgwood.

P.S. This is an *angelic pen*, it is impossible to mend it.¹

Next year he patented this invention,—the manifold writer—, described as follows:—"Advantages of the patent Stylographic Manifold Writer. The design of this invention is to produce from one to eight facsimiles of writing at one operation, by a single pen or style, which suffers no perceptible alteration from long use, and by an unchangeable ink." This invention sprang at once into popular favour, and has proved a most lucrative source of revenue to his descendants of the firm of Ralph Wedgwood & Sons, Cornhill.

His second wife died on 28 Jan. 1807, and on 22 April 1808 he married for the third time Mary Anne Copeland of Harlaxton, co. Lincs,—a girl only 18 years old. He was now prosperous, but his fate pursued him and he became engrossed in his invention of the "Fulguri-Polygraph,"—which bears a close resemblance to the electric telegraph itself.

He describes it in a pamphlet as follows:—

161, Piccadilly May 29 1815.

A modification of the stylographic Principle, proposed for the adoption of Parliament, in lieu of the Telegraph,² viz. The Fulguri-Polygraph; which admits of writing in several distant places at one and the same time, and by the agency of two correspondents only and the office keeper at each place of communication. This invention is founded on the capacity of electricity to produce motion in the act of acquiring an equilibrium; which motion, by the aid of machinery, is made to distribute matter at the extremities of any given course. And the matter so distributed being variously modified in correspondence with the letters of the alphabet and communicable in rapid succession at the will of the operator, it is obvious that writing at immense distances becomes practicable: and further, as lines of communication can be multiplied from

¹ From original in possession of J.G.E. Wedgwood Esq. remember, merely semaphores on the hill tops, the arms of which were worked by

² The so called telegraphs of 1815 were, as readers of Monte Cristo will

any given point, and those lines affected by one and the same application of the electric fluid, it is evident from hence also that facsimiles of a dispatch, written as for instance in London, may with facility be written also in Plymouth, Dover, Hull and Liverpool, by the same person, and by one and the same act. Whilst this invention proposes to obviate the imperfections of telegraphs, it literally gives the rapidity of lightning to correspondence, and renders null the principal disadvantages of distance to correspondents....¹

This invention appears to have been first shown to the Government in 1814 without result. Now Oerstedt's proof of the effect of an electric current on a magnet was not published till 1820, nor were Ampère's discoveries of the effect of one current on another made till 1821; yet the part of the preceding Pamphlet which is italicised distinctly supposes mechanical results from the passage of a current. In the absence of the word "magnet" one is not, however, justified in assuming that his current was to have a magnetic effect; it may well have had a torsional effect or something similar to Galvani's twitching of the muscles of a frog.

Another attempt was made in 1816 to obtain Government patronage; the invention was explained to Lord Castlereagh, but Mr. Wedgwood was answered in words which have a familiar ring, "that the war being over the Government had not so much occasion for the use of Telegraph, and were therefore not disposed to alter their present mode of communication."

Besides the Stylograph and the Fulgurigraph Ralph Wedgwood patented too the Othiograph, which should introduce an entirely new basic system of notation for letters, numbers and musical intervals, and a Nocto-Polygraph, which should enable the blind to write. The former was always a reform, however desirable, more impossible than the changing of a leopard's spots, but the Noctograph is still recommended by one of the leading London oculists. Of the many other 'graphs that he invented most are merely modifications of the above, and all have long since passed into oblivion.

Unfortunately, while engaged in evolving his inventions, he was neglecting his business, to the great discontent of his family.

¹ From a printed advertisement and Wedgwood Esq. description now in possession of J.G.E.

Ultimately an arrangement was come to whereby he relinquished control of the business to his eldest son Ralph, who provided his father with an income for life. The rest of his life was spent in making strange scientific experiments, and in a voluminous correspondence with other specialists or "cranks." He was of course always a fervent advocate of an universal language.

He died in London on 6 Feb. 1837, and is buried in the churchyard of St. Luke's Chelsea. Ralph Wedgwood, who was three times married, had issue by his first wife, Mary Yeomans:—

1. MARY, *b.* 11 March 1791, *m.* 23 Aug. 1819 Charles Mayer, and 2ndly George Spencer of Worcester. She died without issue.
2. RALPH WEDGWOOD, *b.* 19 July 1793, of whom hereafter.
By his second wife, Sarah Taylor, he had issue:—
3. SAMUEL, born in Yorkshire 9 Aug. 1800. He kept a school in Burslem for many years, and died there unmarried on 12 June 1863.
By his third wife, Mary Anne Copeland, he had issue:—
4. TRIANNE, *b.* 28 March 1810, *m.* Henry Dixon, *d.* 22 April 1848 without issue.
5. MARIA, *b.* 31 Jan. 1814, *m.* her sister's widower Henry Dixon and died 8 Nov. 1849, without issue.
6. WILLIAM RICHARD WEDGWOOD, *b.* 2 Feb. 1817. He is said to have been, like most of the family, a tall handsome man, with a keen sense of humour, which never left him through a chequered life. He married on 7 April 1859 Harriet Maria Brackenbury, of an old Lincolnshire family, and lived in London, where he died on 19 March 1894. They had issue:—

VIOLET MARIA BRACKENBURY, *b.* 27 Sept. 1860, *d.* 9 April 1905 unmarried.

JESSIE ISABELLA WILLIAMS, *b.* 12 July 1861.

WILLIAM BRACKENBURY WEDGWOOD, *b.* 13 Oct. 1862. He was educated at King's College, London, and is an M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. He is in practice as a doctor at Kings Lynn/Norfolk. He married in 1892 Margaret Stockton of Banbury, Oxon., and has issue:—

MARGARET, *b.* 1893.

HERBERT WILLIAMSON WEDGWOOD, *b.* 11 Feb. 1864, educated at King's College, and is a dental surgeon in Upper

Norwood. He married in 1890 Eliza Westaway of Heavitree, co. Devon, by whom he has issue :—

HERBERT REGINALD, *b.* 4 June 1893.

VIOLET CONSTANCE, *b.* 19 June 1896.

12. Ralph Wedgwood II of London (1793-1866)
Stylographic Stationer.

Ralph Wedgwood II, the eldest son of Ralph Wedgwood the inventor, was born on 19 July 1793. He was, unlike his father, a good man of business. He carried on the stylographic patent manufacture with great success in the City of London. On 22 March 1818 he married Hannah, daughter of Isaac English of Great Yarmouth. They had issue :—

1. JOHN RAPHAEL WEDGWOOD of London, *b.* 2 June 1832. He too was successful in the same business, and amassed a considerable fortune. He married first in 1855 Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Hicks of Newton Abbott, by whom he had issue :—

FLORENCE, *b.* 7 June 1856, *m.* 1877 Dr. E.J. Richardson of Brook St.W., and died without issue on 19 May 1898.

JOHN PERCY, *b.* 1859, *d.* unmarried 7 May 1889.

John R. Wedgwood married secondly Margaret Strachan, who survives him. He died 15 Nov. 1902.

2. EBENEZER WEDGWOOD, *b.* 16 Sept. 1835. He was educated at Mill Hill School, and lived at Harmondsworth Hall, co. Middlesex. He was a man of shy and reserved temperament, but with a sense of humour and a kindly nature. In 1866 he married Huldah, youngest daughter of James Brown of Chiswick, who survives him. He died on 15 June 1902, and left issue four daughters, EDITH, ETHEL, CATHERINE and MARY WINIFRED, and one son,

JOSHUA GEORGE ENGLISH WEDGWOOD, *b.* 15 May 1877. He is an enthusiastic and critical antiquary, and without his help this volume could not have been written. For this chapter he is more particularly responsible. In politics he is a good Single Taxer, and his chief recreation is foreign travel. On 19 Sept. 1908 he married Edith Willis of Putney.



RALPH WEDGWOOD, OF CORNHILL 1793-1866.
From a photograph.

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3. GEORGE ARTHUR WEDGWOOD, *b.* 20 Aug. 1840. He was educated at Mill Hill, and spent most of his life as a country gentleman in different residences in Essex. He married in 1866 Emma, youngest daughter of William Pattison of Epsom, but died without issue at Feering House, Kelvedon, Essex, on 24 March 1901.

11. Aaron Wedgwood of Liverpool. (1777-1840.)

Aaron, sixth child of Thomas Wedgwood of Etruria, was born on 17 July 1777. He attained considerable prosperity as a grocer at Liverpool. He married in March 1801 Mary Thompson of Bridgnorth, and by her he had issue:—

1. ROBERT THOMPSON WEDGWOOD, *b.* 24 April 1802. He was for many years employed in the firm of his cousins, R. Wedgwood and Sons of London.

He married Charlotte Vickers and had issue:—

MARY ANNE, *m.* Sam. Hodgkinson of King William St., London.

CHARLOTTE, *m.* Thomas Bugler of London.

ROBERT, who died in Australia, unmarried.

JAMES VICKERS, who after a life full of strange vicissitudes, died unmarried, in London, practically of starvation. He had been a private in the Royal Artillery, and fought through the Indian Mutiny and the Persian campaign.

Aaron Wedgwood's first wife Mary died 3 July 1803, and he married secondly, on 12 May 1812, Margaret Maine Barnes, niece of the Rev. Thomas Barnes D.D., the eminent Nonconformist divine of the Warrington Academy. She survived him and died on 18 March 1860. Aaron Wedgwood himself died at Liverpool in August 1840, and left issue by his second wife:—

2. THOMAS BARNES WEDGWOOD, *b.* March 1813, of whom hereafter.
3. SAMUEL WEDGWOOD, *b.* Nov. 1814, *m.* Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, born Vaughan, who survived him and died in 1907. He lived at Liverpool and Bangor and died without issue on 4 Aug. 1873.
4. JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, *b.* in Ap. 1818 and died 20 July 1892.

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He lived at Buxton and married Nancy Tattersall, by whom he had issue :—

MARY, three times married, now living in the Isle of Man.
HELENA, unmarried, now living at Lancaster.

BENJAMIN TATTERSALL WEDGWOOD, of Mickleover, co. Derby, who died without issue in 1892.

ADAM ETRURIA, who married William Cartwright of Buxton.

5. ESTHER BARNES, *b.* 21 Aug. 1821, *m.* Robert Woodcock and had issue four sons and three daughters. She died on 25 Aug. 1895.
6. MARGARET BARNES, *b.* 28 Jan. 1829, who lives at Lancaster unmarried, and to whose kindness much of the information here given is due.

Thomas Barnes Wedgwood, Riding Master of the Life Guards. (1813-1870.)

Thomas Barnes Wedgwood, the second son of Aaron Wedgwood of Liverpool, was born at Liverpool in March 1813 and died 7 Jan. 1870. He was a man of enormous physical strength, and, when a private in the Life Guards, was specially selected to display his skill in sword exercises before Queen Victoria. He rose to be the Riding Master of the Life Guards, and married Mary Amery. They retired to Rock Ferry by Birkenhead, and had issue :—

1. MARY AMERY, *b.* 1845, who married 1870 W. G. Vaughan of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2. MARGARET, *b.* 1846, *m.* 1865 Thomas Witter Jackson of San Francisco.
3. EDITH, *b.* 1848, who married 1878 Harold Brandon of Liverpool, and died in 1902.
4. ARTHUR DAULBY WEDGWOOD, *b.* 1851 of whom presently.
5. CATHERINE DAULBY, *b.* 1853, *m.* 1878 R.R. Bevis of Birkenhead.
6. ANNA AMERY, *b.* 1855 *m.* 1880 Charles O. Bremner of Liverpool.



HESSTER WEDGWOOD
1803-1861
From a photograph.



THOMAS BARNES WEDGWOOD
1813-1870
From a miniature now in possession of
Mrs. W. G. Vaughan of Liverpool.

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13. Arthur Daulby Wedgwood, Engineer of
Dumbarton. (1851-).

Arthur Daulby Wedgwood, only son of Thomas Barnes Wedgwood, was born 14 Feb. 1851, and he built up the successful business of the Dennystown Forge Company at Dumbarton, of which he is still the principal owner. This is now one of the most prosperous steel-works on the Clyde. On the resignation of Mr. J. C. Laird in 1907, however, Mr. Wedgwood was chosen Managing Director of the great Cammel-Laird Company of Sheffield, Workington and Birkenhead, employing a capital of some 5,000,000 £., and he now lives at Riverdale, Sheffield. He married 12 June 1873 Edith Bremner of Liverpool, and has issue:—

1. ARTHUR WEDGWOOD, Engineer of Dumbarton, *b.* 21 Ap. 1874,
m. 27 Aug. 1902 Winifred Smith, and has issue:—
 ROBERT AMERY WEDGWOOD, *b.* 24 Mar. 1904.
 ARTHUR THOMAS WEDGWOOD, *b.* 9 May 1905.
2. MAUD, *m.* 14 April 1903 W. C. Day.
3. EDITH, *m.* 7 Nov. 1907 D. D. Birkett of New Zealand.
- 4-7 MARY, ETHEL, SYLVIA, MARGERIE.
8. HENRY BREMNER WEDGWOOD, *b.* 4 July 1883.

CHART III. (a) AARON WEDGWOODS OF LONDON AND DUMBARTON.

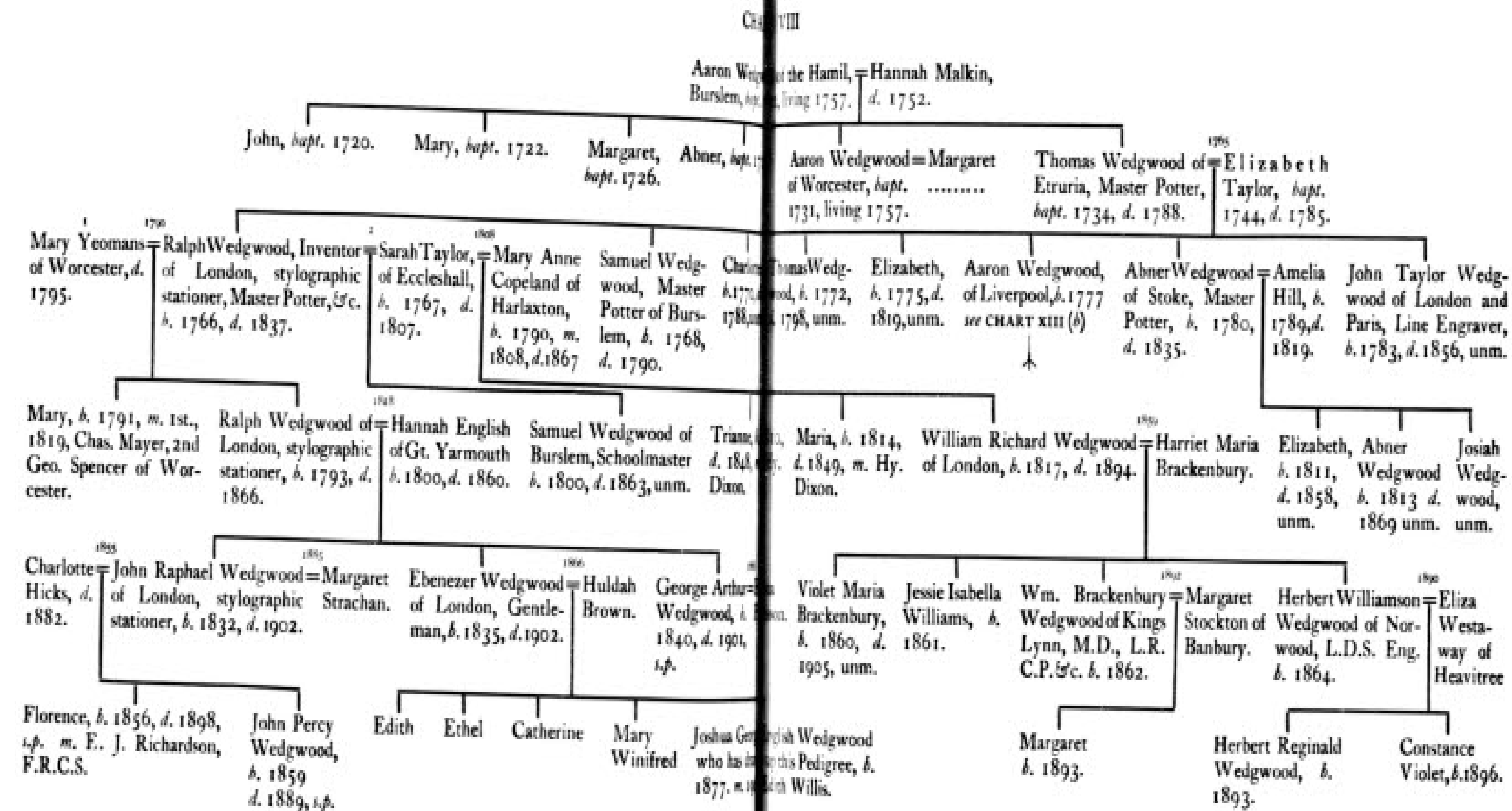
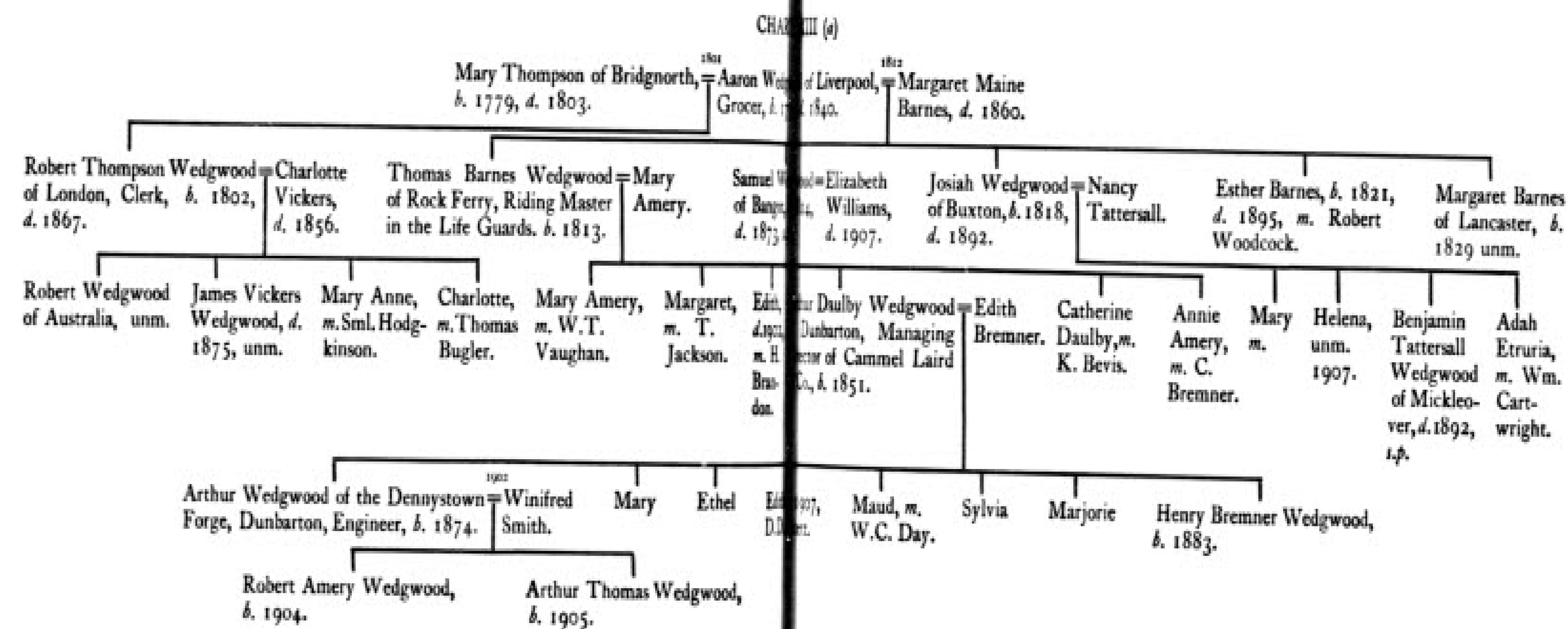


CHART III. (b)
AARON WEDGWOODS OF LONDON AND DUNBARTON.



CHAPTER XI

OTHER EXTANT BRANCHES

WEDGWOOD is not a common name. All those bearing it must have come at some time or other from Staffordshire, and, thanks to the researches of Mr. J. G. E. Wedgwood of Putney, nearly all existing individuals of the name of Wedgwood have been discovered, written to and pigeon-holed away in their appropriate place. From these groups he has evolved the pedigrees of several distinct branches of the Wedgwood family.

In many cases one can almost certainly attach these branches back to the parent trunk ; but this is quite often a somewhat hazardous speculation, since the very existence of a known family pedigree grafts those who share that name, often unintentionally, upon some obscurer name on the printed pedigree.

This Chapter does not attempt to deal with the old branches that have become extinct,—such as the Warwickshire Wedgwoods, who separated off in the fifteenth century,—or the Wedgwoods of Haslington in co. Salop. It is concerned solely with living branches, and all of them, as one might expect, bear traces of a North Staffordshire origin. Those now most distant,—the American Wedgwoods, who went over almost, one might say, in the "Mayflower" itself, are linked to Staffordshire by association there with the name of one John Burslem. The Wedgwoods of Cumberland were potters, and would not all have been called by that somewhat rare name of Aaron if they had not had a near connection with the Aaron Wedgwoods of the Potteries. The Wedgwoods of Yorkshire, besides the tradition, usual in these cases, have the all-pervading trade of potting to stamp their origin. And the distich runs :—

"At Yearsley there were potsherds made,
By Willie Wedgwood, that young blade."

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WEDGWOOD is not a common name. All those bearing it must have come at some time or other from Staffordshire, and, thanks to the researches of Mr. J. G. E. Wedgwood of Putney, nearly all existing individuals of the name of Wedgwood have been discovered, written to and pigeon-holed away in their appropriate place. From these groups he has evolved the pedigrees of several distinct branches of the Wedgwood family.

In many cases one can almost certainly attach these branches back to the parent trunk ; but this is quite often a somewhat hazardous speculation, since the very existence of a known family pedigree grafts those who share that name, often unintentionally, upon some obscurer name on the printed pedigree.

This Chapter does not attempt to deal with the old branches that have become extinct,—such as the Warwickshire Wedgwoods, who separated off in the fifteenth century,—or the Wedgwoods of Haslington in co. Salop. It is concerned solely with living branches, and all of them, as one might expect, bear traces of a North Staffordshire origin. Those now most distant,—the American Wedgwoods, who went over almost, one might say, in the “ Mayflower ” itself, are linked to Staffordshire by association there with the name of one John Burslem. The Wedgwoods of Cumberland were potters, and would not all have been called by that somewhat rare name of Aaron if they had not had a near connection with the Aaron Wedgwoods of the Potteries. The Wedgwoods of Yorkshire, besides the tradition, usual in these cases, have the all-pervading trade of potting to stamp their origin. And the distich runs :—

“ At Yearsley there were potsherds made,
By Willie Wedgwood, that young blade.”

In fact, with the possible exception of the American Wedgwoods and the Spurstow branch, every one of these families may be said to trace back more definitely to the particular Wedgwoods of Burslem, and to be descendants of Gilbert Wedgwood (1588-1666). Before giving these Chart Pedigrees, however, we must premise that they are not, as is the foregoing work, rigidly based on contemporary documentary evidence. The information has been gathered for the most part from persons whose ideas of what constitutes a pedigree, or even evidence, are somewhat misty. It will be seen that quite three-fourths of the present representatives who have been consulted are town-dwelling working men,—more or less illiterate. In ordinary circumstances,—rare as the name of Wedgwood is,—it would have been quite impossible to ascertain their pedigrees with any pretence to accuracy. Owing, however, to the repeated efforts made by various individuals and associations of the family to discover the heir-at-law of John Wedgwood of Bignal End, there still exist contemporary lists and documents of a sort upon which to work, which have made the compilations possible. Every precaution has also been taken to prevent mistakes, except indeed the obvious but laborious one of searching all the 24 local parish registers for the last century and a half, and it will be found that the chief defect of these Tables is their incompleteness rather than their inaccuracy.

It is probable that there are now about eighty householders of the name of Wedgwood in Great Britain and the Colonies, making from three to four hundred persons bearing this historic surname.

1. The "Duke" Wedgwoods of Burslem.

The principle sources of information for this branch are the papers of James Wedgwood, shoeing smith of York, and those collected by John Wedgwood of Burslem, *b.* 1822, father of the Rev. George Ryles Wedgwood of Belfast. These are now in the possession of his nephew Alfred H. Ryles of Bleak St., Cobridge.

The origin of the name "Duke" attached to this branch is popularly supposed to arise from the secret marriage of a wicked Duke of Bridgwater which resulted in the birth of the ancestress of the family. Although "she wore satin shoes and silver buckles" I think both the title and the shoes resulted rather from the

CH. XIV.

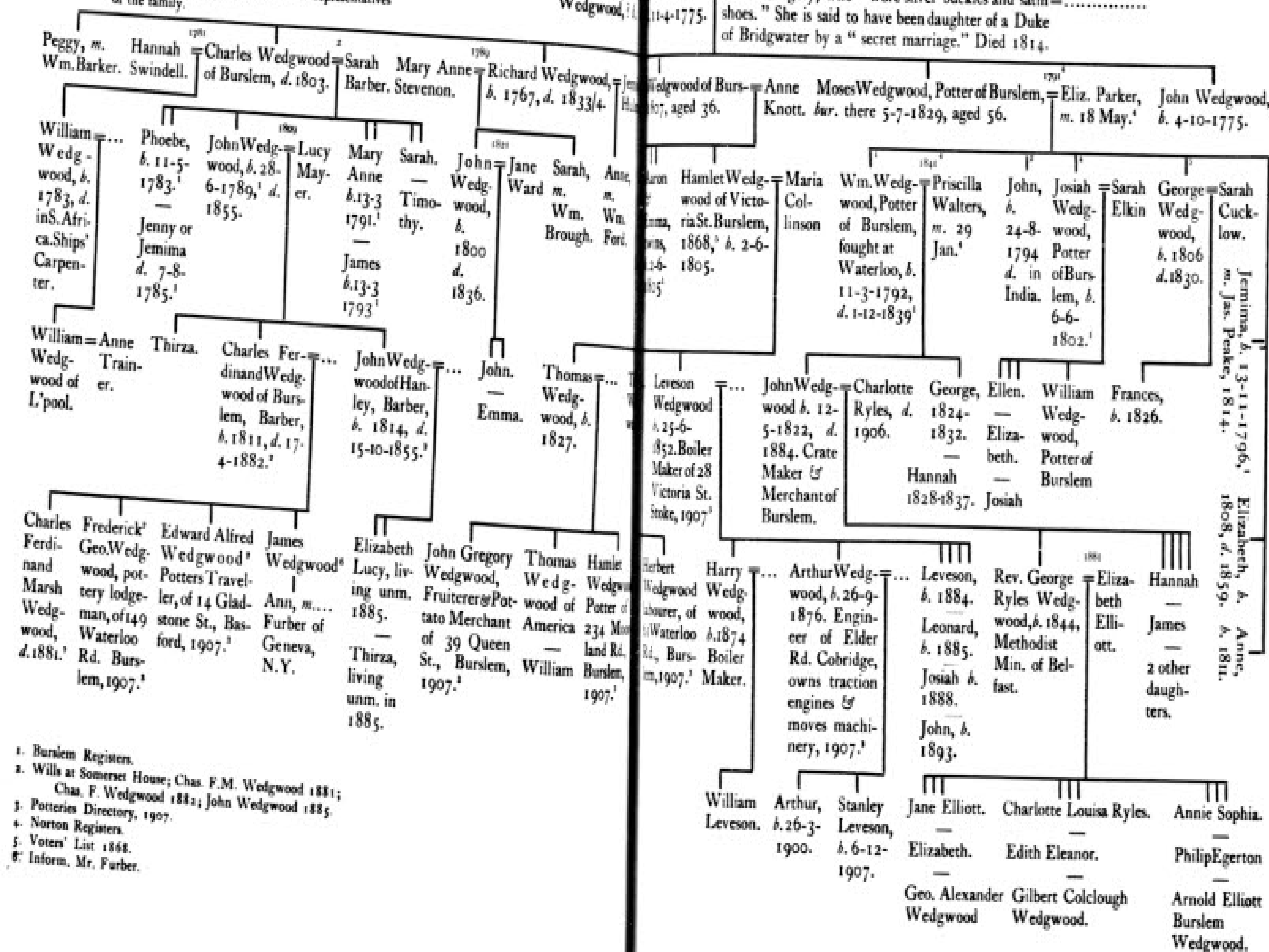
"DUKE" G WOODS.

Thomas W. of Burslem, d. 1655.

Dr. Carlos Vazirani, A. 1708.

John Wedgwood, 114-1775. "Duke" = Anne Gregory, who "wore silver buckles and satin shoes." She is said to have been daughter of a Duke of Bridgewater by a "secret marriage." Died 1814. ⁽¹⁾

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the information in this Chart has been obtained from papers in the possession of Mr. James Wedgwood of York and Mr. Alfred Ryles of Cobridge or from modern representatives of the family.



1. Burial Register.
2. Wills at Somerset House; Chas. F.M. Wedgwood 1881;
Chas. F. Wedgwood 1882; John Wedgwood 1885.
3. Potteries Directory, 1907.
4. Norton Registers.
5. Voters' List 1868.
6. Inform. Mr. Furber.

management of the "Duke of Bridgwater" Public House on the Newcastle Road, than from a romantic 'baton sinister.'

This Inn was sold as part of the estate of Moses Marsh upon the bankruptcy of his sons Isaiah and Richard in 1764, and was then bought in by Thomas Wedgwood of the Big House, the mortgagee. By 1768 or soon after, this Public House was let to Thomas Moor, in whose hands it continued till 1780; but it is quite likely that for a dozen years or so before 1770 the "Duke" Alehouse may easily have been let to the cousin of the Big House Wedgwoods; that is to John, *b.* 1735, son of Dr. Carlos Wedgwood (see p. 148). If so it was, as it well might be, this John Wedgwood who married Anne Gregory in 1763, and died 1773-5, and who heads the following pedigree. The dates fit, and the naming of the eldest son, Charles, which may well have been Carlos, make this identification almost certain.

Of the descendants of John Wedgwood and Anne Gregory, most have been potters: one, William, fought they say at Waterloo, before turning potter, and had a son John, a more or less prosperous crate-maker in Burslem, whose son George Ryles Wedgwood is now a prominent Wesleyan Minister in Belfast.¹ The other living representatives of the "Duke" Wedgwoods are, —a potters' traveller of Basford, a fruiterer of Burslem with a stall at Hanley Market, an American, a potter and a labourer in Burslem, two boiler manufacturers in Stoke-on-Trent, and a man with a traction engine, who moves machinery, buys up old iron, and lives at Cobridge.

2. The Carlos Wedgwoods of Burslem.

With this branch we are on almost as sure ground. William, who heads the pedigree, was almost certainly grandson of Dr. Carlos Wedgwood and nephew of the John (Duke) Wedgwood of the previous Table. Dr. Carlos had a son William, *b.* 1743, whom I believe to have been the father of this William, who was apprenticed at Etruria as a painter in January 1784 aged 14.² The person who signs for him on the Apprenticeship Bond is

¹ His eldest son George has just obtained 1908.
the Major Scholarship at the Belfast Technical Institute in Engineering—
² Account Book of Josiah Wedgwood's dated 1779, in Etruria Museum.

Jemima Wedgwood, whom I suppose to have been his mother, but Jemimas were common in the 'Red Lyon' branch of the family. The identification however rests chiefly on the name given to his eldest son,—Thomas Carlos Wedgwood. Henry Wedgwood, son of Thomas Carlos, whose little books on old Staffordshire are as admirable in style as they are accurate in research, says in one of his volumes that his great-grandfather migrated to Swansea about 1768, and lost his life in a snow storm on his return, leaving a son two years old. If this happened in 1771, the William Wedgwood then 2 years old who heads this Table would have been fourteen years old, the right age, when he was apprenticed at Etruria to Josiah Wedgwood. These particulars make one think it possible that Carlos Wedgwood, the son of Dr. Thomas Wedgwood jun., who certainly migrated to Chelsea in 1747 and returned thence about 1750,¹ and who is said by Ward to have died in 1771, might be the father of William who perished in the snow. Against this theory however we have Ward's statement that Carlos and his brothers Thomas and Burslem died without issue, and that their sole heiress was their sister Mrs. Thomas Lovatt who sold Brownhills to the Woods in 1784. Moreover Henry Wedgwood knew his Ward by heart, and had he found his own great-grandfather marked as dying without issue, he would have said something about it.

Henry Wedgwood's seven volumes on the *Romance of Staffordshire, Up and Down the Country*, and his *Life of Major-Genl. Thomas Harrison* were published in 1879-83, and he died soon after, aged 51. Some information therefore on this Table comes from him or those who knew him; the rest has been supplied by Mr. Arthur Wedgwood of Burslem, and Mr. William Wedgwood of Manchester.

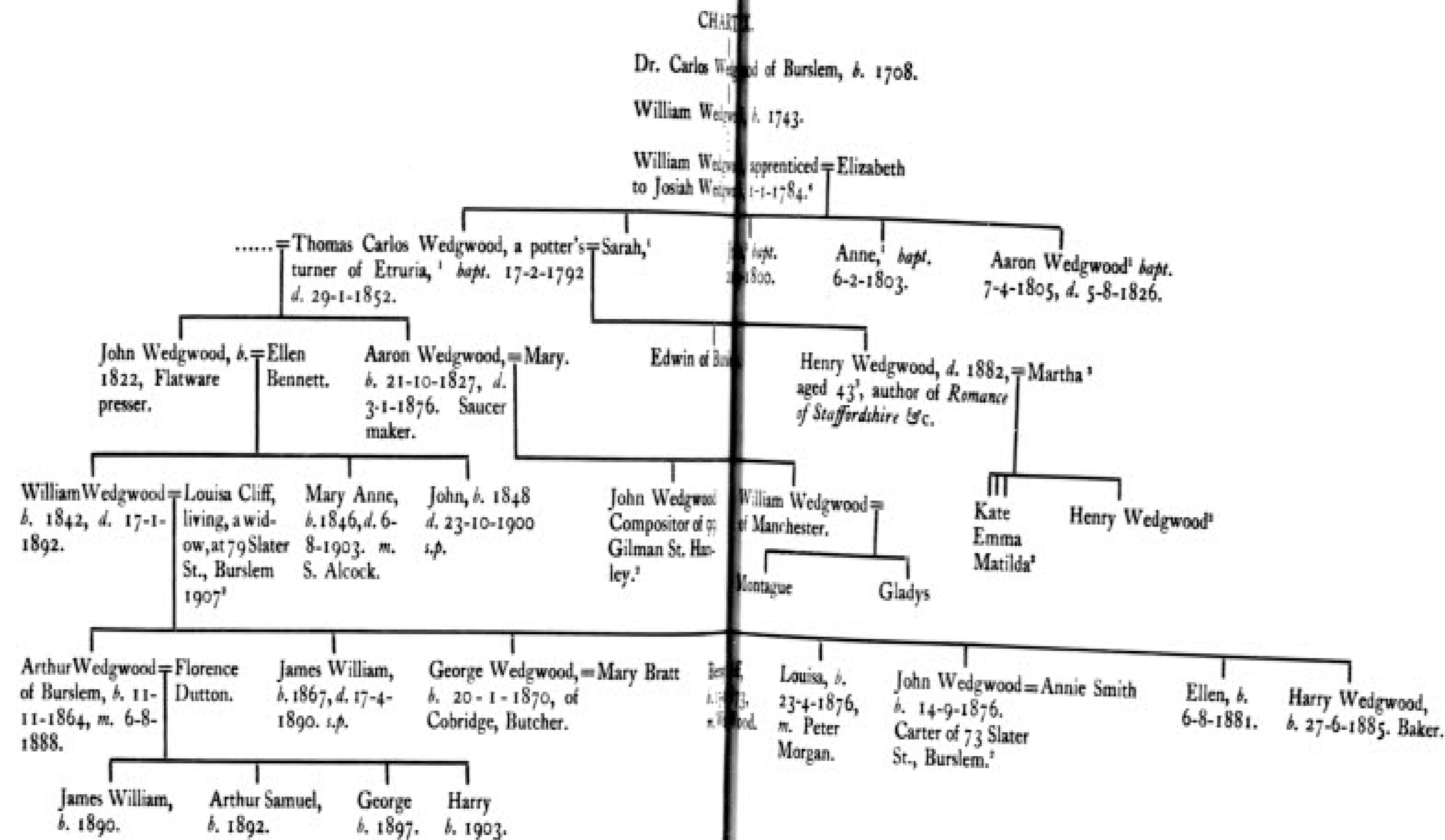
Two carters, a baker, a butcher and a possible compositor make up the representatives of this branch now in North Staffordshire.

3. The "Wedgwood and Co." Branch.

This branch of the family has consisted of prosperous Master Potters in Tunstall. No doubt they have to a certain extent

¹ Shaw, *Hist. Staffs. Pottery* p. 167.

CHART XV. CARLOS WEDGWOODS.



1. Burslem Register. 2. 1907 Directory.
3. Inform. William Skarrat. 4. Wedgwood, MSS.
The information in this table, except where otherwise stated, has been derived from Mr. Arthur Wedgwood of Burslem and Mr. William Wedgwood of Manchester.

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traded on the name of Wedgwood, and their mark "Wedgwood & Co." has caused considerable annoyance to the senior firm of Wedgwood of Etruria, but they have also done a good trade in common ware and can hold their own as master potters. Unfortunately no member of the Wedgwood family has now any active share in the works, for the last of them has emigrated to America.

They spring certainly from Isaiah Wedgwood, commonly known by reason of the similarity of his name and his date as "Josiah." Mr. Edmund Mattison Wedgwood of the Limes, Porthill, the late representative of the Family who died in 1904, said that Isaiah was a first cousin of Josiah Wedgwood and worked at the same bench with him at Etruria, (whatever that may mean). Isaiah would be born about 1756, and could by no manner of means be first cousin of Josiah,—the youngest of 13, born in 1730. But Josiah may have had a first cousin John, as shown on p. 127, in which case Isaiah may have been a son of John and first cousin once removed of Josiah Wedgwood. Judging from their names, and from the fact that they first arise in Tunstall, I think this particular connection improbable, though there is a good deal more to be said for their "Gilbertian" origin.

Tunstall, with its 500 inhabitants at the beginning of the 19th century, seems a curious place to select for a book shop, and the tastes of Isaiah Wedgwood must have been very literary indeed to induce him to try that trade there at all. He therefore supplemented book-selling with potting. His Poem, called *The Potter's Mirror*¹ is an admirable example of his methods of combining practical potting with high moral and religious sentiments. It no doubt mirrored his business.

His will abstracted is as follows :—

Isaiah Wedgwood of Tunstall, Bookseller, d. 1823.

To wife *Ann* his house &c. and 20*l.* a year for life, thereafter to the residuaries.

To the children of my son *Isaac* 24*l.*

$\frac{1}{4}$ of residue to the children of son *Isaac*,

$\frac{1}{4}$ to children of daughter *Ann Podmore*,

$\frac{1}{4}$ to son *Isaiah*,

$\frac{1}{4}$ to daughter *Maria Adshed*.

¹ Printed in 1814 and bound up with Salt Library, Stafford.
Shaw's *Hist. Staff. Potteries*, at the Wm.

His son Isaac, who kept a sort of general store at Tunstall, died before his father in 1822, and his will abstracted is as follows:—

Isaac Wedgwood of Tunstall, Bookseller and Tea dealer, d. 1822.

To wife *Charlotte* and sons *Joseph*, *Enoch* and *Jabez* till they reach the age of 21 his house in *Tunstall*;

If his sons die, then remainder to his brother *Isaiah*, his sisters *Hannah Bickerton*, *Maria Adthead*, and the children of *Nancy Podmore*.

His son Enoch Wedgwood started the present pottery firm of "Wedgwood & Co." Their factory adjoins Tunstall, though nominally in Burslem. In 1855 he was chosen as the first Chief Bailiff of Tunstall, and he remained the civic head of that town for three years.¹ He was a Justice of the Peace for the county, and was, with Francis Wedgwood of Etruria, one of the members of the first Pottery Arbitration Board, formed in 1868. Enoch Wedgwood, with his brother Jabez as works manager, prospered in potting, and his son Edmund Mattison Wedgwood, who succeeded him, married a daughter of Samuel Alcock, the Master Potter who built, about 1845, the present Hill Top Works at Burslem. Edmund Mattison Wedgwood also was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the County. They lived at *The Limes*, Porthill, and were strong Primitive Methodists.

4. The Wedgwoods of Spurstow in Cheshire.

This is a very sketchy Chart Pedigree. The sole source of information is a Mr. John Wedgwood of Acton, co. Middlesex. It may be mentioned that John Wedgwood of Bunbury is not John Wedgwood of Astbury in Cheshire, the brother of Mrs. Josiah Wedgwood, for John of Astbury certainly died without issue. This branch probably springs from the Wedgwoods of Biddulph, or from those of Audley and Haslington yet to be described, and is 'non-Gilbertian' in origin. On p. 54 William born 1701/2, son of John Wedgwood of Harriseahead and grandson and ward of Wm. Lowe of Old Rode, is indicated as the possible ancestor of this Spurstow branch.

¹ Adams, *Wolstanton*, p. 98.

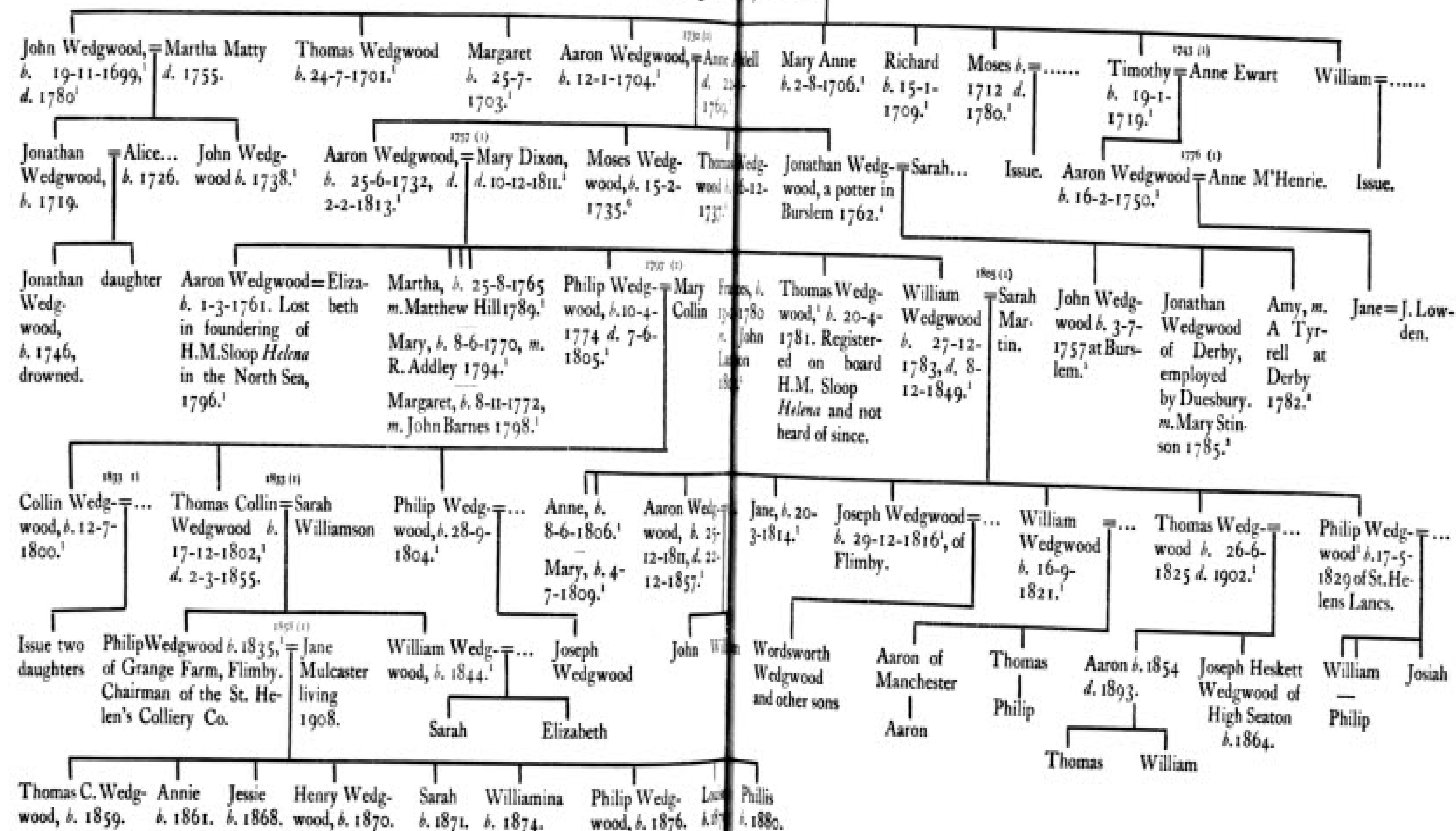
CHART XVI. CUMBERLAND WEDGWOODS.

Gilbert Wedgwood, b. 1588. (See CHARTS III, IV, V)

William Wedgwood of Burslem, born c. 1621.

Thomas Wedgwood of Burslem, b. 1644.

Aaron Wedgwood: First came Margaret Tunstall, into Cumberland said to have been born on the Green Estate 1671, d. 1746. Master Potter of Broughton Moor, or Ribton. or Tunsty, a lady's maid. Died 1747.



1. Ex inform. Mr. Philip Wedgwood of Flimby.
2. Letters in possession of Mr. Joshua Wedgwood.
3. Jewitt's *Wedgwoods*, p. 348.
4. Wedgwood MSS.
5. Burslem Registers.
6. Ex inform. Mr. Thomas Ryles.

CHART XVII. " WEDGWOOD & CO. "

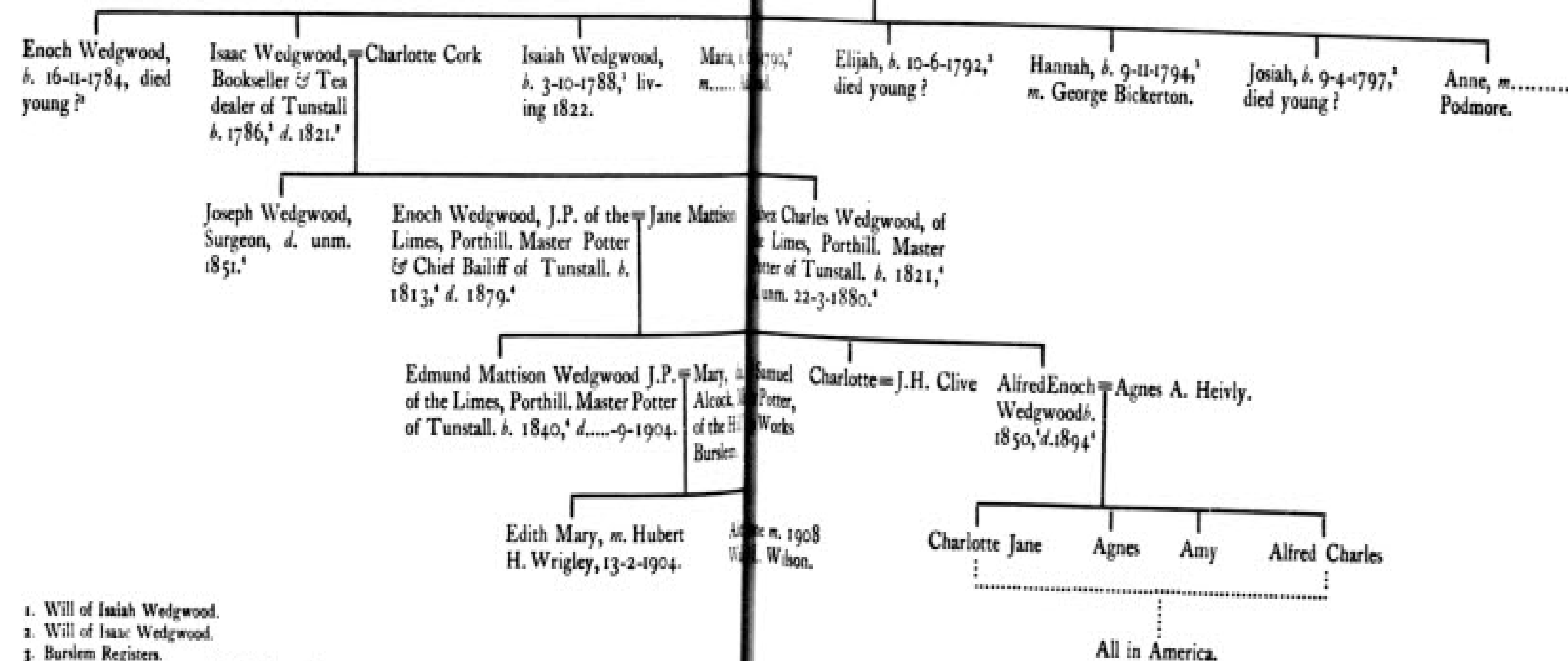
CHART VIII

Thomas Wedgwood II of the Churchyard
b. 1662, d. 1700.

John Wedgwood, b. 1689.

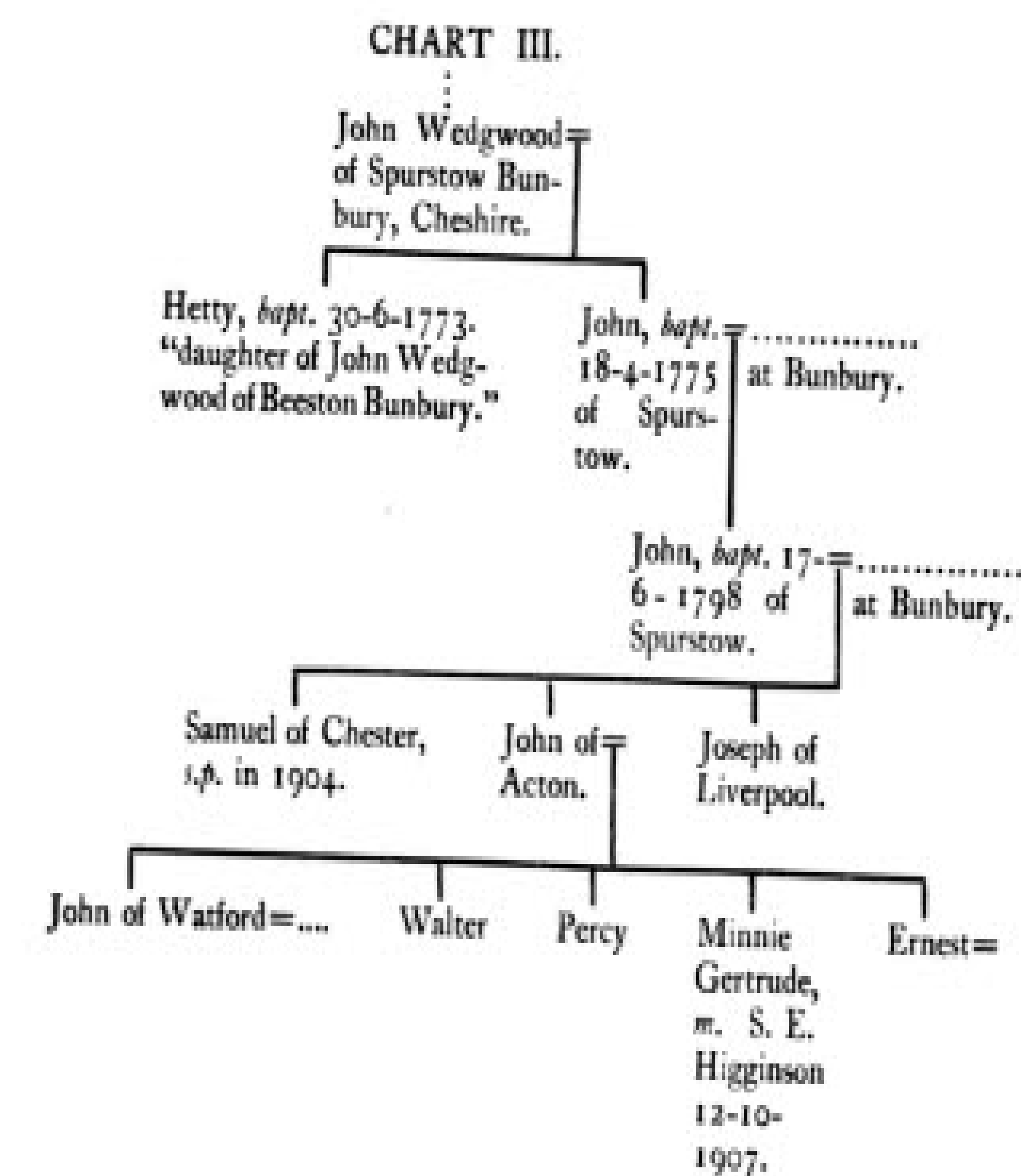
John Wedgwood, b. 1719.

Isiah Wedgwood, sometimes = Anne
known by name of 'Josiah',
Potter & Bookeller, d. 2-12-
1823; of Tunstall.



1. Will of Isiah Wedgwood.
2. Will of Isaac Wedgwood.
3. Burslem Registers.
4. Ex inform. Mr. Edmund M. Wedgwood.

CHART XVIII. CHESHIRE WEDGWOODS.



All the information in this table has been
derived from Mr. John Wedgwood of Acton.

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5. Smith Wedgwoods.

The following scrap of a pedigree is supplied by Mrs. M.A. Wedgwood of 87 Lower Mayer St., Hanley, and her son Smith Wedgwood, a miner of 79 Spencer Road, Shelton.

William Wedgwood of Burslem, Potter.
|
Joseph Wedgwood
b. 1828, m. 1853.
|
Smith Wedgwood = Mrs. M.A. Wedgwood.
dead in 1900. |
Smith Wedgwood
Miner of Hanley.

6. The Wedgwoods of Cumberland.

If the first two names at the head of this Pedigree are correct, then this branch of the family must have come from North Staffordshire about 1700,—for both Aaron and the surname Tunstall are distinctive of the Potteries. Moreover no manufactured pedigree would begin on paper with a lady's maid. The first Aaron on the Chart is said by Mr. Philip Wedgwood of Flimby to have been born on the Spen Green Estate in 1671. The Spen Green Estate did not belong to the Wedgwoods till fifty years later, but this is probably only a picturesque addition. There is no reason, however, why the Aaron ancestor should not be that Aaron Wedgwood born to Thomas Wedgwood (son of William) on 14 May 1671, and registered at Burslem, as shown on p. 103. The subsequent branches of this family, spreading with its Johns and Jonathans into Derbyshire and Lancashire, are far more questionable than the original separation from Staffordshire. A cadet of this Cumberland branch served in the South African War in the South African Constabulary. I think his name was Josiah, for I used to get his letters when I was at Ermelo.

7. The Wedgwoods of Yorkshire.

There seem to be now more Wedgwoods in Yorkshire than there are in Staffordshire. They have spread over Durham and

Northumberland, and even to the central district of England. I do not believe the attached pedigree can be considered at all complete. That they left the Potteries sometime in the 17th century may be supposed from the fact that some of them were potters before 1700,—as Willie Wedgwood, at Yearsley near Leeds. The traditions of keeping up a connection with the Staffordshire Wedgwoods are not worth much, for in the middle of the 19th century some unkind fate suddenly caused an official at Somerset House to advise a Yorkshire Wedgwood that he or they were the heirs to the untold millions of John Wedgwood of Bignal End, and ever since, James Wedgwood, the shoeing smith of York, and his associates have been drawing up pedigrees which might in some manner connect them with Staffordshire and an undiscoverable heir-at-law. It is from this Mr. James Wedgwood, the practical shoeing smith, that the following Chart Pedigree, such as it is, has been derived. He began about 1860 to 'work up' his relations, so that much of what appears on this Chart, as well as on those others in which we are indebted to him, has at least the merit of being contemporary evidence.¹

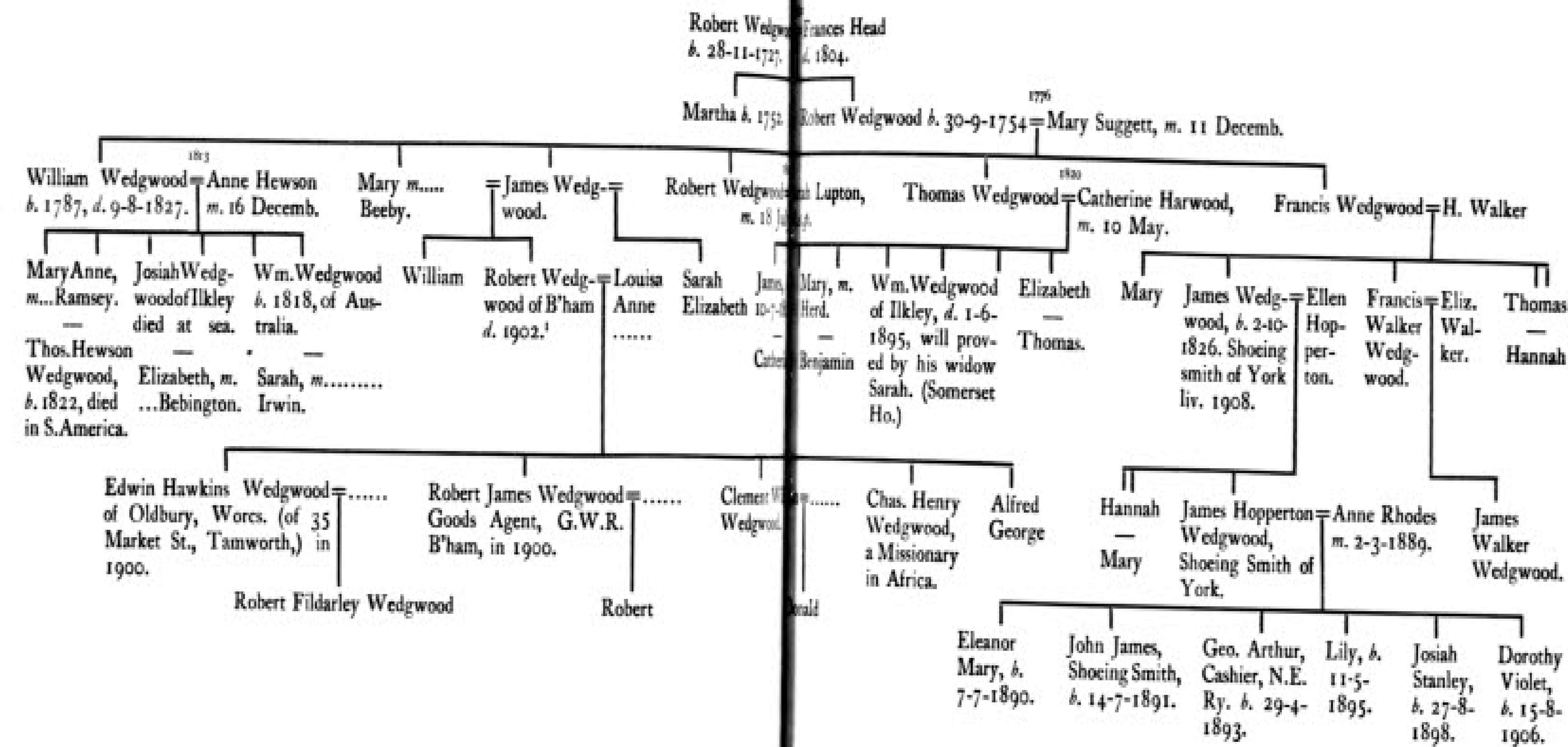
¹ The following is taken from the "Leeds Mercury" of 2 July 1881:—

"Loyal Yorkshireman" writes:—Will you allow me to reply to the inquiries of "C.H." and "H.B.," relative to the Yorkshire branch of this noted family. I remember very well an old member of the family saying to me that his father told him the Yorkshire Wedgwoods sprang from Staffordshire, and that there were two brothers who came from Staffordshire to settle in Yorkshire, and commenced making coarse ware which they hawked about the country. . . The names of these brothers were John and Aaron. John was the elder. The two brothers, after remaining together some time, separated. Aaron journeyed north and settled in Cumberland, and his descendants are there to this day. John Wedgwood also married but remained in North Yorkshire. I have seen his marriage certificate. He had four sons baptised at the church where he was married. I have heard other members of the same family say that the Staffordshire Wedg-

woods visited them in Yorkshire, and that money was transmitted to them through some tradesman of York who used to go to Staffordshire and trade with the Wedgwoods there. Some years ago a wealthy member of the family died in Staffordshire. . . (retells the story of John Wedgwood of Bignal End) . . . About the same time (as he cut T. J. Wedgwood of Seabridge out of his will) some letters were sent by this rich Staffordshire Wedgwood to some of the Yorkshire family, asking them to come to Staffordshire to see him, and he would put them in possession of all his property. This invitation they did not accept, and their relative died without leaving his property to anyone. I would strongly recommend the Yorkshire Wedgwoods to combine with their Cumberland relatives to settle this long vexed question. The former have a great breadth of information going back as far as 1440, and plenty of Wills and other documents. . ."

I have seen the pedigree and documents dating back to 1440. I should have described the information as rather 'tall' than broad.

CHAR. XIX. THE YORKSHIRE WEDGWOODS.



The information in this table has been derived from Mr. James Wedgwood, Shoeing Smith, of York.

1. Will of Robert Wedgwood of Birmingham (Somerset Ho.)

8. The Wedgwoods of America.

Beyond the fact that five persons bearing the name of Wedgwood appear in a Boston Directory of 1881, we know nothing whatever of the Wedgwoods of the United States of America, save what is given in the following account. The black note-book which is here transcribed was found by me among the papers of Mr. A.H. Ryles of Cobridge, who had received it along with the papers of his uncle Mr. Thomas Ryles of Chesterton. Probably Mr. Ryles was interested in one of the many "Wedgwood Companies," formed to recover John Wedgwood's estates. Anybody could become a shareholder on paying his subscription and agreeing to divide the profits. However that may be, Mr. A.H. Ryles gave me the note-book, which runs as follows :—

A SOUVENIR FROM
THOMAS MANNING JACKSON ESQ. ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WASHINGTON, D.C. JAN. 1875.

Burslem 12 Jan. 1875.

The first mention of any person named *Wedgwood* in America is in a History of the Indian Wars, written by Rev. Wm. Hubbard of Ipswich, Mass. in 1677. He mentions that in July 1637 in a swamp fight in what is now the town of Fairfield, Connecticut, *John Wedgwood of Ipswich* was "wounded in the belly, and was laid hold of also by some of the Indians." Ipswich was settled from Salem in 1633, and none were allowed to go there without permission from the authorities. In October 1639 he appears to have been at Hampton, (a town settled in 1638 by Ipswich and Salem settlers), where he was sentenced to be set in the stocks "for being in the company of drunkards." "Sergeant Perkins" was punished at the same time for being drunk, and they were probably comrade soldiers of the previous war, and Wedgwood, like Dog Tray, was whipped for being in bad company. The records of Hampton show that in 1640 John Wedgwood had a five acre lot in the town; and in 1644, disputes having arisen as to boundaries, an order was issued directing all parties to bring their "writings" to the Town Clerk for record. John Wedgwood appeared, and had added to his estate 3 acres bought of one party, and 15 acres bought of another, and the boundaries are given.

The Pilgrims landed in America in Dec. 1620, and two other vessels with passengers arrived respectively in 1621 and 1622; they are usually

all referred to as the "Pilgrim Fathers." In 1623 Edward William Hilton and a man named Thompson, with others whose names have not so far been discovered, entered the Piscataqua River in what is now New Hampshire. The Hiltons went up the River and settled on a point of land called for years "Hilton's Point," now the flourishing city of *Dover*. This Edward Hilton owned much land in the town of *Exeter*, which lay between the before-mentioned *Hampton* and *Dover*, and John Wedgwood at the time of his death owned land alongside of him. Some indications point to a possibility that John Wedgwood may have been one of this 1623 party, and also a *John Burslem*, whose name appears very early on the records.

The weight of evidence however seems to point to this John Wedgwood being one of the company that in 1628 under Governor John Endicott settled at Salem, Mass. Hardly a month passes without some scrap of more or less importance being found relative to the early settlement of America, and without doubt, ere many years, records in England will be discovered that will clear up the mystery that surrounds the names and early homes of many of America's first settlers.

When in 1654 John Wedgwood of Hampton made his will he left his gun to his son John and his sword to his next son Jonathan. We have seen that he was a soldier in 1637, and it is clear that he was at a later date an officer, by his having a sword to will to a son.

The early settlers were very particular as to titles; in one record that I saw, a man for some slight offence was "deprived of his title of Mister," and in such cases the continuation of its use was severely punished. Every gun and sword in the colony was registered, and on a demand from the authorities they must be surrendered for safe keeping. If a settler desired to move from one town to another, the town officer would enquire as to his character &c. and then record in the town books that the party named "had permission to become an inhabitant; without that permission any party giving him a night's lodging would have been fined "for entertaining strangers."

The iron pot and kettle in John's will may seem singular, but a glance at the facts will throw light on that. For many years no vessel of metal was made in America; all such were brought three thousand miles in sailing vessels from "old England" that the children had never seen; they were articles comparatively imperishable and very useful, and their loss could only be replaced by bringing others from England at loss of time and money. Time only added value to these relics of England and the long sea voyage of their ancestors.

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The copy of the first John Wedgwood's will is on page¹. The maiden name of his wife is unknown and she may have been his second wife. She died 16 June 1688, aged 70. An anecdote is related of the widow, that a widower named Cross wanted to marry her and received an answer that caused a laugh against him, the reputation of which has lasted in the town to the present time.

The five children mentioned in the will were:—

John (2) ("the eldest"), married a daughter of William Durgin of Dover. Jonathan, (2) married first wife Sarah. . . . , who died 16 June 1680.

He married in 1699 2nd wife the widow Rachel Haines, daughter of Lawrence Davis of Ipswich. She died 9 Nov. 1749 aged 86.

David (2) born 12 Dec. 1652, married Hannah Hobbs 4 June 1683.

Mary (2) married Abraham Cole 15 Mar. 1666.

Abigail (2) born 12 Sept. 1650, died 19 July 1669 unmarried.

The eldest son *John* seems to have staid at the house in *Exeter* all his life, and *Jonathan* (2) and *David* (2) remained at *Hampton*. There is no record of *John* (2) having but one son *John*, (3), who in 1718 while yet a minor received his father's property, and in 1747 released any right he had in the estate of his father's brother, Jonathan Wedgwood of Hampton. As his father was in 1654 old enough to hold property in his own right, it is clear that *John* (3), born after 1700, was the child of his old age, and this *John* (3) now has a grandson living aged 84, who told me his grandfather was born after his father was 70 years of age.

In 1710 John (2) Wedgwood, then an old man, was taken prisoner by the Indians and carried to Canada and sold to the French, but he escaped and returned to Exeter, and died about 1727. His capture is mentioned by a writer of history in 1733, so that father and son had the singular fortune of receiving a mention that was rare in two early histories of Indian Wars in America.

An extract from the will of Richard Cutts of Portsmouth in 1675 is as follows:—"I give to my grandchild, Mary Vaughan, £200 in money and the 150 acres of land and the meadow belonging to it, as I bought of Edward Hilton as appears by bill of sale of *John Wedgwood*". (see the 150 acres mentioned in the first John Wedgwood's will).

John (2) Wedgwood had *Mary* (3), *Abigail* (3), and *John* (3), and perhaps other girls, but no other boys. Mary apparently married a Brown of Berwick, Maine. The record of the daughter *Abigail* (3) was obtained from a very old bible. She was born 22 Mar. 1701, married Abraham

¹ The will is not given in the Note Book.

Bennett, left a son John Bennett, and died 23 Mar. 1788. Her grandson was Mayor of the city of Dover, New Hampshire, a few years ago.

Her brother's great grandson, Edwin Wedgwood¹ was Mayor for two years of the City of Biddeford, State of Maine; and one of his grandsons is now Vice Chancellor of the National University of Washington, D.C.²

The eldest line of the Wedgwoods in America has but few left of the name, though there are many of the blood through female lines.

John (2) Wedgwood, eldest son of John (1) who made the will in 1654, had one son John (3) who married Elizabeth Mather and had John (4) (died young), Lot (4), Noah (4), Jesse (4) and Elizabeth (4).

Lot Wedgwood (4) married twice, had a large number of children, three of whom are living—two boys and one girl—, but there is but one male descendant of marriageable age from which the line will be likely to continue.

Noah (4) Wedgwood married twice, had 11 children, only one son of whom has descendants.

Jesse (4) Wedgwood married, had 9 children, but only one of the sons has descendants in the male line. Two sons married but have no sons.

Elizabeth Wedgwood married Benjamin Smith, had 8 children, six of whom (3 sons and 3 daughters) are married and living at this date (Nov. 1874).

The eldest daughter married John A. H. Jackson; their only son John H. Jackson of Portsmouth, N.H., was Colonel of the Third Regiment New Hampshire Vols in the late American War (1861-5); his only son Thomas Manning Jackson is the writer of this little sketch, which is compiled from a large amount of records gathered after years of search in America; a search that was made from an hereditary tendency to genealogical and historical researches, and whose main incentive was a profound respect for his grand mother Jackson, and through her a respect and interest in any family from which she descended. The Hall, Smith, Millet and Mather families have been equally investigated, as on her father Benjamin Smith's side she was descended from two of the earliest Governors of Massachusetts Colony.

This record is furnished Mr. Thomas Ryles of Burslem, as a brother genealogist and a connection of the Wedgwood family, he having furnished me with ancient records gathered in his researches, and I here record my

¹ Therefore of the sixth generation of Wedgwoods of America. ² of the eighth generation.

thanks to him for his courtesy, and my willingness to furnish him with any records in my possession, should he desire them.

signed, Thomas Manning Jackson, Attorney at Law.
Room 5, No. 428 7th Street, Washington D.C., U.S.A.

The two following records are inscribed on further pages of the black note book.

From the Adjutant General's Report, New Hampshire. Vol. 2. 1866.
A list of soldiers' names, and time they served, at Her Majesty's Fort William and Mary, at Newcastle in the Province of New Hampshire, New England, 1708.

PORTSMOUTH

Hampton

Christopher Pottle, from 18th May to 1st June			
Jona Philbrook	"	"	"
John French	"	"	"
Chris. Palmer	"	"	"
Anthony Crooby	"	"	"
John Hobbs	"	"	"
John Wedgwood	"	"	"

A muster Roll of the Company in Her Majesty's Service under the command of John Gilman, Captain, which marched Aug. 16, 1710 and was in the service five days. By Order of the Hon. John Usher, Esq. Lieut-Governor in and over Her Majesty's Province of New Hampshire.

John Gilman, Captain	£ 1- 5- 0
Saml. Marston, Ensign	-10- 5
Nathaniel Weare, Ensign	-10- 5
John Light, Clerk	- 7- 6
David Gilman, Sergt (and 3 others)	- 7- 6
Ephraim Folsom, Corporal (and 3 others)	- 5-10
Ebenezer Webster, Pilot (and another)	- 5- 6
Benjamin Taylor, Sentinel	- 5- 0
John Wedgwood, Sentinel (and others)	- 5- 0

CHAPTER XII

UNIDENTIFIED WEDGWOODS

THE object of this book has been to collect and set down every contemporary record of, or reference to, the Wedgwoods. Wherever possible these references have been worked into the text to illustrate the History of the family. Naturally, however, many persons bearing the name of Wedgwood have been met with in the Public and Private records whom one cannot identify as belonging to any connected pedigree. All those will be set down in this Chapter in chronological order. They divide themselves into four main groups,—Staffordshire, Warwickshire, London and Yorkshire ; and each group will be treated separately.

Staffordshire Group, (including doubtful ones.)

¹⁴⁷¹ THOMAS WEDGWOOD. " paid at another time 10*l.* to Thomas Wegewode for the price of a horse, called a jenet of Spain, purchased of him for the Lord the King "...Easter 11 Ed. IV. [ISSUES OF THE EXCHEQUER HEN. III.—HEN. VI. 1837.]

¹⁵³⁶ RICHARD WEDGWOOD. The will of 'Ryc Wegewod' of Norton-le-Moors, made 8 June 1536, makes John Bech of Wytfeld and Thomas Bech of Chell exors, leaves 3*l.* 4*d.* to Margrett Weggewod. No relationship stated. Inventory 5*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* proved 23 Nov. 1536. [LICH. WILLS.]

¹⁵³⁹ WILLIAM WEGWOOD, entered on the Muster Roll for the Hundred of Totmanslow, as being "an abulman and archer but thei haue no harnesse." [STAFF. COLS. VI. PT. 1 NEW SERIES p. 79.]

¹⁵³⁹ THOMAS WEGGEWOD, appears on the Muster Roll for Brewood, as an "abulman with a bill," but no "harnesse or artilarie." [STAFF. COLS. V. NEW SER. p. 264.]

¹⁵³⁹ RONDULL WEGGEWOOD, appears on the Muster Roll for Audley, as an

"abulman with a bill and a jacke and a salet." [STAFF. COLS. V. NEW SER. p. 270.]

- 1543 RADULF WEGGEWOD buried at Betley 15 Aug. 1543 [PARISH. REG.]
- 1548 Among the Leek Court Rolls at the Record Office is a list of residents in Tettesworth, Lowe, Fryth and Leek who were allowed timber from the Leek forest in 1548 in order to repair their shops or dwellings. In this list we find, among 95 others:—
"Steven Egge, on tre for a syll; Wyllm Wegewood, on tre for clamp staves; Wyllm Rudyard, on tre for a syll and clamp staves."
The whole list is signed by Robt. Whytall, locum tenens of Ed. Fytton, arm., Steward of the manor of Leek. [Court Rolls, P.R.O.]
- 1556 MARGRETT WEGGEWOOD, baptd. at Betley on 15 July 1556. [PAR. REG.]
- 1558 MARGRETT WEGEWOD, baptd. at Betley on 28 Apl. 1558. [PAR. REG.]
- 1559 RANDULL WEDGWOOD, buried at Audley 6 June 1559. [PAR. REG.]
- 1611 RALPH WEDGWOOD of Moore Knowles, *d.* 1612. Will,—to be buried at Stoke, to son John 12*d.*, to son William a bed &c., to Margaret his wife 1/3rd of his goods, to Ralph Wood 6*s.* 8*d.* to daughters Margaret Walklate and Anne Wood the Residue. Exors Margerie his wife, and Ralph Wood; Overseers Mr. John Wedgwood Esq.¹ and Ralph Wedgwood gent.¹; witnesses Ralph Wood and Ralph Wood, curate. Amount 65*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Appraisers, Raphe Wedgwood gent., John Wedgwood, Thos. Bentley, Rowland Philip. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1612 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD, clerk, instituted to the church of Ropsley, co. Lincoln, 13 Nov. 1612. [FIRST FRUITS COMPOSITION BOOKS, No. 14, fol. 214 b, P.R.O.]
- 1614 MARGERIE WEDGWOOD of Moore Knowless, Par. of Stoke, widow. Will proved 20 July 1614. To be buried in the church at Stoke. To son John 12*d.* in the manner of his child's part. To son William 12*d.*, to da. Margt. Walklate a cow, to her three daughters, Margaret, Agnes and Margerie, 1 twinter heifer, to son William all husbandrie wares, to da. Agnes Wood 12*d.*, to Eliz. her maid 6*d.*, to cousin Joane Doones 12*d.*, ... residue to son William and da. Margaret Walklate equally, who are to be Exors. Overseers, Mr. Raffe Wedgwood gent.¹ and Henrie Lovatt her neighbour. Witnesses, John Wedgwood, Margt. Dickes, Raffe Wedgwood. Amount of inventory

¹ See page 32.

- 24*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, dated 16 July 1614. Appraisers, Ralphe Wedgwood, Hughe Walklate and John Addames. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1618 WILLIAM FENTON ALIAS WEDGWOOD of the Hommer House in Stoke. Will proved 8 May 1618, dated 17 Apl. 1618. To be buried in the church of Stoke. To wife Agnes Fenton 60*l.*, to my uncle Ralph Wedgwood 20*s.* and a dublet, &c. ... Exor his wife, (no children) Witnesses, John Chetwynd, Thos. Brett and Thos. Beech. Amount 97*l.*, appraisers John Treaven the younger, Edward Cooke and Thos. Shawe, dated 5 May 1618. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1624 JOHN WEDGWOOD the elder of Draycott-le-Moors. Admin. granted to Margerie the widow, on 1 Dec. 1624. Bond for the tuition of Ann, John, Mary, Dorothy, Ralph, Richard, the children of deceased, minors. Surety Thos. Lovatt of Draycott, yeoman. Inventory dated 30 Nov. 1624, amount 57*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Appraisers, Anthony Hollins, Nic. Perkins, Thos. Lovatt and Ralph Lovatt of Draycott. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1626 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Seighford. Admin. granted to Isabella Wedgwood, spinster his daughter on 30 June 1626. Inventory 102*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* dated 21 June 1626.
- 1628 THOMASSINA WEDGWOOD, *m.* Robt. Steel at Barthomley 17 May 1628. [PAR. REG.]
- 1635 BARTHOLOMEW WEDGWOOD, *m.* Mary Steele at Sandbach 19 Jan. 1635. [PAR. REG.]
- 1635 MARGERIE WEDGWOOD of Draycott, widow. Will proved 21 Apl. 1635, dated 20 Nov. 1634. To da. Ann a fetherbed, to da. Marie ditto, to da. Dorothe a bolster, to son Ralph 40*s.*, to youngest son Richard 40*s.*, to eldest son John the residue. Exor, John Wedgwood eldest son, witnesses Thos. Sheratt and Ralphe Wedgwood. Debts owing to Mr. Draycott and Ralphe Draycott. Inventory dated 15 Dec. 1634, amount 60*l.* 12*s.* Appraisers, Wm. Smith, Thos. Lovatt, Jas. Pakeman. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1638 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Kirriehill, Stoke, yeoman. Buried at Stoke 30 Nov. 1638, Will proved 13 Dec. 1638, dated 20 Nov. 1638. To be buried in the church, to brother John 1*l.*, to sister Margt 10*l.*, to Wm. Wood of Rownall 4*l.* and to his children 4*l.* each, to Robert Steele 10*l.*, and to his wife and 2 younger children 1*l.* each., to Thos. Walklates children 18*l.*, to Margt. Spooners children 10*l.* to Wm. Wedgwood of Haracles¹ 1*l.*, to John Wedgwood of Draycote² and

¹ See page 37.

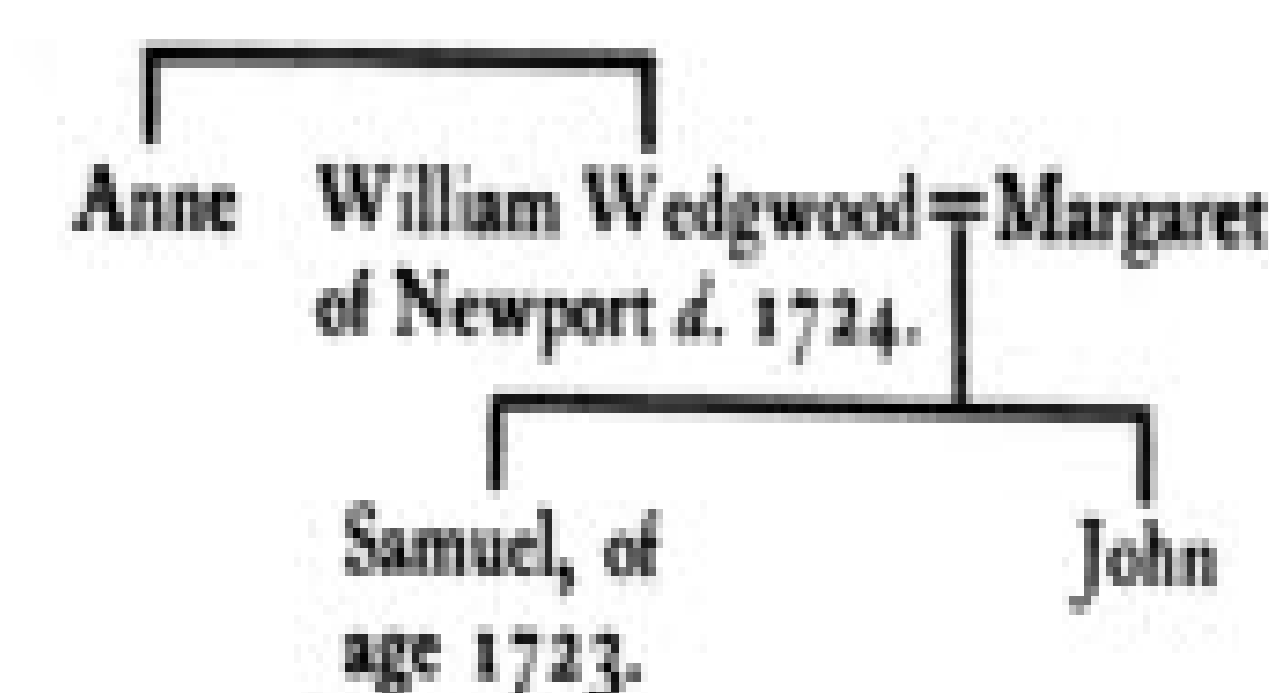
² See above.

- his 2 brothers and 3 sisters 3s. 4d. each, ... to Thos., John and Wm. Bentley 2s. each, to Jone Addams 6s. 8d. to Francis Wedgwood 1l. to Wm. Wood son of Wm. Wood a filley, to Thos. Walklate a mare and to his son Wm. a cofer, ... to Margerie Walklate a bed, to Eme Walklate a chair. Residue to Margerie Spooner and Margerie Walklate. I freely forgive Egerton Wedgwood¹ what he owes me. Exors, William Wood and Robert Steele. Witnesses, Richard Walklate, Roger Wetton and John Smith. Inventory dated 11 Dec. 1638, amount 210l. 9s. 7d., appraisers John Addames senr., Thos. Bentley jun., Egerton Snow and Thomas Bentley the elder. Proved by William Wodd. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1644 ELLEN da. of THOMAS WEDGWOOD of Alsager, bapt. at Barthomley 12 June 1632, buried there 20 Apl. 1644.
- 1665 KATHERINE WEDGWOOD of Haslington, buried at Barthomley 11 Jan. 1664/5. [PAR. REG.]
- 1680 JANE wife of JOHN WEDGWOOD buried at Wolstanton 21 Nov. 1680. [PAR. REG.]
- 1680 CATHERINE WEDGWOOD, m. John Daniel at Wolstanton 20 Jan. 1680. [PAR. REG.]
- 1681 JOHN son of RALF WEDGWOOD of Haslington, buried at Barthomley 9 June 1681. [PAR. REG.]
- 1683 ELIZABETH WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 24 Mar. 1683. [PAR. REG.]
- 1685 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Bratton, Parish of Wrockwardine, yeoman, makes a deed of gift dated 14 Jan. 1684/5 of all his goods to his son Francis Wedgwood of Wrockwardine. Inventory amount 22l. 9s. 4d. Appraisers Richard Mountford and Robert Richards. Proved 3 Feb. 1684/5. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1687 JOHN WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 1 Dec. 1687. (? if John son of Thomas Wedgwood of the Churchyard see p. 127) [BURSLEM REGISTERS.]
- 1688 ELIZABETH WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 21 Apl. 1688. [REGIS. LICHFIELD. TRANSCRIPTS 9 June 1689.]
- 1692 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Mole, buried at Biddulph 18 May 1692. [PAR. REG.]
- 1693 ALICE WEDGWOOD, m. Samuel Edge at Wolstanton 24 Nov. 1695. [PAR. REG.]

¹ See page 37.

- 1694 SARAH WEDGWOOD, m. John Moreton at Wolstanton 10 Apl. 1694. [PAR. REG.]
- 1693 RICHARD WEDGWOOD of Haslington buried at Barthomley 19 Jan. 1692/3. [PAR. REG.]
- 1695 SARAH da. of AARON and MARGARET WEDGWOOD bapt. at Wolstanton 27 Dec. 1695. [PAR. REG.]
- 1699 MARGERY WEDGWOOD, m. Aaron Fletcher at Burslem 25 Dec. 1699. [LICH. TRANS.]
- From 1700 onwards the unidentified Pottery Wedgwoods are set out hereafter and separately so as to facilitate reference.*
- 1704 JOHN WEDGWOOD of Draycot-le-Moors. Admin. granted 13 Apl. 1704 to Grace Wedgwood, widow. Inventory, dated 10 Apl. 1704, amount 4l. 18s. [LICH. WILLS.]
- temp. Ann.* RICHARD WEDGWOOD, aged 12, apprenticed to Ralph Dodd of Lichfield. [LICH. HOUSEHOLDERS, TEMP. Q. ANN, MS. BRIT. MUS.]
- 1711 JOHN WEDGWOOD of Uttoxeter, taylor. Will dated 30 Jan. 1710/1, proved 30 Apl. 1711. To son Richard of Uttoxeter 1s., to daughter Jane wife of Paul Laughton residue and appoint her Exor. Witnesses, George Garner, Crosby Willson and John Ampson. No inventory. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1712 RICHARD WEDGWOOD of Bramshall, yeoman. Will dated 6 June 1708, proved 24 Sept. 1712. To son John 1s., to Paul Laughton my grandchild-in-law a bedstead, to poor 10s.... Residue to son-in-law Richard Boulton of Stafford, and makes him Exor. Witness, Geo. Hand, Wm. Boulton, Francis Lee. No inventory; seal a Lion Rampant. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1724 ISABELL WEDGWOOD of Kemberton, Salop, spinster, "being farr stricken in years." Will, dated 18 Sept. 1718, proved 10 Apl. 1724. To brother John, and her kinsmen John Wedgwood Andrew Wedgwood and Thomas Brooke 1s. each, to cousin William Lynall 2s., to sister Elizabeth Brooke "my worst sute of clothes and such part of my linen as my cosin Elizabeth Lynall shall think fit to give her." Residue to Eliz. Lynall, and makes her Exor. Inventory, dated 8 April 1724, amount 12l. 18s. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1724 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Newport, Salop, Webster. Will proved 16 Oct. 1724, gives the following pedigree. [LICH. WILLS.]

UNIDENTIFIED



1725 JOHN WEDGWOOD of Kemberton, Salop, Yeoman. Will proved 19 Oct. 1725, at 186*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, gives the following pedigree. [LICH. WILLS.]



1736 ROBERT WEDGWOOD of Southton (?). Will proved at Doctors Commons. [JAS. WEDGWOOD OF YORK.]

1753 JAS. WEDGWOOD of Downings, co. Kildare. Will among Prerogative Wills of Ireland.

1755 THOMAS WEDGWOOD of Bucks. Will at Doctors Commons. [per JAS. WEDGWOOD OF YORK.]

1760 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD. Will at Doctors Commons. [per THOMAS RYLES.]

1762 JOHN WEDGWOOD. Will at Doctors Commons. [per THOMAS RYLES.]

1766 JOHN WEDGWOOD of Draycott, yeoman. Will, dated 9 June 1762, proved 24 Apl. 1766. To the children of William Hall by Sarah his late sister..., to the daughters of his late brother Philip Wedgwood (including Jane wife of Richard Hall) 10*l.* each, to his wife 40*l.*, residue to wife for life and then to his nieces. Exor, William Hall. Witnesses Mary Addison and Ra. Weston. [LICH. WILLS.]

1782 JOHN WEDGWOOD. Will at Doctors Commons. [per THOMAS RYLES.]

1783 THOMAS WEDGWOOD. Will proved, now at Somerset Ho. [per JAS. WEDGWOOD OF YORK.]

1784 JAMES WEDGWOOD. Will proved, now at Somerset Ho. [per JAS. WEDGWOOD OF YORK.]

1796 AARON WEDGWOOD, Master of H. M. Sloop "Helena" sunk in the North Sea, Oct. 1796. Will proved by widow Elizabeth of Guernsey 1806. [per ALFRED RYLES.]

WEDGWOODS

1809 JOSEPH WEDGWOOD m. Elizabeth McKinley at Liverpool 13 June 1809. [per J. WEDGWOOD OF YORK.]

1826 THOMAS WEDGWOOD of Stafford, Will at Doctors Commons. [per THOS. RYLES.]

1844 WILLIAM B. WEDGWOOD published at Philadelphia, *Constitution and Statutes of the U. S.*;—also in 1867 at New York, *Government and Laws of the U. S.* [BRIT. MUS. CATALOGUE.]

1885 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Deorham, Cumberland. Will proved and at Somerset House. [per JAS. WEDGWOOD OF YORK.]

1890 ELIZABETH WEDGWOOD of Staffordshire, Will proved and at Somerset Ho.

1900 JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, living at 27 Hampstead Rd., Soho Hill, Birmingham. [1900 BIRMINGHAM DIRECTORY.]

Unidentified Pottery Wedgwoods—18th & 19th Century.

1701 WILLIAM SON OF JOHN¹ and MARY Wedgwood bapt. at Wolstanton 17 Feb. 1700/1.

1707 MARY WEDGWOOD burd. at Burslem 31 Aug. 1707. [LICH. TRANSC.]

1718-34 to WILLIAM² and MARY WEDGWOOD; William b. 7 Dec. 1718, Abigail b. 15 Jan. 1720/1, Mary b. 11 Oct. '23, Daniel b. 16 Jan. '25/6, Thomas b. 5 Feb. 1726/7, Sarah b. 1730, Elizabeth b. 12 July 1734. All at Burslem. [PAR. REG.]

1719 JOHN³ WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 6 May 1719. [REG.]

1720 THOMAS⁴ WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 4 Aug. 1720. [REG.]

1725 THOMAS⁴ WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 29 Aug. 1725. [REG.]

1728 ANN WEDGWOOD, spinster, m. Isaiah Marsh, potter of Burslem at Trentham 13 Aug. 1728. [PAR. REG.]

1729 EDWARD WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 26 Oct. 1729. [REG.]

1734 WILLIAM⁵ WEDGWOOD m. Mary Cartlich at Burslem 5 Nov. 1734. [REG.]

¹ Probably from the Biddulph line.

² A grandson of William b. 1655.

³ John b. 1683, or above, or John b. 1689, pp. 103 and 127.

⁴ Thomas b. 1722 p. 150, or Thos. son of John and Ann p. 127.

⁵ either 2, or William son of Dorothy and William born c. 1710 p. 102.

- 1736 JOHN¹ WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 28 Nov. 1736. [REG.]
- 1741 RICHARD WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 12 Aug. 1741. [REG.]
- 1744 ABIGAIL WEDGWOOD *m.* Thomas Barker at Wolstanton 20 Oct. 1744. [REG.]
- 1744-49 WILLIAM² WEDGWOOD *m.* Mary Greatbach at Burslem 16 Oct. 1744, and had issue; Sarah *b.* 17 Nov. 1745, William *b.* 15 Nov. 1747, John *b.* 10 Dec. 1749. [REG.]
- 1736-56 ABNER WEDGWOOD; surety for Dr. Thos. Wedgwood's Will 1736; signs Josiah Wedgwood's Indentures 1744; signs Thos. Wedgwood's (of Etruria) Indentures 1748; *m.* Sarah Tunstall at Burslem 19 July 1744, and has issue:—Ann. *b.* 14 July 1745, Catherine *b.* 6 Sept. 1747, John *b.* 14 June 1752; a legatee, and described as "cousin," in Mrs. Egerton's Will in 1756. Witnesses *c.* 1756 a Deed between John Adams, Sam. Malkin and John Taylor about the pews in Burslem Church; ³ collecting rents in 1759 for John Wedgwood of the Big House.
- 1747-50 JOHN WEDGWOOD and Jezebel, had a son John bapt. at Burslem 17 Feb. 1747; Jezebel Wedgwood buried at Burslem 24 Jan. 1750. [PAR. REG.]
- 1743 JOHN WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 24 May 1743. [PAR. REG.]
- 1745 JOHN WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 29 Feb. 1745. [PAR. REG.]
- 1751 JOHN WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 17 May 1751. [PAR. REG.]
- 1755 JOHN WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 22 Mar. 1755. [PAR. REG.]
- 1756 JOHN WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 3 Jan. 1756. [PAR. REG.]
- 1757 JONATHAN WEDGWOOD and Sarah had a son John, bapt. at Burslem, 3 July 1757. Jonathan was also a debtor to Josiah Wedgwood in 1762.⁴ [See Chart Pedigree CUMBERLAND WEDGWOODS.]
- 1754-61 to WILLIAM and ANN WEDGWOOD, at Burslem. Catherine *b.* 22 Dec. 1754, *d.* 1757, Ellen *b.* 4 Mar. 1758, William *b.* 8 Mar. 1761. [PAR. REG.]
- 1755 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Newcastle, Master Potter of Burslem, with the consent of WILLIAM the son of his brother JOHN WEDGWOOD, sells land in Burslem to John Wedgwood of the Big House. (see p. 155.)
- 1756 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 9 Aug. 1756. [PAR. REG.]
- 1762 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 27 Jan. 1762. [PAR. REG.]

¹ John *b.* 1683, or John *b.* 1689, pp. 103 and 127.

² See notes on previous page.

³ MS. deed in possession of J.G.E. Wedgwood Esq.

⁴ Wedgwood MS. Account Books.

- 1763 THOMAS WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem 13 Dec. 1763. [PAR. REG.]
- 1752-63 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD *m.* Margt. Rogers at Burslem 30 Mar. 1752, and had Richard *b.* 5 Oct. 1755, Mary *b.* 30 Aug. 1756, Joseph *b.* 1 Aug. 1759, Thomas *b.* 9 Dec. 1763. [BURSLEM PAR. REG.]
- 1764 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem. [PAR. REG.]
- 1761-3 THOMAS and ANN WEDGWOOD had at Burslem. Charles *b.* 6 Aug. 1761, William *b.* 8 Mar. 1763, baptd. [PAR. REG.]
- 1757-70 THOMAS and ALICE WEDGWOOD had Jemima *b.* 31 July 1757, Margaret *b.* 6 Apl. 1760, Thomas *b.* 5 June 1763, Nancy *b.* 4 Mar. 1770, at Burslem. [PAR. REG.]
- 1766 ABNER WEDGWOOD buried at Burslem, 6 Jan. 1766.¹ [PAR. REG.]
- 1764-79 TIMOTHY and HANNAH WEDGWOOD had John *b.* 15 July 1764, Nancy *b.* 16 Jan. 1766, Thomas *b.* 20 Jan. 1768, Sarah *b.* 20 Sept. 1767 (!), Mary, *b.* 30 May 1769, Elizabeth *b.* 30 Dec. 1770, William *b.* Sept. 1773, Jane *b.* 20 Apr. 1777, Jemima *b.* 25 July 1779. All baptd. at Burslem. [PAR. REG.]
- 1771 CATHERINE base born da. of Catherine Wedgwood bapt. at Wolstanton 21 Jan. 1771. [PAR. REG.]
- 1778-93 WILLIAM and ELLEN WEDGWOOD had Edward Carlos *b.* 21 Apl. 1778, Anne *b.* 4 June 1777, Christina *b.* 27 Aug. 1782, Jemima *b.* 26 Dec. 1784, William *b.* 27 Oct. 1786, Mary *b.* 20 July 1788, Joseph 12 Dec. 1790, Kezia, *b.* 23 June 1793. All baptd. at Burslem. [PAR. REG.]
- 1775-85 THOMAS and MARY WEDGWOOD had Thomas *b.* 25 Mar. 1775, John *b.* 20 Aug. 1778, Rosamund *b.* 20 Oct. 1785. All baptd. at Burslem. [PAR. REG.]
- 1780-4 JOHN and HANNAH WEDGWOOD had Sarah *b.* 8 July 1780, Mary *b.* 24 Mar. 1784. All at Burslem. [PAR. REG.]
- 1783 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Burslem, Potter, *d.* 1783; Will as follows:—to son William his newest house in Hot lane, if he die without issue, then to grandson Jos. Wedgwood, son of son Richard, now an infant; to son Richard his old house in Hot lane; to granddaughter Ann Wedgwood 10*l.* at interest till 21; to son William residue. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1780-93 WILLIAM and JANE WEDGWOOD had Nancy *b.* 9 July 1780, Thomas *b.* 4 Mar. 1787, Josiah *b.* 27 June 1790, Richard *b.* 1 July 1792, Thomas *b.* 23 June 1793. All baptised at Burslem [PAR. REG.]

¹ See previous page.

- 1787-92 THOMAS and HANNAH WEDGWOOD had Sarah b. 4 July 1787, Thirza b. 29 July 1788, Dinah b. 12 Oct. 1790, Thomas b. 28 Oct. 1792. All at Burslem. [PAR. REG.]
- 1790 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD¹ was a Master Potter in Burslem according to a list of Master Potters in one of Josiah Wedgwood's 'Commonplace Books.'²
- 1793 SARAH, widow of the late AARON WEDGWOOD, occurs.*
- 1795 JOHN and MARY WEDGWOOD had Abner, bapt. 4 Oct. 1795 at Burslem. [PAR. REG.]
- 1802 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD was a tailor in High St. Burslem. [1802, DIRECTORY.]
- 1805 JOHN WEDGWOOD drowned at Longport. [per JAMES WEDGWOOD OF YORK.]
- 1818 JOHN WEDGWOOD, cratemaker at Tunstall; WILLIAM WEDGWOOD, tailor and draper, near Big House, Burslem. [1818, DIRECTORY.]
- 1847 JOHN WEDGWOOD of King St., Burslem, voted Conservative in 1847. [VOTERS ROLL.]
- 1868 JOHN WEDGWOOD of Wharf St., Burslem, voted Conservative in 1868. [VOTERS ROLL.]
- 1885 AARON WEDGWOOD of Hanley, potter's placer; Will proved by his mother Ann Wedgwood. He died 4 Oct. 1885. [Somerset Ho. Wills.]
- 1890 ELIZ. WEDGWOOD, will at Somerset House. [per J.G.E.W.]
- 1897 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Hanley; Will proved by Alfred and Emma Wedgwood. He died 27 May 1897. [Somerset Ho. Wills.]
- 1907 MRS. MARY WEDGWOOD, 14 Furnival St., Cobridge; W.H. WEDGWOOD, shop assistant, 16 Denbigh St., Hanley; ALBERT WEDGWOOD, caretaker, 5 Erskine St., Longton; MR. WEDGWOOD, Alton. [1907, DIRECTORY.]

The Warwickshire Group.

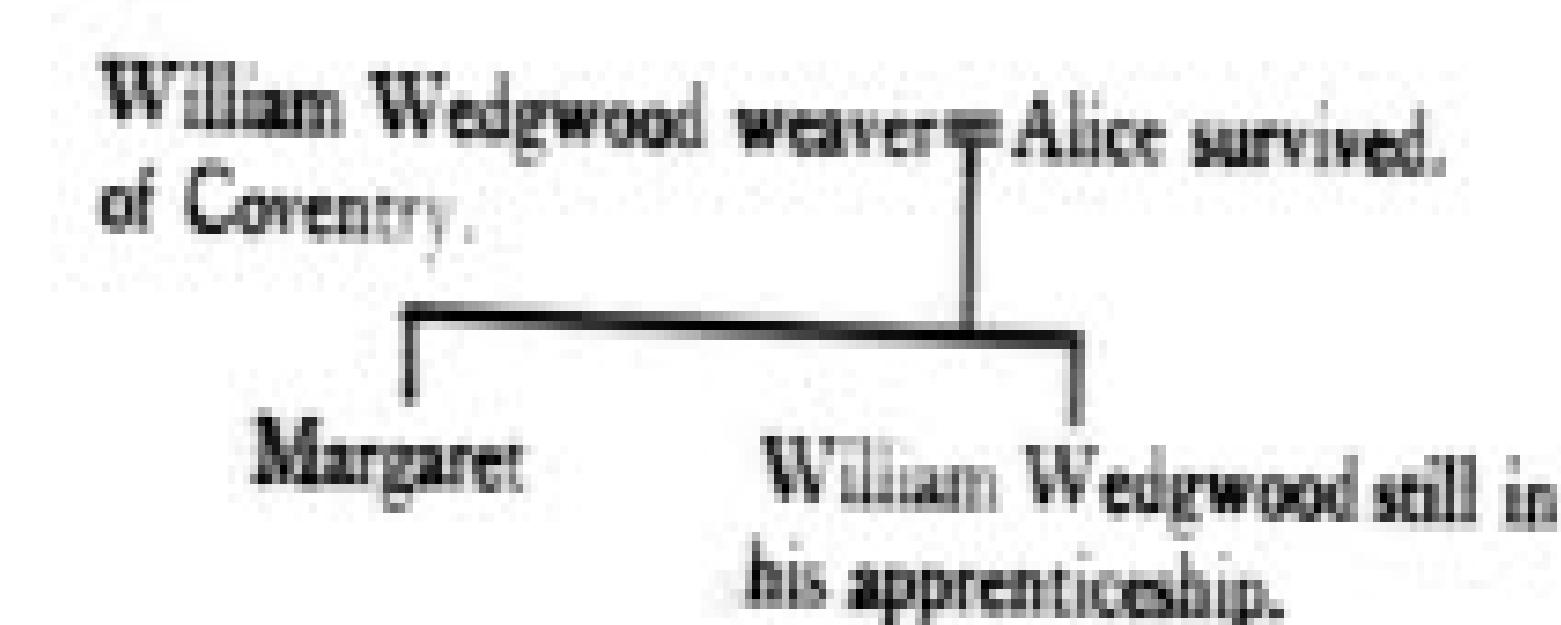
1430-55 JOHN WIGGEWOOD see page 7.

1458 THOMAS WEGEWODE see page 7.

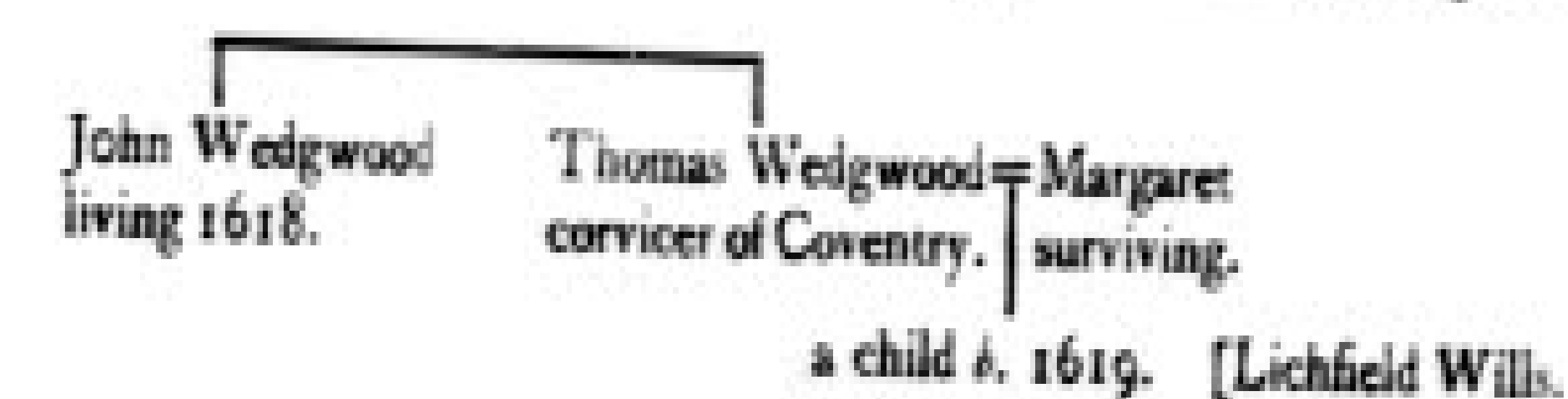
¹ See entry under 1783 on previous page.

² Wedgwood MSS., J. Wedgwood's Commonplace Book, dated 1779.

- 1525 THOMAS WEDGWOOD of Meriden, Will proved. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1572 JOHN WEDGEWOOD and Katherine his wife sell 116 ares in Wednesbury by fine to Nicholas Tunckes. Quindene of Easter 14 Eliz. [STAFF. COLS. XIII, p. 286.]
- 1575 MARGT. da. of JOHN WEGGWODD, b. at Stratford 5 June 1575. [STRATFORD REGISTERS BRIT. MUS.]
- 1575 MARGERY WEGGEWOD of Coventry, Will proved. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1584 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Fillingley, Warwick, Will proved. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1588 Reginald Everton of Coleshill m. ELIZ. da. of RICHARD WEDGWOOD of co. Staff. and had a son RICHARD. [per J.G.E. WEDGWOOD Esq.]
- 1592 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD, co. Warwick, on the register of Univ. Coll. Oxon. [COLL. REG. VOL. II.]
- 1597 JOHN WEDGWOOD of Allerley, co. Warwick, Will proved. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1601-3 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Fyllingley, co. Warwick, Will proved. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1617 WILLIAM WEGGEWOOD of Gosford St., Coventry, weaver, will dated 20 Mar. 1615, Exor his wife and John Weggewood of Gosford St, gent., inventory dated 10 July 1616 at 40l. 0s. 4d., gives following pedigree:—

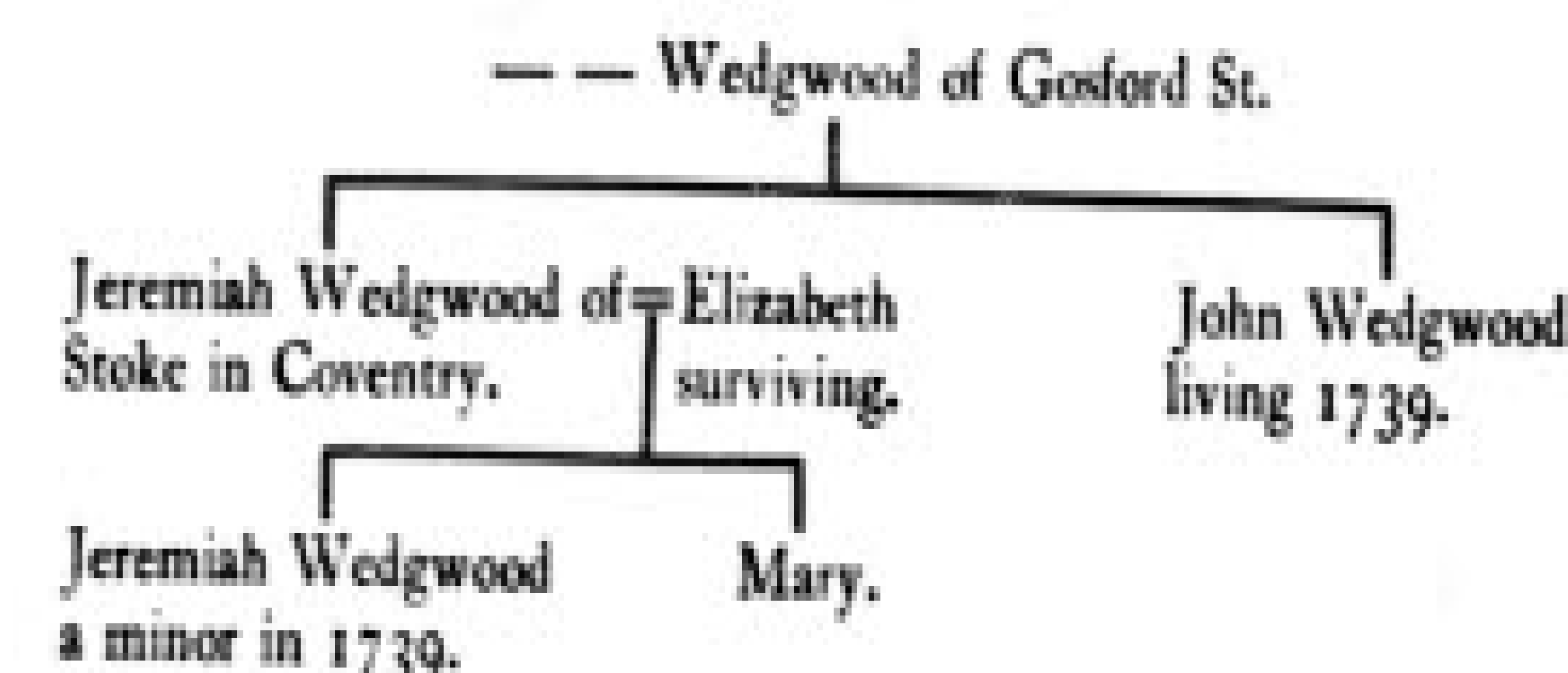


- 1618 THOMAS WEDGWOOD of Coventry, corvicer, will dated 7 Nov. 1618, inventory dated 30 Nov. 1618 at 116l. 10s. 10d. gives following pedigree:



- 1620 KATHERINE da. of EDWARD WEDGWOOD of Welcome bapt. at Stratford 17 Sept. 1620. [STRAT. REGIS. BRIT. MUS.]
- 1724 THOMAS WEDGWOOD of Coventry, Will proved. [LICH. WILLS.]

- 1736 JOHN WEDGWOOD of Coventry, Will proved. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1740 JEREMIAH WEDGWOOD of Stoke in Coventry, bricklayer, Tyler & Plaisterer, will dated 24 Oct. 1739, exor his son Jeremiah, inventory dated 12 Dec. 1739 at 67*l*. 12*s*. 10*d*. gives following pedigree:—



- 1749 PRUDENCE WEDGWOOD of Coventry, Will proved. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1751 JOHN WEDGWOOD of Coventry, Will proved. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1762 JEREMIAH WEDGWOOD of Coventry, tailor, Will proved 8 Oct. 1762, refers to his sister Mary, his cousin Jeremiah and his cousin's son John. [LICH. WILLS.]
- 1813 JOHN WEDGWOOD of Coventry. Will proved 1813. [LICH. WILLS.]

The London Group.

- 1632 RALPH WEDGWOOD writes to the Company of Merchant Adventurers, giving them information of the illicit export of Fullers Earth to Holland. London, 23 Oct. 1632. [CAL. OF STATE PAP., DOM.]
- 1658 LEONARD WEDGWOOD, buried at St. James Clerkenwell. [REG. OF ST. JAMES, iv. p. 323.]
- 1665 ELIZABETH WEDGWOOD, buried at St. Vedasts, Fetter Lane, E.C. 25 Sept. 1665. [BRIT. MUS. per J.G.E. WEDGWOOD.]
- 1671 ARTHUR WEDGWOOD, servant to Mr. Bogan, buried in the Church near the sidesmen's pew at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, E.C. [HARL. SOC. per J.G.E.W.]
- 1689 THOMAS WEDGWOOD. A pass was issued from Whitehall to allow Thomas Wedgwood to go to Leicester with Matthew Wright, 19 March 1689. [CAL. STATE PAP., DOM.¹]

¹ This should probably be Nathan Wright, recorder of Leicester, and junior counsel for the Crown against the seven bishops in 1688. He became later Sir Nathan Wright, lord Keeper of the Great Seal. (see *Diet. Nat. Biog.*)

- 1708 JANE da. of RICHARD and MARY WEDGWOOD, bapt. at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 28 Nov. 1708. [HARL. SOC. PUBLICATIONS.]
- 1712/3 RICHARD WEDGWOOD m. Catherine Yates on 21 Jan. 1712/3. [FACULTY OFF. MARRIAGE LICENCES, LONDON.]
- 1743 ANN WEDGWOOD of Surrey. Will at Doctors Commons, Dec. 1743. [per THOS. RYLES.]
- 1753 MARY WEDGWOOD m. Robert Goodall at St. George's Chapel, Mayfair. [REGIS. p. 263.]
- 1795 RICHARD WEDGWOOD m. Jane Evans at St. George's, Hanover Square. [REGIS.]
- 1810 JANE WEDGWOOD m. Edward Hussey at St. George's, Hanover Square, 27 July 1810. [HARL. SOC. PUBLICATIONS.]

The Yorkshire Group.

Jewitt writes in *The Wedgwoods* on p. 85:—

"One branch of the family settled at Yearsley in the Yorkshire wolds at an early date, and commenced pot-making, which was carried on successfully for some generations. In 1682 John Wedgwood of Yearsley was "buried in woollen;" as were also in 1693 William Wedgwood, and in 1690 Isabell, who was wife of one of these. John, the son of this John, who died in 1707, was, I have reason to believe, the John Wedgwood whose name appears on the Puzzle Jug in the British Museum with the date 1691. . . . From researches I have made, I have succeeded in tracing out, with tolerable accuracy, a pedigree of the Yorkshire Wedgwoods for seven or eight generations, ranging from the middle of the 17th century down to the present time, when their descendants are still living in the district. . . . So well known were the Wedgwoods of this district, that one member of the family has been immortalised in song thus:—

At Yearsley there are pancheons made
By Willie Wedgwood, that young blade.

For this interesting fragment of a Yorkshire ballad I am indebted to the Rev. Robert Pulleine, Rector of Kirkby Wiske."

Mr Llewellyn Jewitt has been more fortunate than we have been in his researches, for our consecutive pedigree of the Yorkshire Wedgwoods only begins with Robert Wedgwood who was born in 1727; but we have also the following unattached members

of this branch, whom an aspiring genealogist might no doubt work up into a well-connected pedigree.

1714 JOHN Wedgwood, bapt. 13 Aug. 1714; of Yearsley; *d.* 1796. [per JAS. WEDGWOOD OF YORK.]

1729 CHRISTOPHER WEDGWOOD *m.* Elizabeth.... at Coxwold, Yorks, and had sons—William *b.* 1731, and John *b.* 1733. The mother died 1761. [per JAS. WEDGWOOD OF YORK.]

1865 JOHN WEDGWOOD of Sowerby, Yorks, died 27 July 1865. Will proved by widow Grace. [WILLS, SOMERSET HO.]

1874 JOHN WEDGWOOD of Hawnby, Yorks, died 20 Sept. 1874. Will proved. [SOM. HO.]

1876 ROBERT WEDGWOOD of Yearsley, Yorks, *d.* 6 May 1876. Will proved. [SOM. HO.]

1881 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Hull, *d.* 15 Apl. 1881. Will proved. [SOM. HO.]

1887 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Carlton, Yorks, *d.* 20 July 1887. Will proved. [SOM. HO.]

1890 ANN WEDGWOOD, will proved 1890, now at Somerset House. [per J.G.E.W.]

1892 WILLIAM WEDGWOOD of Slingsby, Yorks, *d.* 14 May 1892. Will proved. [SOM. HO.]

1896 JOHN WEDGWOOD of Wakefield, Police Constable, *d.* 2 Mar. 1896. Will proved. [SOM. HO.]

Lastly, I have also come across this unplaced, undated epitaph to a Wedgwood otherwise unknown to fame:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN ANTHONY WEDGWOOD
ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY HIS GAMEKEEPER
WHILST OUT SHOOTING
"WELL DONE THOU GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT."¹

¹ A newspaper cutting of uncertain origin.

ETRURIA JUBILEE GROUP

FRANCIS WEDGWOOD ESQ., AND NINE WORKMEN WHOSE AVERAGE TIME OF SERVICE IS 54 YEARS. From a photograph, November 1839.



Front Row, sitting, from the left.

MOSES BROWNSWORD,	Gilder and Liner.
ENOCH KEELING,	Cashier
FRANCIS WEDGWOOD	
WILLIAM STANWAY,	Kiln Fireman.
THOMAS MASON,	O.W. Slip House Man

Rear Row, standing, from the left.

JAMES BOULTON,	Glost Oven Fireman.
WILLIAM ADAMS,	Manager of O.W. Works.
JOHN ADAMS,	Presser and C.M. Maker.
JOHN FINNEY,	Glost Oven Placer.
BENJAMIN LOVATT,	Bisque Oven Fireman.

APPENDICES

I

EXTRACTS FROM
THE TUNSTALL COURT ROLLS
(used in the Great Rowe Coal Mine cases.)

At the Court of Tunstall held Wednesday after Corpus Christi 12 Hen. VI., John Unwyn, Stephen Roulegh, John Roulegh of Tunstall, and Wm. Unwyn came as to the making of a Gutterdraght in Tadlache. John Unwyn &c. to have the right to work a mine for a rent of 12d. and the draining of it; to hold of the Lord Audeley. COURT ROLL 1424

In witness John Thickenes, then locum tenens of the seneschal, put his seal.

To the great Court of Tunstall on 16 Ap. 2 and 3 Philip and Mary ... came ... Adams, John Shaw of Jacke, Thos. Adams of Bemersley, John (Rowley) of Ridgway, Roger Drakeford, Henry Thomkinson, John Rowley of....., Roger Keeling, Thomas Mydilton, Thomas Turner, Peter Unwyn, John Crockett junr. and said on their oaths that Geoffrey Rowley of Holme surrendered into the hands of the Lord, by the hands of... and Thos. Unet tenants there, the 3rd part of one mine of coals called the Great Rowe in Sneyd Hamlet, to the use of Thomas Rowley of Burslem and his assigns according to the custom of the Manor. Which said 3rd part Thomas Rowley of Chell late deceased had given to Geoffrey Rowley his son and heir by his last will. At a rent to the Lord of 1s. 4d. a year. Sealed by Wm. Sneyd Kt. as Seneschal. COURT ROLL 1554

View of franc-pledge in the Court of Wm. Sneyd. 10 Sept. 3 Eliz : John Burselem, Nicolas Addams, Thomas Addams, Ralf Keeling, Thomas Doxson, Richard Colclough junr., Thomas Turner, Thomas..., Peter Unwyn, Ric. Sympton, John Crockett junr. Stephen Cartlache, John Danniell, senr., Hugh Lovat and Ralf Smyth, jurors, swear that Thomas Rowley of Burslem is dead since the last Court, that he held of the Lord a messuage and 4 customary acres in Burslem and Sneyd and that he owes COURT ROLL 1561

a foal and a cow as herriot worth 26s., and that Thomas Rowley by his last will dated 16 May 1561 gave his son John Rowley all his interest in two mines of Coal, Great and Small Rowe, and in witness John Sneyd, then seneschal, has put his hand and seal.

COURT ROLL
1590 View of franc-pledge in Court of Ralph Sneyd 29 Ap. 32 Eliz. in presence of Wm. Sabshed then seneschal.

Came Thomas Rowley by the hands of John Daniel, Wm. Unwyn, Ric. Daniel customary tenants and surrendered $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a Coal mine called Small Rowe now in the tenure of John Daniel, to the use of John Daniel junr. and heirs and assigns for ever. And on this came John Daniel junr. and received the $\frac{1}{3}$ rd part of the mine; to whom the said lord by his seneschal conceded it by the rod; to hold it to him and his heirs for ever, for his due service. Provided more over that if Thomas Rowley or heirs paid the sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* to John Daniel and heirs he may recover the mine at any time, but John Daniel and heirs are then to have one wall to dig at for a rent of 2*d.*

W. SABSHED 1590.

COURT ROLL
1591 View of franc-pledge in Court of Ralph Sneyd. 1 Ap. 33 Eliz. in presence of John Lovat then seneschal.

Came John Lee by the hands of Thos. Burslem and Ric. Knight customary tenants and surrendered $\frac{1}{2}$ a coalmine called Small Rowe now in the occupation of Wm. Lee, to the use of Wm. Lee and his assigns for ever. And Wm. Lee came and took seisin and paid his fine at ingress 1*d.*

JOHEM LOVATT.

COURT ROLL
1598 View of franc-pledge in Court of Ralph Sneyd 4 April 40 Eliz. in presence of John Lovatt then seneschal.

Came John Rowley by the hands of Thomas Burslem, Wm. Lee senior, and Wm. Lee junior, customary tenants and surrendered... of a coal mine called Small Rowe in Sneyd to the use of Wm. Rowley, son and heir of the said John, for and during the life of Wm, and after his death to Richard Rowley son of Wm. and his heirs and assigns for ever.

And Wm. and Ric. Rowley came and took seisin. And they gave the Lord a fine of 4*d.* at ingress.

JOHEM LOVATT.

COURT ROLL
1598 View of franc-pledge in the Court of Ralph Sneyd 4 Ap. 40 Eliz. in the presence of John Lovatt then seneschal.

Came John Rowley by the hands of Thomas Burslem and Wm. Lee senior and Wm. Lee junior customary tenants, and surrendered a messuage and 5 acres and 20 customary acres thereto belonging in Sneyd and Burslem, to the use of William Rowley son and heir of John Rowley and Joan his wife for life, and after their death to the use of Richard Rowley their son and heir and the heirs of his body, and in default of such then to John Rowley 2nd son of Wm. and heirs of his body, and in default of such then to Thomas Rowley 3rd son of Wm. and heirs of his body, and in default of such then to Ralph Rowley 4th son of Wm. and heirs of his body, and in default to the right heirs of Ric. Rowley.

And John Rowley paid the Court a farfee of 2*l.* and Wm. Rowley and Jane his wife and Richard Rowley came and took seisin and did suit and gave the lord a fine of 10*s.* 9*d.* at ingress.

JOHEM LOVATT.

View of franc-pledge at the Court of Ralph Sneyd at Burslem
4 Ap. 9 Jac., Thomas Coke then seneschal. COURT ROLL 1611

Came John Daniell customary tenant in his own person and surrendered a mine of coals called the Small Rowe to the use of Thomas Daniel his heirs and assigns for ever, paying 8*d.* rent to the Lord. And Thomas Daniel came and begged admittance to the premises, and paid 8*d.* fine.

View of franc-pledge at the Court of Ralph Sneyd at Burslem
3 Oct. 10. Jac. Thomas Cockes then seneschal. COURT ROLL 1612

To this Court it is understood by the homage that Richard Adams by the hands of Thomas Burslem and Ric. Daniel customary tenants surrendered $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a coalmine to the use of John son of Richard Adams and his heirs for ever—paying 4*d.* rent to the Lord, and it was granted to him for which he gave . . . for fine at entry.

RAPHE SNEYD.

View of franc-pledge at the Court of Ralph Sneyd at Burslem 30 Sept.
11 James I. John Smith then seneschal. COURT ROLL 1613

Came John Daniell of Thorne¹ within Burslem in his own person and surrendered $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a coalmine called Small Rowe in Sneyd to the use of Wm. Stevenson of Sneyde and assigns for ever. And Wm. Stevenson came and begged admission. And John Fernihaugh deputy of John Smith gave him seisin by the rod. And he paid a fine at entry.

JOHN SMYTH (seneschal).

¹ i. e. Smallthorne.

COURT ROLL
1614View of franc-pledge at the Court of Ralph Sneyd. 14 Ap. 12
James I. John Smyth then Seneschal.

Came Wm. Rowley of Burslem in his own person and surrendered his title and interest in $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a coalmine called the Great Rowe to the use of Ric. Rowley son and heir of Wm. Rowley and assigns—paying and doing suit. And William Rowley and Jane his wife to take coal during their lives. And Richard came and begs admittance, and pays 4*d.* fine at entry.

JOHN SMYTH seneschal.

II

MAINWARING v. SHAW *re* CHURCHYARD HOUSE*Chancery suit.*

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. John Mainwaring's Bill of Complaint. | 15 June 1640. |
| 2. John Shaw's Answer to the Bill of Complaint. | |
| 3. The Commission for taking evidence. | 6 Sept. 1641. |
| 4. Interrogatories and Depositions for Defendant. | 11 Sept. 1641. |
| 5. Interrogatories and Depositions for Plaintiff. | 11 Sept. 1641. |
| 6. Case dismissed to the Common Law. | 20 May 1642. |

1. BILL of COMPLAINT of John Mainwaring to Lord Finch, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal—15 June 1640.

John Mainwaring, clerk, Rector of Stoke shewing that whereas he is rightfully seised of all lands belonging to the Rectory including the parochial chappell of Burslem and glebe lands belonging and a messuage called the Churchyard house and of 50 acres of meadow and pasture of great yearly value, sometime in occupation of John Shaw the elder deceased and John Adams deceased, and now or late in the occupation of John Shaw of Burslem the younger, Robert Adams and Juane Shawe widow of John Shaw the elder; and seeing that the Rector has from time to time received rent, and set to lease this property (till John Shaw the elder got possession) for the benefit of the curate of the Chappell of Burslem. But now John Shaw the younger, having during the lifetime of John Shaw the elder combined with John Shaw the elder and others, hath gotten possession of all deeds and evidences concerning the messuages and lands, which are unknown to your orator, and which he cannot recover at Common Law, and hath contrived divers fraudulent conveyances to convey the land from John Shaw the elder to John Shaw the younger, whereas in truth John Shaw the elder held only a lease and paid rent. But now John Shaw the younger hath fraudulently defaced the meares and bounds of the lands and hath exchanged part

thereof, and gives out that the messuage and lands was the inheritance of *John Shaw the elder*, and that they are only holden of the *Rector of Stoke* by some chief rent for a long lease. Your orator prays that they may be compelled to set forth their titles and bounds and the rent payable, and whether *Robert Adams* doth not hold some part of the lands.

2. ANSWER of *John Shaw* to *John Mainwaring's* BILL of COMPLAINT.

He believes it to be true that *Complainant* is rightfully seised of the Chappell of *Burslem*, but he denies that he was ever seised of the *Churchyard house* and 50 acres of land attached in the occupation of *John Shaw the elder* and now in occupation of the *Deft.* and *Joane Shaw widow*, or that the rent thereof kept the Curate of *Burslem*. He believes that long before one *John Shaw* the *Deft.*'s uncle was lawfully seised as of fee, paying a constant chief rent of 20s. per ann. to the *Rectors of Stoke*. And he says that this *John Shaw the elder* for 30l. paid by *Deft.* and for the natural love between kinsmen, by deed bearing date 15 June 15 *Charles I.* delivered it to *Wm. Colclough* of *Burslem*, gent., and *Wm. Bourne* of *Urie (Yewtree)*, gent., as to one half to the use of the *Deft.* by the name of *John Shaw the younger* of *Burslem*, in return for an annuity of 3l. during the life of *John Shaw the elder* who was to pay the chief rent to the *Rector of Stoke*,—and as to the other half to *John Shaw the elder* for life and then half to *John Shaw the younger* and half to *Joan Shaw* wife of *John Shaw the elder* for her life with reversion to *John Shaw the younger*. He says that *John Shaw the elder* is dead and that he himself is seised as of fee. He says that by limitation of time and constant payment of the chief rent at least it is lawfully his. He claimeth first 'the messuage, one baye of a barne and an outhouse and 'garden and a hempbutt, all not above a $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre of land, and a parcel 'of land called the further *Brefurlong*, about 5 acres, and a daymath of 'meadowground in *Kings-meadow*, the neare *Brefurlong* about 4 acres, the 'Overhouse-croft, about one acre, the *Crossehill* one acre, the two *haughes* about '3 acres, the crabtree bank about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, the *Steepbank* about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, a 'days math and a half of meddow ground below the haugh and no more. 'And as concerning the landes pretended to be in the occupation' of *Adams* he knows nothing of it. He says the 20s. paid as part of his salary to the Curate of *Burslem* was a chief rent and not a farm rent. He denies that he has contrived with others to defeat the *Complainant*, or that he has any hidden deeds. He confesses he has some evidences concerning the premises which he detaineth for preservation of his right. He denies that he has fraudulently made any conveyances or exchanged any portions.

He believes that a valuable consideration was given for the premises and that he holds in fee at a chief rent. He denies that he ever said he only held in long lease.

3. Commission for taking evidence.

Jo. Hollins and *Geo. Thorley* are appointed Commissioners out of the *Court of Chancery* for the examination of witnesses. The examination is to be held at the house of *Elizabeth Till* widow, in *Stoke-upon-Trent* on Saturday 11th inst. at 10 a. m. and the commission call the following as witnesses on the *Deft's* behalf to give evidence before them—dated 6 Sept. 1641.

William Colclough, gent.
William Ford, gent.
James Shawe, clerk.
Wm. Stevenson.
Wm. Burne, gent.
Robt. Hamersley.
Ric. Lee, senior.
Ric. Lee, junior.

John Daniel de Bridayd.
Rob. Simpson.
Thos. Colclough.
John Daniel.
John Colclough.
Raph Rowley.
Ric. Ward.
Wm. Biddulph.

4. Interrogations and Depositions. *ex parte Deft.*

INTERROGATIONS.

1. Do you know compt. and deft. and how long?
2. Do you know *Churchyard House* and lands and tenure of same?
3. How did deft. *John Shaw*, come to the estate, from whom and at what price?
4. Did you witness this deed now showed?
5. What rent or service other than the 20s. yearly chief rent has been paid to the Parsons of *Stoke*?
6. Did the *Compt.* take a heriot at the death of *John Shaw the elder*?
7. Is this paper note showed you a true copy of a record from *Westminster* and from what court?
8. If you were a Churchwarden of *Burslem*, did you present the *Churchyard lands* as glebe, and did anyone ask you to do so?
9. Did you ever hear that deft. had ever challenged any claim to the *Longcroft*?

Alix House, John Smyth,Hollins.

Robert Homersley of the *Ridge-house*, gent. aged 53. (1) knows both; (3) has spoke to *Mr. Mainwaring* about the case and *Mr. Mainwaring* told him he would not pursue the case against *John Shaw* if *John Shaw* paid the rent as before.

William Colclough of *Burslem*, gent., aged 50, (1) knows both; (2) knows the Churchyard lands and that *John Shaw* is seised of an estate of inheritance there with *Joane Shaw* as a life tenant of part; and that 20s. a year was paid to the incumbent of *Stoke* for it. (3) *John Shaw* purchased the property of *John Shaw*, his uncle, deceased, as per Indentures dated 1 Feb. 14 Car. I., between *John Shaw elder and younger*; and 5 June 1639 between *John Shaw the elder and deponent* and *Wm. Bourne of Exwetre*. And he says that *John Shaw the elder* transferred the property for 30l. as well as for the love he had to the defendant as eldest son of *Thomas Shaw* his second brother. (4) He did witness the deeds. (5) Says the rent of 20s. was paid and that *John Shaw the elder*, in his life did many services and curties for the parson of *Stoke*. (8) He was *Churchwarden* of *Burslem*, but never presented or was asked to present the *Churchyard* lands as *Glebe*, and if he had supposed the same to be *glebe* he would never have accepted the position of *feoffee* of the land. Also he had heard *Mr. Roger Brereton* of *Newcastle*, gent., then and now patron of the *Rectory* of *Stoke* affirm to *Mr. Primrose* then *Parson* of *Stoke* that if he had not had great love to the Church of *Stoke* he could have gotten to himself an inheritance of this land in *Burslem* which then was in possession of *John Adams* and *John Shaw* deceased.

Robert Addams of *Burslem*, aged 40, (1) knows both parties; (9) he never heard of a lease made by the Rectors of *Stoke* to *John Shaw* of the *Churchyard House*, but he had heard *John Shaw the elder* say that *Longcroft* came out of the churchyard messuage. He says that *Longcroft* hath been in his (deponents) and his father's possession since he can remember.

William Bourne of *Exwetre*, gent., aged 73, (1) knows both parties (4) He witnessed the indenture of 1 Feb. 14 Car. I.

James Shaw of *Milwich*, clerke, aged 62, (1) knows both parties. (2), (3), (5), He knows the lands in question, and that 12s. (sic) rent was paid by his (deponent's) father unto the *Parsons* of *Stoke*. His father came into possession thro' marriage with his mother who was a daughter to *John Ashbury*. The premises have been held ever since in due succession.

(9) He never heard of a lease being made of the premises by the Rectors of *Stoke* to any of his ancestors and none of them ever claimed the *Longcroft*.

Robert Simson of *Burslem*, potter aged 80, (1) knows both parties. (2), (3), knows the premises, and knew *John Asbury* was possessed of them, and then *John Shaw* by marriage with *Asburie's daughter* came into possession; and then his son *John Shaw* lately deceased; and now in possession of *John Shaw* and *Joan Shaw*—all held for a rent of 20s. paid yearly to the Rectors of *Stoke*. (9) He never heard of a lease made by the Parson of the premises. He never heard a claim by *Shaw* to the *Longcroft* which land had been in possession of *William Adams*, *John Adams* his son lately deceased, and *Robert Adams* son of *John*.

John Dennell of *Burslem*, yeoman, aged 47, (1) knows both parties; (2) knows the premises; (8) was churchwarden of *Burslem* in 1633, and did never present the premises, or was asked to present them as *glebe* land.

Thomas Colclough of *Burslem*, gent., aged 22, (1) knows both parties. (4) He witnessed the deed of 15 June 1639.

signed *Alex. Howe*
John Hollins } Coms.
John Smyth

5. Interrogations and Depositions—*ex parte Compt.*

1. Do you know the parties?
2. What parsons of *Stoke* have you known?
3. Do you know the *Churchyard Ho.* &c. and how long?
4. What tenants of these premises have you known?—particularly one *Crockett* and after him *Hood* and after him *Asburie*?
5. Whether *Asbury* had a son who was curate of *Burslem*, and who lived in the *Churchyard Ho.* in the *Priest's Chamber*?
6. Whether *John Shaw*, deceased his father, did not marry this curate's sister and thus came to possession of the *Churchyard House*?
7. Whether the *Long Croft* held by *John* and now by *Robert Adams* is not a parcel of the *Churchyard Ho.* premises?
8. How did the first *Adams* come into possession of *Long Croft*? was it not with consent of the Rector of *Stoke*?

9. What rent was paid by *John Adams*? and what rent is paid by *Robert Adams*, and to whom? Did you not witness the exhibited lease to *Robt. Adams*?

10. Did not *John Shaw the elder*, deceased, make his peace with the Patron or Parsons by a payment, and specially did he not pay a fine to *Mr. Roger Brereton*, farmer and patron?

11. Did he not give *Mr. Primrose* a cow that he might have a lease, and was not such a lease drawn up and not concluded?

12. Did you ever hear of a deed whereby the land in question stood charged with a mere rent of 20s.? If so when and where?

13. Have not the premises been always held to belong to the Chappell of *Burslem*, and was it not first given for certain services to be rendered?

14. What else do you know to help the *Complainant's* case?

Alex. Howe

John Smyth

John Hollins.

Joane Shawe, aged 76, (1) knows both parties; (2) knew the following successive parsons of *Stoke*: *Mr. Rennalles*, *Dr. Weston*, *Mr. Primrose*, *Mr. Mainwaring*; (3) has known the *Churchyard Ho.* and lands for 36 years.

(4) She knew *John Asbury* and *Elizabeth* his daughter, *John Shaw*, grandfather to the now deft., her husband and herself and the defendant as tenants of the premises.

(5) *Thomas Asburie* son of *John Asburie* was curate of *Burslem* and lived at the *Churchyard Ho.* in a chamber called the *Priest's Chamber* to this day.

(6) One *Shaw*, father of *John Shaw the elder*, married *Asbury's* sister, and thus came into possession of the house as she has heard.

(7) The *Adams* held the *Long Croft* by same tenure as the *Churchyard Ho.* and the *Longcroft* formerly belonged to the same tenement.

(9) *John Adams* sent 10s. or 20s. by her mother-in-law to the then parson of *Stoke*, and she hath heard the rent has been raised.

(10) *John Shaw the elder* made his peace by money payments to the several parsons of *Stoke*.

(11) *John Shaw the elder* gave *Dr. Primrose* a cow for a lease and there was a lease drawn up.

Roger Brereton of *Newcastle*, gent., aged 57, (1) knows both parties.

(2) He has known *Dr. Weston*, *Mr. Wm. Primrose* and *Mr. John Mainwaring* as Parsons.

(3) Knows the house where *John Shaw the elder* lived.

(4) He knew *John Shaw the elder* and, being farmer to *Dr. Weston*, he used to receive 20s. annually from *John Shaw the elder*.

(5) He has heard of the *Priest's Chamber*, and suit was made by the parishioners to *Mr. Primrose* that the Curate or Schoolmaster of that place might enjoy it for the benefit of the inhabitants of *Burslem*.

(7), (9) *John Adams*, and *Robert Adams* his son, now holds lands of the same tenure as the *Churchyard Ho.*, and in *Mr. Primrose's* time he used to have 20s. rent from the *Churchyard Ho.* and 10s. and two hens from *Adams* and he believes they were originally one, and the rent *Adams* pays on his new lease is 3l. annually.

(10) *John Shaw the elder* did to deponent and his father, farmers to *Dr. Weston*, all manner of services, such as carriage of tithe corn, and lending his barne without consideration. He knows of no money payment besides the rent.

(11) After *Dr. Weston's* resignation, *John Shaw the elder* gave *Mr. Primrose* one cow which was sold for 3l., and *Mr. Primrose* promised to make him a lease of the premises in question for 20s. a year and the lease was drawn up.

(13) Ever since the *Deponent* and his father bought the advowson in 1607 down to 1634 he never heard anyone had a title to this land, but thought it was Glebe land at the parson's disposal.

(14) *John Shaw the elder* asked him to mediate with *Mr. Mainwaring* that he would be good to him and give him a lease.

Robert Adams of *Burslem*, yeoman, aged 40, (1) knows both parties.

(3) He knows the *Churchyard* premises and (5) the *Priest's Chamber*.

(7) His father held and he holds the *Longcrofts* and pays rent to the *Parsons of Stoke*. He believes the rents of *Shaw's* house go also to the Parson.

(8) His father took a lease of *Dr. Weston*, and he himself took another lease of the present incumbent.

(9) *John Adams*, his father held at a rent of 10s. and a 10l. fine; the rent was raised in *John Adams* lifetime, and now *Deponent* holds at a 3l. rent, and 8l. fine. The writing shown is the counterpart of his lease dated 18 March 1638.

William Bagnold of *Shelton*, yeoman, aged 80, (1) knows plaintiff only and (3) knows *Shaw's* house.

(10) About 40 years ago he was servant to *William Crompton Esq.*,

then patron and after farmer of the tithes of *Stoke*, Mr. *Crompton* did then challenge the lands in question. How it was settled he knows not, but *Shaw* helped the servants when required to gather in the tithes.

(7) and (14) About 40 years since *John Shaw* deceased, told *Deponent* he had 'set' some grounds belonging to the House, but he knows not to whom or at what rent.

Alexander Horw.

John Hollins.

John Smyth.

6. Judgment.

20 May 18 Car. *John Mainwaring*, Rector of *Stoke* v. *John Shaw*. The Bill being of Discovery and the prooffe thereof being to inforce the *Defi.* to set forth his title to a house and land in *Burslem* in the Countie of *Stafford* pretended by the *pli.* to be parcel of the Rectorye of *Stoake upon Trent* in the Said County and the *Defi.* having set forth a title, and the Cause Comyng to a hearing it is nev'theles this present day by consent of parties their counsell and Attourneyes ordered that the bill shall be absolutely dismissed out of this court to the Comon Lawe without payment of Costs or other prejudice to either partie.

Wm. Simpson par deft.

J. Coles par Quer.

[signature illegible].

Jo. Mainwaring.

Jo. Shawe.

III

HARGREAVES v. WEDGWOOD re CHURCHYARD HOUSE

Trespass and Ejectment.

1. Statement of Case for Defendant.

George Hargreaves Clk. Pl. v. *John Wedgwood* gent. Defi.

p. Defi.

'*Trespass and Ejectment.*'

That whereas *John Mainwaring* Dr. of Divinity 1 May 31 Chas. II. Declaration. [1679] at *Burslem* demissed unto the *Petr.*, one messuage and cottage, 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow and 20 acres of pasture with appurtenances in *Burslem*, *Tunstall* and in the parish of *Stoake-upon-Trent* to hold to the *Petr.* for 5 years.

That the *Petr.* entered and the *Defi.* on 1 May ejected him.

Damages 20*l.* Issue 'not guilty.'

He will endeavor to prove that the lands are parcell of the Glebe of the Rectory of *Stoake* whereof he is parson. And that *Defi.* came in under some old lease long since expired made by the parsons predecessors. *The Petr. Leases title.*

The Lord *Audley* being owner of the premises called the *Churchyard House* and lands gave them to *Thomas Crockett* and heirs paying *xxs.* per annum to *Burslem* Chappell which is within the Rectory of *Stoke* to be prayed for, which rent hath ever since been paid to the Curate of *Burslem*. And that one *Asbury*, being in possession of the premises, by what title is unknown, he or his son being Curate of *Burslem* about 120 or 130 years since [c. 1553], he did, about 100 years since, give the said messuage and lands to one *John Shaw*, after whose decease they descended to *John Shawe* his son, who having no issue about 42 years since gave the same to *John Shawe* eldest son of *Thomas Shawe* his brother, grandfather of the now *Defi.* now living in possession. *The Defi.'s title.*

John Shaw the grantor, by indenture with *John Shaw* the grandfather, in consideration of 30*l.* paid him covenants to settle part of the premises upon *John Shaw* the grandfather in fee, paying 3*l.* yearly to *John Shaw* the grantor for his life, the grantor covenanting to pay *xxs.* chief rent to the Parson of *Stoak*. And the grantor covenants to settle the residue *1 Feb: 14 Car. I. 1638/9. Timothy Edge proves Mr. William Coleclough's*

hand and he is dead and believes all the rest are dead. [1639] 15 June 15 Car. I. Ralph Rowley proves witnesses all dead. upon himself for life, and after his decease $\frac{1}{2}$ upon John Shaw the grandfather in fee, $\frac{1}{4}$ upon Johana wife of John the Grantor for her life, $\frac{1}{4}$ upon such person as John the grantor should appoint during the life of Joan, remainder as to the two last parts to John Shawe the grandfather.

John Shawe the grantor, by Indenture with Wm. Colclough and Wm. Bourne gent., delivers them seisin of the premises.

John Shawe the grandfather, who is still living, indentures with William Colclough, John Boulton and Thomas Wedgwood (father of Deft. and now dead) upon consideration of a marriage between the said Thomas Wedgwood and Margaret daughter of John Shawe and of 40*l.* paid him by Thomas Wedgwood conveys the premises as follows:— $\frac{1}{2}$ to John Shawe and Margery his wife for their lives; remainder to Thomas Wedgwood and heirs by Margaret; remainder to heirs of body of Margaret, remainder to Thomas Wedgwood in fee:— $\frac{1}{2}$ to Thomas Wedgwood and Margaret and heirs as before.

1 Ap. 31 Car. II. [1679] Burslem Wedgwood gent. Roger Heath John Shawe Wm. Wedgwood To prove that the premises have been enjoyed during memory by Deft. and predecessors without interruption, save only one suit in Chancery near 40 years since by the Plt.'s lessor against John Shawe the grandfather.

And that it has always been reputed that the premises were the Shawe's inheritance and only paid a chief rent or fee-farm rent of *xxs.*

Thos. Newton gent. To prove that 25 years ago, for many years together the Deft. paid the *xxs.* yearly by the Plt.'s lessor's order as chief rent.

Timothy Edge gen. To prove the reputation of Wm. Colclough gen., 'who was Coroner of the County and a person of great parts and integrity and was a feoffee in both the Indentures of 15 June 15 Car. I. and of 14 July 1653,' 'and if he had taken the premises to have been Church land he would not have been a feoffee to the prejudice of the Church.'

Put the Plt. to prove entries; if he cannot, the statute of limitations will help us during the Plt.'s lessor's life continuing parson, which he hath been these 40 years.

Objection It's said it will be proved that some person on Deft.'s father's behalf

about 15 years since gave the Plt.'s lessor's wife some few guineas to be free from disturbance during his life. Put them to prove it exactly.

Thomas Wedgwood was only tenant for life, and so no act of his Answer could hinder the now Deft., who hath the inheritance.

The Plt.'s lessor being then and now Parson of *Stoake* presented his Bill in Chancery against John Shawe the grandfather for the premisses, pretending the same to be Glebe land, parcel of the land called '*Longcrofts*' in possession of Robert Adams and of the same tenure.

Tuesday 17 May 18 Car. I. [1642] was appointed for the hearing of this cause, and the Deft. was served with process to hear Judgment. The Deft. attended but the Complainant made default and his bill was dismissed out of the Court with convenient costs if on Friday next cause be not shewed to the contrary. Upon which day by consent of the parties their Counsell and Attorney's it was ordered to be absolutely dismissed out of this Court to the Comon Law without payment of costs to either party.

We never heard anything since May 1642, but have enjoyed constantly without interruption until this suit.

2. Counsell's opinion on the Case and the questions raised in 1679.

The Case is first stated—

It is conceived that the Lord Audley about 200 years since, gave the messuage and lands to one Thomas Crockett and his heirs, paying 20*s.* a year to Burslem Church to be prayd for for ever. And that then the value was not much more than the rent reserved.

The Parsons of *Stoake* being to find a Curate for Burslem and to allow him maintainance. The said rent hath been paid sometimes to the Rector and sometimes to the Curate. . . .

The case then proceeds from *Asbury* to John Shaw the younger and then gives in detail the Bill of Complaint, Answer, Depositions and judgment in the Court of Chancery in 1642 as on the previous pages. . . .

John Shaw the defendant is still living and, having issue only one daughter who married Thomas Wedgwood, did, by his feofment bearing date 14 July 1653, in consideration of a marriage already had between Thomas and Margaret Shaw and of the sum of 40*l.* paid by the said Thomas Wedgwood, enfeof the premises to feoffees, as to one half to the use of John

Shaw and *Margery* his wife for life, which *Margery* is since dead, and the other half and reversion to *Thomas Wedgwood* and *Margaret* and the heirs of the body of *Margaret* begotten by the said *Thomas* with remainder over.

(1) *John Wedgwood* is son and heir apparent of *Thomas* and *Margaret*, and since the death of his father has contracted with his mother for her moiety and doth conceive it very convenient to buy his grandfather *Shaw's* estate therein likewise before any suit be brought, if Counsell shall so advise. That the said *John Shaw* may be capable to be a witness for his grandchild, if there should be occasion, who can say more in this case than any man now living. Whether *John Wedgwood* had better take up his mother and grandfathers estate by one deed or several, and what is the best way in view of the feofment.

(1) *Answer by H.T. Williams.* 14 June 1679.

If *John Shaw* be a material witness to prove the land in question to be the inheritance of the *Shaws* and those under whom the *Shaw's* claim, and not the inheritance of the Church, it will be necessary that he convey all his estate in the land to his grandchild and his heirs, and that the mother do the like.

Answer by Mr. E. Byrck.

I consider if *John Wedgwood* should buy in his grandfather's part, yett the grandfather cannot be anything because he made the feofment, and I presume may be bound by court, and then....(illegible)....to discharge himselfe, but I have not seen the feofment.

(2) Whether these depositions by order of the Court can be given in evidence either at Law or Equity upon any other trial; in respect of the last order in Chancery the Bill was by consent to be cast out of Court without costs or prejudice to either partie.

Answer by Mr. Williams.

I am of opinion that these depositions upon producing the Bill and Answer and proving them true coppies are evidence and ought to be read in evidence between the same parties to the suit or others claiming under them.

Answer by Mr. Byrck.

These depositions cannot be read at law without an order in Chancery to support them, for the Bill being dismissed the depositions are gone.

(3) If the Parson of *Stoke* bring an ejectment (as he giveth forth in speeches) for the trial of his pretended right is not his entry taken away

by the long continuance of the possession of *John Shaw* and his ancestors, and by the discontinuance made by the feofment of *John Shaw* the elder, to *John Shaw* the younger, and by the descents. As also by the statute of limitations if he did not make his entry within 20 years after his title first accrued.

Answer by Mr. Williams.

Upon perusal of this case and trial I conceive that the lands in question or part of them at least are the inheritance of the Church, and that they may be recovered by the Church in 'prode firme,' and that no discontinuance or discent supposed in the case can help the tenant, yet if there were twenty years quiet possession without entry or claim by this partie that would bar this partie in his ejectment, but I finde probable evidence of an entry and claim in this case by the parson, such limitation will not bar the free suit.

Answer by Mr. Byrck.

I consider after a formall settlement upon marriage soe long since and a quiett possession from that time and several discents there is noe great danger of the parsons title unles they make a full . . (?) . . ple of leases or alteration of rent or some such thing which is pretty well . . . (?) . . . by the depositions.

(4) What accion att law can he now bring for the tryall of his right, or can he in equity do any more than cause *John Shaw* and *John Wedgwood* to sett forth their titles to the premisses as formerly he did the said *John Shawe*.

Answer by Mr. Williams.

I do not think there is any equity for the parson in this case being left to Law by the former injunction.

Answer by Mr. Byrck.

He may bring an ejectment, or exhibit a bill of discovery.

(5) Upon the death of *John Shaw* the elder, before the Chancery suit, the parson of *Stoke* took a Cow for harriott, and upon the death of *Joan Shaw* which was since the suite and *Margery Shawe*, *John Shaw's* late wife, he did not demand any harriott. But the parson being invited to the funerall of *Thomas Wedgwood* said that there was a harriott due to him to the man that invited him but never demanded any. And if he doe seize or demand any, whether should *John Wedgwood* pay the same or what answer is fitt to return him, or if he take any way violently what course he should then take to recover the same again.

Answer by Mr. Williams.

I do not finde or conceive by anything in this case that there is any herriot due. If a herriott be taken (?) the owner I think may bring an action of trover for the thing so taken (?) or replevin at his election.

No Answer by Mr. Byrick.

(6) Whether it were not convenient to levy a fine or make another feofment of the lands and messuage for the better securing of them for the future against all claims or titles hereafter to be made by the Parsons of Stoke or any other. All the witnesses formerly in this cause examined by both parties be all dead, *Ralph Rowley* a witnesse to the livery of seisin upon the feofment is still living.

Answer by Mr. Williams.

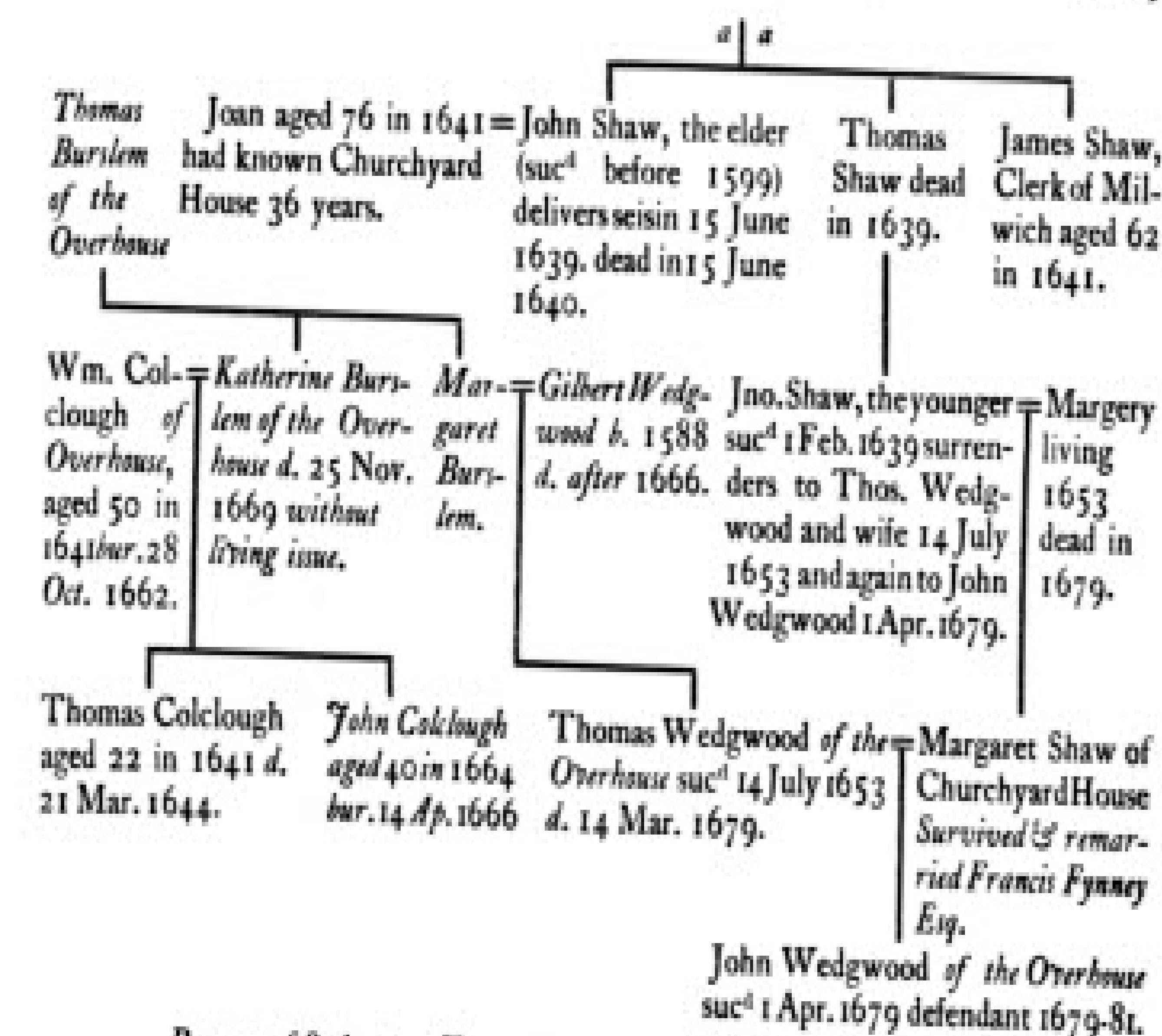
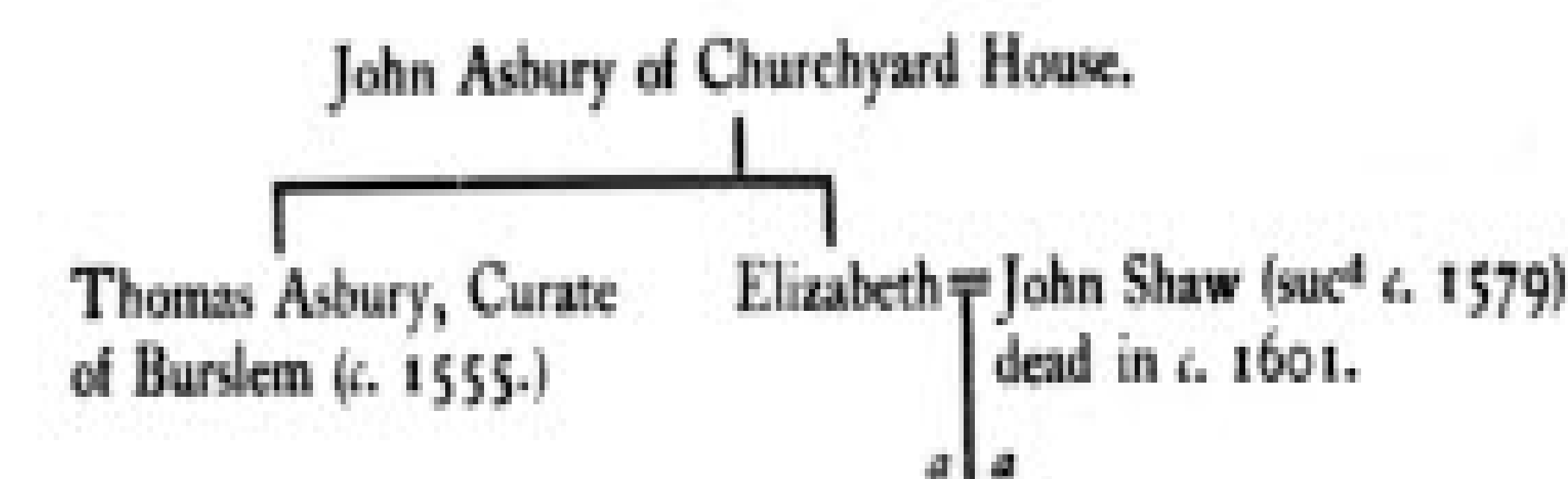
I cannot advise any fine or feofment in this case, being of opinion that this is Church land upon the state of this case—therefore advise the partys to make some composition by taking a lease from the parson or some other way rather than contest what doeth appear to be certeynly church land. 14 June 1679.

Answer by Mr. Byrick.

It will doe well to levy a fine.

There is no subsequent reference to this suit. It was probably compromised. Anyhow the Churchyard House remained in the possession of the Wedgwoods. By his will Thomas Wedgwood (d. 1679) left the Overhouse to his widow Margaret during her widowhood and the Churchyard Ho. to John Wedgwood during this widowhood. His widow remarried in 1681 and then by some family arrangement John took the Overhouse and Thomas the second son took the Churchyard Ho. And here it was that Josiah Wedgwood the Master Potter was born in Aug: 1730—the great great grandson of the last John Shaw of the Churchyard House Burslem.

Pedigrees &c. extracted from the two preceding suits.



Parsons of Stoke-upon-Trent.

Mr. Rennalles c. 1580.

Dr. Weston c. 1607-1634 ? resigned

Mr. William Primrose before 1639

Mr. John Mainwaring 1639-1679

Adams of Long Croft.

William Adams of Longcroft, Burslem & Wolstanton.

John Adams of Longcroft, Burslem & Wolstanton dead in 1639 ? Will dated 26 Feb. 1639.

Robert Adams aged 40 in 1641.

Rev. Thos. Adams, Incumbent of Rushton nr. Leek 1639.

John Adams =

NOTE. The details in italics are filled in from other sources.

IV

COLCLOUGH v. TURNER

Tresspass.

Katherine Colclough, widow, plt.
Thomas Turner the elder, deft.

In a plea of tresspas, upon
the Case. 1667.

Brief for the plt.

Plaintiff declares that Ralph Sneyd, being seised of the Manor of Tunstall and of the Great Rowe Coalmine as parcel of his demesne, by Indenture of 31 July 17 Jac. did grant, and his son Ralph Sneyd did confirm, to Wm. Burslem the moiety of the said Mine, with licence to sough the water away and have access with carriages or on foot, and to employ men to dig coals and sink pits in all the closes within the manor for the getting of the coals in the mine. And to follow the Rowe from the freehold land then late in possession of Ric. Knight unto a certain messuage called Smallthorne if the mine so long endure. To hold it to William Burslem and his assigns &c. for 99 years.

Wm. Burslem entered and was possessed of the moiety. And afterwards on 1 May 1649 he died at Tunstall intestate.

On 17 May 1649 administration was granted to his son and heir James Burslem who entered and was possessed, and by Indenture of 21 May 1649 granted the moiety and all his interest to John Colclough, gent. By virtue of this John Colclough entered, and being possessed on 21 May 1649 did make a sough for conveying water from the coalpits thro' the close of the Deft., which, at the time of the signing of the Indenture of 31 July 17 Jac., was parcel of the copyhold of the Manor of Tunstall. And being so possessed on 20 Jan. 17 Chas. II. John Colclough made his will and bequeathed his lease of the moiety to the Plaintiff for life and then to his executors Wm. Lawton Esq., Wm. Parker, gent., and Timothy Edge, gent. After his death the Plt. entered with the consent of the executors, and was possessed.

Nevertheless on 6 Ap. 19 Chas. II. the Deft. did with earth, mud and stones stop the sough made in his close, so that the coalpits are wholly drowned; to her damage of 300*l*.

APPENDICES

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To this the Deft. pleads not guilty.

To prove that Ralph Sneyd the father was Lord of the Manor of Tunstall and that all the Lords of the Manor had liberty to get coals in the copyhold lands without the consent of the Copyholder, and did use to demise the same at their will and pleasure.

Wm. Rowley, gent., Wm. Rowley of Greendelves, and the Court Rolls.

That Ralph Sneyd the father and Ralph Sneyd the son did seal the lease dated 31 July 17 Jac. of the moiety of the mine to Wm. Burslem.

John Smith, John Fernihough, and two others all dead, their hands proved by Wm. Sneyd Esq., who proves his father's hand.

That James Burslem took letters of Administration of Wm. Burslem's goods 17 May 1649

see the Letters of Administration.

That James Burslem by Indenture dated 20 May 1649 granted his interest in the Coalmine to John Colclough gent.,

Robt. Aston, Geo. Lownds, the witnesses.

That John Colclough by will dated 20 Jan. 17 Chas. II. devised the same to the Plt. The Will is proved by—

Wm. Sneyd Esq., Thos. Bagnall, gent.

That the Exors. named in the said Will did assent to the legacy.

Wm. Parker gent., Timothy Edge gent.,

That the Close thro' which the sough was brought called 'Chellough' was parcel of the Manor of Tunstall on 31 July 17 Jac. viz: copyhold land, and afterwards enfranchised or made freehold by the said Ralph Sneyd to the Deft's father.

Court Rolls, Wm. Sneyd Esq., and the counterpart of the enfranchisement.

That Chellough is parcel of the Deft. Turner's tenement enfranchised.

John Symson, Ralph Rowley.

That John Colclough made the sough thro' the close to draw away the water that he might get coals in the mine. And that Deft. stopped up the sough in the Close called Chellough.

John Adams, John Cartledge, Wm. Lawton Esq., Turner's confession.

That by reason of the stopping of the Sough the water did drown the coalmine so that the Plt. could not get coals, and what damage the Plt. hath sustained, both by neglecting to get coals and what the charge will be in cleansing the Sough.

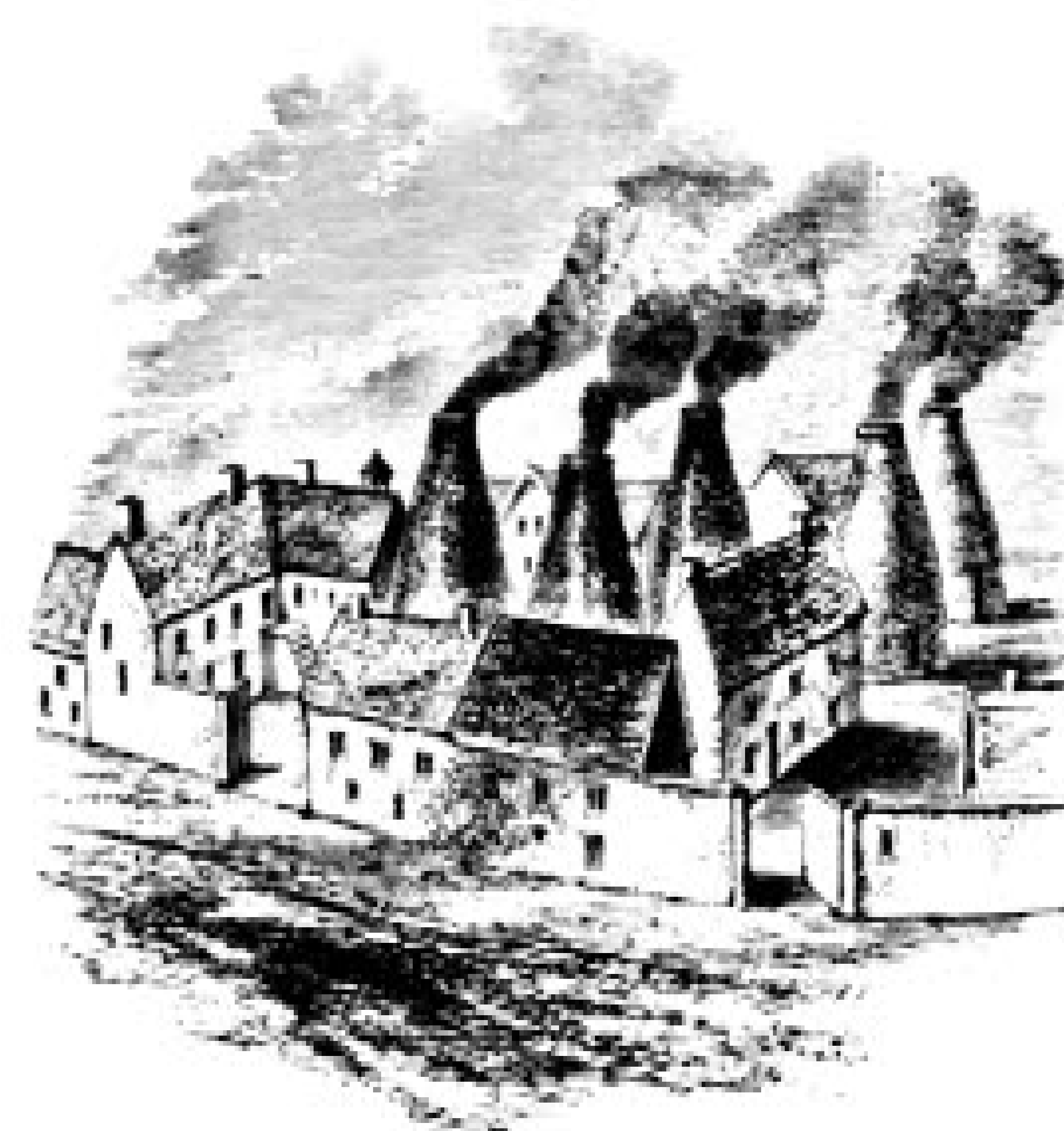
Thos. Steele, Ric. Coxland, John Flood,

Roger Heath, Wm. Bell, John Wood, John Adams.

That the Sough was made for draining the Coalmines in the Great



BURSLEM BRICKHOUSE, WHERE JOSIAH WEDGWOOD LIVED, 1762-1769
Drawn from memory by Aaron Wedgwood in 1860.



THE BRICK HOUSE WORKS, BURSLEM
Drawn from memory by Aaron Wedgwood in 1860.

V

TURNER v. COLCLOUGH, SNEYD & STEELE

Chancery Suit.

Brief for Defendants.

Thomas Turner <i>sens. Compt.</i> v. Katherine Colclough widow	} Defs.
Wm. Sneyd Esq.	
Wm. Steele	
1667-9	

1. The Bill.

(1) *Sr. John Touchett Lord Audley* about 155 years since [1513] was seised of the Manor of *Tunstall*, where the tenants hold their land in fee simple at the Will of the Lord according to the custom of the Manor.

That *Sr. John Touchett* by Court Roll of 10 May 5 *H. VIII.* granted the *Great Rowe Colemine* to *Thomas Rowley*—from the *Monastery of Hulton* thro' the lands of *John Crockett*, *Richd. Adams*, and *Thos. Walker*,—to him and his heirs for 21. yearly rent.

(2) *Thomas Rowley* granted it to *Roger Sparrey*, who (3) in turn granted it to *Robt. Hamsley* who got coals thence.

(4) About 24th June 1615 *Robt. Hamsley* sold to *John Turner* the *Compt.*'s late father who paid the rent and died about 39 years since, [1629], from whom it descended to the *Compt.*

[A great deal here torn away.]

About... years since *John Colclough* requested the *Compt.* to sell him his right, and on his [refusing] *John Colclough* and the confederates digged his coals, being encouraged because they had got the Copy of Court Roll which was *Compt.*'s title, and commenced an action against *Compt.* and against his workman *John Hulme*.

Therefore being remedyless he applies to *Chancery* to compel them to deliver the said copy and other deeds and to see whether such grant was not made to *Thos. Rowley*, and that *Mr. Sneyd* may set forth why he

Rowe lying between the freehold lands formerly *Knight's* and the messuage called *Smallthorne*.

John Sympson, Ralph Rowley, Francis Rogers.

That *John Colclough* did for about 15 or 16 years before his death get coals in the *Great Rowe* by the benefit of the Sough made thro' the *Chel-hough* without any interference.

Thomas Steele, John Loyd, Roger Heath.

This action was apparently settled by the agreement of 21 July 1667. Which agreement or arbitration was not adhered to by Turner, who then presented a bill in Chancery against Mrs. Colclough (and Wm. Steele her reversioner) for the mining rights on his land, and against Mr. Sneyd for refusing to accept an old copyhold title to the Great Rowe Mine. This second action lasted on till October 1668 at least, when the Depositions of witnesses for the Defence were taken, but as no Depositions of witnesses for the Complainant are given in full, and no decision in the case is recorded, it was probably settled by mutual agreement early in 1669. Mrs. Colclough died on 25 Sept. 1669, when the Wedgwoods inherited the property, under a title constantly in danger of litigation.

refused to accept the surrender and readmit the *Compt.*, and that *Mrs. Colclough* and *Wm. Steele* may set forth what estates they claim, and that the confederates may surrender their suits against him.

2. *Answer of Colclough and Steele.*

They confess that it might be the custom to hold lands in the Manor as set forth, but about 17 Jac. the custom was destroyed by granting the freehold to the copyholders. *Katherine Colclough* had heard of and *Steele* had seen an ancient copy purporting to be the title to the mine, but they knew no particulars of the succession of the property shewn thereon except that a supposed assignment from *Hamersley* to *Turner* was affixed at the bottom of the said copy by a pin.

1. They say *Thomas* and *William Rowley*, claiming from *Thomas Rowley* as original grantee, did in 1626 assign the Coalmine to *Wm. Colclough* gent., deceased, and *John Turner* the *Compt's* father witnessed the assignment.

The defts. deny that they know anything or have any intention of confederating. They do not know if *Compt.* has set out the pedigree correctly..... [much illegible.]

2. They say that by Indenture dated 30 July 17 Jac. *Ralph Sneyd* Lord of Tunstall and *Ralph* his son did grant half the mine to *Wm. Burslem*, with right to dig a gutter to draw away the water, and sink pits and follow the said Row of coals from the freehold lands of *Ric. Knight* and up to a messuage called *Smallthorne* for 99 years for 5s. 6d. yearly. And up to a messuage called *Smallthorne* for 99 years for 5s. 6d. yearly. And *William Burslem* entered and was seised and died intestate in May 1639. Letters of Administration were granted to his son *James Burslem* and he entered and was possessed of the moiety. And by Indenture dated 21 May 1639 he assigned it to *John Colclough*, who by virtue thereof digged coals and made a Sough or gutter.

3. As to the other part *Katherine Colclough* makes the following titles—vizt. *Jeffrey Rowley* seised of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd part of Great and Small Rowe Coal mines in Sneyd, on 16 Ap. 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, surrendered to the use of *Thos. Rowley* of Burslem; which part *Thomas Rowley* of Chell deceased had devised to the same *Jeffrey*. And *Thos. Rowley* entered, and at a Court held on 10 Sept. 3 Eliz. the jury presented that by his will dated 17 May 1561 he devised his interest in these mines to his son and heir *John Rowley*. On 14 Ap. 12 Jac. *Wm. Rowley* of Burslem at the Court surrendered $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to *Richard Rowley*. And on 1 Nov. 1655 *Ralph Rowley* son and heir of *Richard* granted by Indenture the said $\frac{1}{3}$ rd part of Great Rowe and Small Rowe to *John Colclough* for five pounds.

Thos. R. of
Chell
|
Jeffrey R.
|
Thos. R. of
Burslem.
|
John R.
|
William R.
S. & H.
b. 1550,
d. 1648.
|
Richard R.
S. & H.
b. 1578,
d. 1628.
|
Ralph R.
S. & H.
b. 1608,
living 1668.

4. *John Cartledge* being seized of a $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of *Great Rowe* at a Court held on 16 March 20 Eliz. surrendered it to *Richard Daniel*. *Richard Daniel* entered, and *Mary Daniel* by her indenture dated 20 Ap. 1649 granted it to *John Colclough*, whose heir *Katherine* is.

William Steele claims only a $\frac{1}{4}$ th part after the death of *Katherine* according to the will of *John Colclough* dated 20 Jan. 17 Chas. II. They deny that *John Colclough* offered the *Compt.* money for his title—or that they have other deeds in conflict with the above. And, after *Hulme* in the employ of the *Compt.* stopped up the gutter which *John Colclough* had made for draining the Coal mines, a 'reference' was appointed and met in the presence of the *Compt.* and other persons of good quality on 21 July 1667 and they agreed:—

1st. that all suits should cease; 2nd that *Wm. Steele* should clense the tail end of the gutter and *compt.* the residue thereof; 3rd. that *Compt.* should deliver up all his right in any coal mines and should make assurance of them to *Katherine Colclough* as her counsel should decide and direct leaving such payment as was suitable for the rights to the goodwill of *Katherine Colclough*. And *Compt.* signed and *Defst.* performed their part but *Compt.* has not performed his part. And the obstruction continuing *Kath. Colclough* did begin a suit against him.

3. *Mr. Sneyd's Answer.*

Confesses the custom of the manor, and that *Compt.* and *John Rowley* did ask for a surrender from *John Rowley* to *Complainant*. But before he succeeded to the manor in 17 Jac. the copyholders were enfranchised, and the copyhold Manor destroyed, and there hath not been any copyhold Court for 40 years, and therefor he cannot ratify or make good the grant or surrender mentioned in the Bill. He denies all manner of combination or that he has any copy concerning *Compt's* title.

4. *Proofs for Complainant.*

Knows all parties, and did know *John Turner*, *Sparray* and *Hamsley*.

Geo. Ward, *Roger Rowley*, *Edith Cartledge*.

Knows the *Great Rowe* or *White Cob* mine and has known it 60 years. One end extends from *Jackfield Lane* to *Hulton Lordship* thro' the lands of *Malkins* and *Bayly's* formerly *Adams'* about a quarter of a mile. The other end extends from *Jackfield Lane* to *Tunstall Mill* thro' the lands of *Lee*, *Terrick* and *Stevenson* about a quarter of a mile.

Geo. Ward, *Naibanyell Sympson*.

Did work in the sd. Coalmine about 60 years since for *Roger Sparray*, *Ric. Middleton* and *Ric. Rowley* and was paid his wages by them ;—afterwards *Robt. Hamsley* bought *Sparray's* part.

Geo. Ward, Roger Rowley, Eliz. Cartledge.

That *Wm. Burslem*, deceased, about 40 years since did set men at work to get coals in the end of that mine towards *Terrick's* ground, remote from *Crocketts*, *Malkins* and *Adams* which the *Complaint*. claims (?) and that *Burslem* was reputed owner of that part of the Colemine

. . . [torn away] . . .

Was present when *John Rowley* did sign the paper now shewed unto him dated 2nd July 1667, and subscribed his name as witness.

Richard—[torn away...].

That the *Compt.* and *Dept. John Rowley* repaid to the *Deft.*... *Sneyd*, lord of the Manor of *Tunstall*, and that *Mr. Sneyd* did refuse to accept the surrender of the said Coalmine from *Rowley* until he was advised by Counsell whether he ought to

. *Rowley.*

That the *Depon. Rowley* who was to make the surrender would not do it unless he had satisfaction from *Compt.*, and desired *Mr. Sneyd* would not admit him unless the said *Rowley* had satisfaction.

Richard Rowley gent.

That *Wm. Rowley* and *Ric. Rowley of Heatley* swore the persons mentioned in the said Indenture were not of kin to *Thomas Rowley* in the same Indenture, and that *Thomas Rowley* had not such sons.

Roger Rowley.

Hath heard that *Thos. Rowley*, mentionned in the Indenture, had taken the Coalmine of the *Lord Touchett*, and that *Thos. Rowley* was father of *Arthur Rowley*, who was father to *John Rowley*, who was father to *Depont Rowley*.

Roger Rowley, Ran. Burslem.

Believes the name '*Wm. Colclough*' subscribed to the Indenture dated 24 Jan. : 12 Car. I. was the handwriting of *Wm. Colclough*.

Ralph Rowley, Ran. Burslem.

That about July 1667 there was a meeting for the ending of the differences between the parties, which was treated on in the presence of the *Compt.* and several other persons (*Katherine Colclough* being absent) and agreement come to, and *Compt.* signed a writing. Did not hear *Mr. Sneyd* say that *Mrs. Colclough* would give an equitable consideration for the Coalmine, but the same was fully referred to her.

John Middleton, Ran. Burslem, Mr. Bagnall.

About 20 years since a motion was made (remembers not by whom) that *Mr. Wm. Colclough* and *John Middleton* should consider a way to get coals in the mine by guttering, which treaty broke off and *Mr. Colclough* would not agree with them. It was then thought that *John Middleton* had as good a right as the *Compt.*, which right he sold to *Mr. John Colclough*.

John Middleton.

Hath heard that Copyhold tenants did usually assign their estates on the backside of their copies, which have been reputed good in law. That they might assign chattells but no freehold out of Court.

Nathaniel Sympson.

That *John Turner, Compt.'s* father, was reputed owner of all or part of *Great Rowe Coalmine*, and after his death *Compt.* was counted owner until the controversy.

Nathaniel Sympson.

That *Wm. Burslem* was reputed owner of another part, that towards *Telwright's* ground and got coals there.

Nathaniel Sympson, Thos. Steele.

Did see the Copy of 10 May 15 Hen : VIII, and believes many rolls were lost in the late wars, and believes the subscription to a writing in the Copy was in *Wm. Colclough's* handwriting.

Randle Burslem.

Did not (*sic*!) hear that *John Turner Compt.'s* father, was reputed owner of the mine, and that about 20-30 years since *Mr. Colclough* moved the *Compt.'s* to set the Coalmine on foot.

Randle Burslem.

Was a witness when *Wm. Colclough* did sign and deliver the Indenture dated 24 Jan. 12 Car. I.

.

Believes the handwriting of *Ralph Sneyd* the father and *Ralph Sneyd* the son, subscribed to the Indenture dated 17 Aug. 17 Jac., was their hand.

Ran.

Hath heard *Wm. Burslem* in the interrogatory named say he had a lease. Coal Delph through '*Chellough*.'

Ran.

That one *Thos Clowes* about 20 years last passed was tenant to the *Compt.* of a messuage and lands in *Burslem* Parish, in which parish the *Great Rowe Mine* lies ; that *Thos. Clowes* for all the time he held the said messuage paid all the taxes and rents when required, and paid to *Mr. Sneyd* lord of the Manor 2s. yearly for the Mine now in variance ; that 12d.

being the half years rent was paid by *Margaret Sympton* then wife of the said *Nathaniel Sympton*.

Nathaniel Sympton.

And that *John* said that it troubled him to pay 2s. yearly for the said mine when he received no profit.

Nathaniel Sympton.

5. Proofs for the Defts.

Knoweth all parties and *Wm. and John Colclough* and the Coalmine.

Ralph Rowley, yeoman, aged 60.

That the custom of the Manor before the enfranchisement was to pass lands or coalmines by surrender in Court. Was a copyholder and took his estate by surrender.

Wm. Rowley, gent.

Was a copyholder in the Manor before the copyhold was destroyed by enfranchising the copyholders about 48 years since. [1620]

That all who formerly appeared as copyholders, or who have those estates, appear now as freeholders. Hath been much conversant at the Court, but never heard that any copyhold jury was sworn since the enfranchisement, nor doth know that there are copyholders of land within the Manor.

Wm. Rowley, gent.

Knoweth the same, also, because the Court was several years kept at his house.

Ralph Rowley.

That he did seal and deliver the Indenture dated 10 Nov. 1655 between *Ralph Rowley* and *John Colclough* as witnessed by *Wm. Colclough* *Thos. Ford*, and *Malkin* who are all dead.

Ralph Rowley.

Hath heard that *Wm. Rowley*, dead about 20 years since aged 98, grandfather, and *Ric Rowley*, dead 40 years since aged 50, father of *Ralph Rowley*, did both get coals in the mine now at variance, and believes *Jeffrey Rowley* was one of the ancestors of *Ralph*. That *John Colclough*, after he had purchased the several parts of the Mine, got coals for 10 years and upwards and made a gutter.

Ralph Rowley; *John Adams* of *Sneyd Green*, collier, aged 68; *Wm. Burslem*.

That *John Rowley* was father of *Wm.*, father of *Richard* father of *Ralph Rowley*.

Ralph Rowley; *John Adams*.

That *James Burslem* did take letters of administration of the goods of *William Burslem*, and after did seal the Indenture dated 20 May 1649 with *John Colclough*. Deponents, and *Margaret Wedgwood*, deceased, were witnesses.

Rob. Aston of *Handley Green*, aged 80.

Geo. Lownds of *Milton*, carpenter, aged 50.

That he was present and a witness when *John Colclough* did sign and publish his Will dated 20 Jan. 17 Chas: II.

James Haddock of *Newcastle*, apothecary,

Robt. Crupton of *Newcastle*, gent., aged 49.

Believes the names of *Ralph Sneyd* the father, and of *Ralph Sneyd* the son, subscribed to the Indenture of 31 July 17 Jac. between the *Sneyds* and *William Burslem*, were in their handwriting, and he is also well acquainted with the writing of *John Smyth*, deceased, and of *Ralph Millington*, clerk to the late *Ralph Sneyd* deceased, and the indorsements are in their respective hands.

Ralph Smith of *Keele*, gent. aged 68.

Is Bailiff to *Mr. Sneyd* and has received 5s. 6d. yearly from *Mr. John Colclough* for the Coalmine in question for 18-20 years last passed.

Nicolas Browne of *Abbey Hulton*, gent., aged 66.

Was employed for making a Sough for *Mr. John Colclough* that he might get coals in the Coalmine in variance, being 300 yards in length and cost the said *Mr. Colclough* 150l.

John Adams, *Thos. Steele* of *Whitfield*, collier aged 47.

Were Exors of the Will of *John Colclough* and consented that *Mrs. Colclough* should have the Coalmine.

Tym. Edge, gent., *Wm. Parker*, gent., *Wm. Lawton* Esq.

And about 2 years since saw in *Compt's* hands a copy of Court Roll by which he claimeth the Coalmine, and that under the copy was an assignment to be made by *Wm. and Thos. Rowley* of their interest in the mine to *Wm. Colclough* dated 1626—that one *John Turner* was a witness to it, and *Compt.* said it was his father's hand.

Wm. Parker, *Tymothy Edge* of *Horton*, gent., aged 49.

In Easter time 19 Chas. II. [1667] *Kath. Colclough* did commence an action against one *Hulme* a workman of the *Compt's* for stopping a sough made for drawing water from the coalmine in question. At Trinity Term following issue was joined and brought ready for trial. On 21 July it was agreed that all suits between *Kath. Colclough* and the *Compt.* should cease, that thereupon the suit against *Hulme* was stayed, that the writing dated 21 July

1667 doth contain the agreement to which the *Compt.* subscribed his name, and these deponents subscribed theirs.

Thos. Parker and *Wm. Lawton* proved the Agreement.

Thos. Wedgwood proved the agreemt. and *Katb's* consent to it.

Wm. Steele and *Copwood Hollins* proved the *Compt.'s* refusal.

Wm. Simpson, Ric. Beech proved *Deft.'s* performance.

That the *Compt.* confessed that he caused the sough to be stopped up.

Wm. Lawton, John Addams saith he stopped it by orders.

Note (1) the *Plt.'s* Bill is to be released in regard that *Rowley* did not surrender in Court In his replication he justifyeth a Custom that this colmine other in fee simple might be inferred by poll [*? parole*] . . . this is and the parties [to whom] such tenements were passed should enjoy the same. . . . the question is now whether such custom or not such is triable at Law: he produced and expounded the said Copy.

Note (2) the *Compt.* makes his title by *Rowley* and . . . made with him and prays he maketh no good title by *Thomas Rowley* . . . or in regard that *John Turner* affixed a joint hand witnessed the paying the said copy It doth appear that *John Rowley* did desire (*?*) the *Compt.* should not. . . . That the copyhold manor being now destroyed no defect in his title

Note (3) The assignment or grant of freehold and fee simple would be void without proved by *John Wood* . . . witness and *Wm. Rowley*.

Note (4) That *Compt.* hath proved the getting of some coals by *Sparrey* and *Hamsley* in *Watt Lane*, doth not prove he got any in the lands of *Crockett, Addams* or *Malkin* for which his copy is.

Richard Middleton and *Richard Rowley* joined with him and got coales and had equal interests therein, whose title the *Deft.* now hath; besides the copy he produceth is for all the mine within certain limits of which *Watt Lane* is no part, so probably when he joined with *Middleton* and *Rowley* he did not get by virtue of this grant but some other.

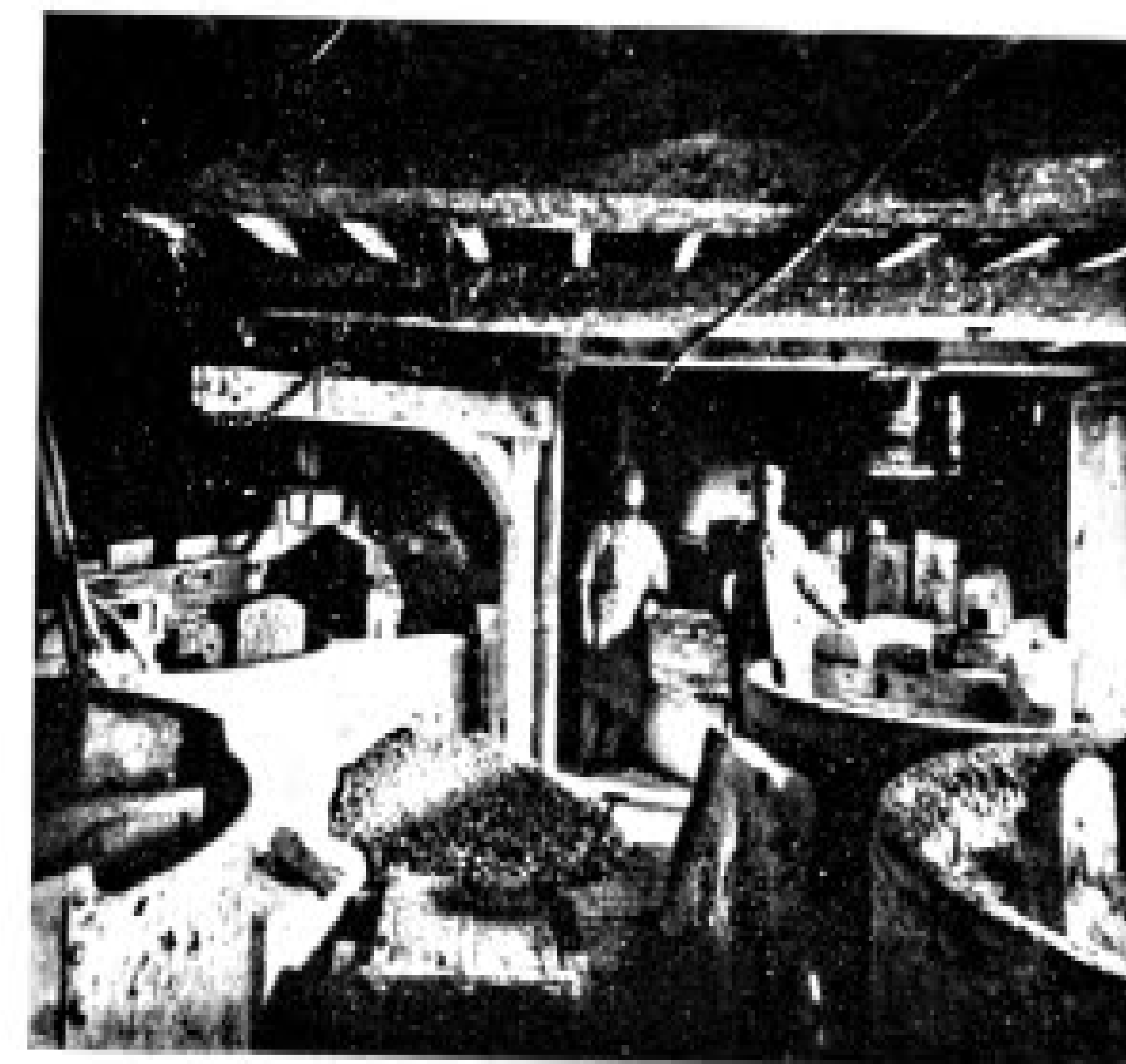
Note (5) The *Compt.* pretends that *Mr. Wm. Colclough, Mr. John Middleton* and the *Compt.* met to set the colmine on foot about 20 years since but could not agree.

Mr. John Colclough under whom the *Deft.* claimeth had then or soon after the interest in the Mines and not under *Wm. Colclough*. Afterwards *Middleton* sold his interest to *Mr. John Colclough*.

Note (6) If the *Compt.* produce the deed made by *Mr. Wm. Colclough* of the *Great Rowe* dated 12 *Car. I.* he claimeth nothing by that in his Bill. Besides the original grant from *Sir Wm. Bowyer* and *Mr. Francis Bowyer* is



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not good being after the enfranchisement—vizt. 4 Oct. 22 Jac. and the enfranchisement was 17 Aug. 17 Jac.

Note (7) The *Compt.* does not pretend he or his father have got any coals for 55 years, and, now Mr. John Colclough hath laid out the 150*l.* in making a gutter that so coals may be safely got, would set up this dormant title and, because he would obtain his will, hath stopped the same up that nobody should get the said coals.

6. *Replication by Compt.*

1. That the *Great Rowe Mine* in *Tunstall* is demisable by Copy of Court Roll.
2. That the tenants could grant land by parole or under their own hands one to another.
3. Such persons held their lands as copyholders.
4. That the Coalmine is not enfranchised, but Mr. *Sneyd* ought to admit the *Replicant* to the coalmine according to the assignment.

Endorsed "*Colclough v. Turner—Brief for Deft.*"

7. *Commission to take Depositions.*

By vertue of his *Maties. Commision* Issueinge out of the high Court of *Chancery* to us and others directed for this Examination of witnesses in a certaine cause their dependinge, wherein *Thomas Turner* is *plt.* and you and others are *defends.* These are therefore to give you notice that wee intend to execute this *Commission* upon *Munday the twelfth day of October* att the house of Mr. *Walkers* knowne by the signe of the *Antelope* in *Newcastle* in the County of *Stafford* where you and yor witnesses may be their present If you please given under our hands this *nineteenth day of September* in twentieth yeare of the Raygne of our *Soveraygne lord Charles the Second* by the Grace of God Kinge of England &c. 1668.

To our loveinge freind <i>Kaiberin Colclough.</i>	you'. loveinge friends (signed.) <i>Will. Meakin</i> <i>Will Cobbe.</i>
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The interrogatories and depositions for the Defts. are given in full, but as they are summarised in the Brief for the Deft., I have not transcribed them, except to add after their names where they occur in the Brief the ages, addresses and occupations of the various witnesses as given in the full depositions.

As no further record of the case occurs it was probably settled out of Court.

VI

TELWRIGHT v. WEDGWOODS

Ejectment.

Wyrley Regno XXIX Car. secdi Regis [1677].
[translation].

Burslem Wedgwood late of *Burslem*, yeoman; *Aaron Wedgwood* late of *Burslem*, yeoman; *Gilbert Wedgwood* late of *Burslem*, potter; *Aaron Wedgwood* junr. late of *Burslem*, potter; *Roger Heath* late of *Burslem*, collier; *Thomas Taylor* late of *Burslem*, husbondman; *Henry Browne* late of *Withfield*, collier; *Isaac Malkin* late of *Burslem*, husbondman; *John Aston* late of *Sneyd*, husbondman; and *Richard Cope* were attached to answer *John Telwright* of a plea, wherefore by force and arms they came on his land and trampled down his grass to the value of 40s., and other grass of his to the value of 100s. destroyed, and took his sea-coal and pit-coal to the value of 30l. to the damage of said *John Telwright*. And also the same *John Telwright* by *Thomas Parker* his attorney complains that the said defendants on 1 Oct. 29 Chas. II came on his land called the *Delph field* and trampled and destroyed his grass to the value of 100s., and other of his grass did consume by horses cows pigs by which the said *John Telwright* suffered loss; And took thence 10 wagon loads of Sea Coals and 100 horse loads to his damage 40l. for which the present suit is.

And the said *Burslem*, *Aaron*, *Gilbert*, *Aaron*, *Roger*, *Thos.*, *Henry*, *Isaac*, *John*, by *Thos. Shaw* their attorney, and *Richard Cope* by *Thomas Wood*, his Attorney, came and defended the same at the June Assises. And they ask licence to postpone till the octaves of St. Hillary and a day is given them.

Mr. Shaw,

My cozen Aaron Wedgwood was with mee the day and shewed mee Mr. Parkers note to you for the appearance of John Telwright and his workemen and Mr. Bourne and his servants upon which you may use your owne discretion onely I p your clyents are desirous they should be all served: But for my part I conceive that four will bee enough

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to serve att this time, upon which (if you see cause) may be grounded foure severall accons which will bee businesse enough for our assises and if there bee occasion, the other may bee reserved untill sumer assises, and you will see how you speed with these in the first place: I doe conceive it were best to bring your actions against those that you have demanded the coales of since they took them from the pitt for that was Mr. Byrche's advise: And also demand . . . assures you may bring accons of Trover and conversion for the coales soe carryed away: But be sure you have proof that the coales in the name of your Clyents were demanded, for otherwise without a demand the accon will not lye. And I conceive it very fitt that he that did fling Roger Heath coales of the horse being employed by the Plt. be one that you serve, for if it should happen that they should prove tennts. in comon which I beleieve will not appear to be soe, yett the accon will be good against that party.

If they should plead to these accons that they are tennants in common, for betwixt such tennants noe accon lyes, care must be taken to avoyd that plea, that the same may come to a tryall the next assises by demurrer or some other wayes as counsell shall advise, for if they be tennants in comon . . . last (but save that who took the coals of Rge. Heath) But whether you should not have your writeinge att London to disprove their plea if Terrick plead tennants in comon it were good to inquire of Mr. Byrch touching the poynt least you be prevented of your tryalls so from
Your very loveing ffreind Tim. Edge

[4. Sept. 1677.]

Endorsed.

To his very loveing ffreind Mr. Thomas Shaw the younger at this house in Newcastle present.

VII

WOOD v. WEDGWOODS

Ejectment.

John Wood plt. ejectment.

Wm. Wedgwood, Thos. Wedgwood, Ric. Daniell, Burslem Wedgwood and Aaron Wedgwood Defts.

The Defts. had come 'vi & armis' and turned Plaintiff out of the Great Rowe Coalmine which John Telwright had demised to Plaintiff on 1 Oct. 29 Chas. II [1677] for 5 years—not guilty.

Lease entries and custom to be confessed by rule.

1. The Case.

John Telwright—plt's lessor—is seised of lands in which part of the Great Rowe Mine lies, which mine the Defendants claim by diverse copies of Court Roll and leases.

The mine was copyhold when the mine was granted to those under whom Defts. claim, and afterwards the copyholders were enfranchised.

17 Aug. 17 Jac. By deed of enfranchisement to Telwright's ancestors all mines were granted to him, except grants then formerly made by copies or leases. By vertue of wh. copies and leases Defts. claim the Great Rowe.

1. *Burslem's Title to Defts. of ½ Great Rowe.*

31 July 17 Jac. The Sneyds, father and son, grant ½ Great Rowe to Wm. Burslem of Wolstanton, and liberty to drain &c. and follow the mine from the land of Ric. Knight (now Beeches) to Smallthorne (now Baylyes) for 99 years—rent 5s. 6d.

Witnesses dead.

Wm. Sneyd to prove their hands.

To prove Telwright's land lies between Knights and Smallthorne.

Raphe Rowley, Roger Heath.

17 May 1649 James Burslem takes out of Lrs. of Administn. as heir to his father William.

21 May 1649 James Burslem assigns all his interest to John Colclough all witnesses dead except Geo. Lowndes.

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2. *Rowley's Title to a ½rd of Great Rowe—now in Defts.*

Jeffrey Rowley surrendered a ½rd part of Gt. Rowe to Thomas Rowley. 26 Ap. 2 & 3 Ph. & M.

William Rowley, to whom the same came, surrendered to Ric. Rowley his son. 14 Ap. 12 Jac. 1655

Raphe Rowley son of Ric. Rowley grants his interest to John Colclough.

That Raphe was the son of Ric. son of Wm. son of John son of Thomas, son of Jeffrey.

Proved by *Raphe Rowley* and the surrenders.

3. *Daniell's Title to a ¼th. of Gt. Rowe—now in Defts.*

John Cartleick surrendered a ¼th to Ric. Daniell in fee. 13 March 20 Eliz.

Mary, relict of Ric. Daniell the grantee, assigns same to John Colclough, but how she came by it we know not. 1 Oct. 1649

to prove the Deed, *Wm. Stevenson.*

Thos. Daniell son and heir of Ried. grants said ¼th to Ric. Daniell one of the Defts. in fee. To prove it—*John Hole.* 1 May. 28 Car. II.

John Colclough by his Will devises all his mines in Tunstall Manor to his mother for life, reversion to Thomas Wedgwood, Wm. Steele, Aaron Wedgwood, Sarah Daniell, Moses Wedgwood, William Wedgwood in equal ½th parts. 20 Jan. 1666

to prove the will, *Mr. Tymothy Edge, Wm. Sneyd Esq.*

to prove Mr. Edge one of the Exors. *Thos. Shawe.*

William Steele grants his ½th to Burslem Wedgwood.

see deed proved by *Thos. Shawe, Roger Heath.*

Moses Wedgwood grants his ½th to Richard Daniell.

see deed proved by *George Hargreaves, clk.*

Nataniel Symson to prove that Wm. Burslem got coals in Gt. Rowe in Telwright's ground 60 years ago, and hath seen him come to pay the workmen there, till the mine was drowned out.

Roger Heath to prove that about 25 years ago Mr. Colclough made a Sough to lay the coals dry at the cost of 150l. and his heirs ever since.

Raph Baddiley will prove the constant payment of 5s. 6d. for Burslem's part for the last 30 years to Mr. Sneyd.

Raphe Rowley will prove that the Rowleys got coals in their part of the mine.

Thos. Steele will prove that the Daniells got coals in their portion. (ceased)

If it be said that Rowley's, thro' whom we claim a ½rd, had no estate of inheritance because the copies are to them and their assigns, we answer that it is an estate of inheritance according to the custom of the Manor, as

appears by a grant of 3 Eliz. to one Crockett and his assigns 'so long as there are coals to be gotten.'

And also though Rowley had a 3rd part, as appears by the copy of 1 and 2 Ph. and M., yet 40 Eliz. John Rowley surrendered $\frac{1}{3}$ rd in fee simple to his grandchild. And 12 Jac. Wm. Rowley his son surrendered the other $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to his son Richard reserving coals to himself and wife—upon all which surrenders &c. fines [were] paid and seisin given, which had not been necessary if the same had been only terms, for then they might have assigned the same out of Court and saved their fines. for proof see the copies severally.

4. *Middleton's Title to $\frac{1}{3}$ Great Rowe now the Defs'.*

3 Hen. VII. And by a Court Roll of 3 Hen. VII Thos. Middleton, Richard and Thomas Adams take of the Lord a mine lying in Great Rowe to them and their assigns to work with one pick so long as coals shall endure, yeilding 2s. yearly.

22 Jac. It appears by a grant fr. Sir Wm. Bowyer that Richard Middleton was then in possession of part of the said Coal mine.

17 Sept. 17 John Middleton son of Richard grants his $\frac{1}{4}$ th to John Colclough.
Car. II 1665. see the deed proved by *John Leigh*.

If it be objected that the deed of 22 Jac. is a grant of a $\frac{1}{4}$ rd from Sir Wm. Bowyer to Colclough and Turner, and not to Middleton; answer that Middleton had his part from the other lords—now Mr. Sneyd's share, and Sir Wm. Bowyer's share was the Earl's of Bath.

5. *Another Title to the Whole Row.*

10 May Thos. Rowley of Chell takes of the Ld. a mine called Great Rowe
5 Hen. VII. lying from the Monastery of Hulton, thro' [ultra and per] the lands of John Crockett, Richard Addams, Thos. Malkin (which falls short of Telwrights) to hold in fee under a rent of 2s. see the copy.

25 Sep. 1626. At the bottom of the copy Wm. Rowley and Ric. Rowley assigned all their title to Wm. Colclough in fee, in presence of the witnesses, John Turner and Wm. Burslem who are dead.

to prove them dead, *Nath. Simpson* and *Raphe Rowley*.

John Colclough was son and heir of Wm. Colclough.

Query? How far the words 'ultra and per' will extend; whether by the word, 'ultra' it doth not extend to Telwright's ground and so through the Manor.

This cause came to trial last assises where the Plaintiff upon full evidence became non-suit see Exemplification.

to prove it was upon full evidence *Thos. Shawe*.

The exeption of Telwright's deed of Enfranchisement at large.

Suite to the Court Leet and Court Baron to be holden within the said Manor upon reasonable summons twice in the year: that is to say once within a month before or after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and another time within a month before or after the feast of Easter yearly.

And all these mines called . . . rrestone mines so far as the same do or shall extend through the said Manor. And also all mines already demised granted or let by copies of Court Rolls or otherwise or mentioned by copies of Court Rolls to be granted and for which the said Ralphe Sneyd and Ralphe Sneyd have or either of them hath or ought to have any yearly rent. Together with the same liberty power and authority to get take or convert to their own use all ironstones and coals in all or any of the said mines and to dig sink and make convenient pits soughs and watercourses for the getting thereof or thereby coming or arising upon the banks thereof, and also liberty to lay and place all such ironstone and coals as shall from time to time be there gotten upon the said bank or lands now adjoining. And all convenient ways and passages with cart carriage or otherwise for the purposes aforesaid excepted and foreprized and to the said Ralph Sneyd and Ralph Sneyd and their heirs reserved. Which said exception of and concerning the said mines so demised granted or let or mentioned to be granted is agreed to continue no longer than during the estate or estates thereof now in being or limited to continue.

Endorsed "Wood v. Wedgwood &c."

Brief Defs.

Objections against the pretended forfeiture to the Plaintiff.

1. That it is a mine within the exception and so no forfeiture, being an estate by Indenture that may endure for ever.

2. That there was neither entries nor seizure made upon this pretended forfeiture within 20 years.

3. That, at the time of the pretended forfeiture made, the estate was in Samuel Telwright, and by him afterwards granted to his son *John Telwright the Plaintiff*, whereby the benefit of taking advantage thereof is gone. *vide Lady Montague's Case* Crooke R. Jac. fol. 301.

A right of entry or action cannot be transfered: *Cooke's rep: Buccan's Case; Gaffin's Case; and Sir Moyle Fynche's Case; and Lampett's Case.*

4. That this mine (being within the exception) was not at the time of the grant made by Middleton severed from the Manor, but continues parcel thereof. Therefore can be no forfeiture to the Plaintiff but rather to Mr. Sneyd, who was then and is now Lord of the Manor.

5. That which lies in grant cannot by deed be forfeited.

vide Cooke super Little. fol c. 251.

6. That it is contrary to the rules and principles of Common Law, that a man shall by no means alienate his estate being in fee simple to another without making a forfeiture.

7. If this pretended forfeiture were but a possibility the same cannot be granted over by law as may appear.—Cooke rep. Hugh, Cholmondley's Case.

8. No fee simple but it may be charged one way or other, as was resolved in Lampett's Case and Cooke on Littleton fol. 343. And if this be a forfeiture there can be no charge laid upon it.

Wyrley. Regno 29 Car. II. Regis.

Staff. [translation]. Peter Stubbs late of Woodhouses, husbandman, was attached to answer the plea of John Wood for that by force and arms he entered on a mine of sea coals and a mine of pit-coals in Sneyd and Tunstall which John Telwright had demised to John Wood for a term of years, to the damage of the said John Wood and against the King's peace.

And therefore John Wood by his Attorney Thomas Parker complains that as John Telwright on 1st. Oct. 29 Car. II [1677] had demised to him at Sneyd the said mines and he had entered and been seised as from the last day of September, but the said Peter afterwards on 1st Oct. 29 Chas II. came to the said mine and did. . . . and other enormities to the damage of 40*l.* and against the King's peace and hence this suit.

And the said Peter by... drw Fisher his Attorney came and defended the suit and asked licence to 'interloquend' the case to the Octaves of St. Hillary and the same day is given to him and to John Wood.

William Wedgwood.

This declaration doth concern the title of a coalmine in your possession. You may appear the next terme and defend your title to the same if you think fit otherwise I shall confess a Judgment against myself whereby you will be put out-of the possession thereof

I am your freind
Peter Stubbs.¹

¹ *Wood v. Stubbs.*

Wyrley. Hillary 29 and 30 Chas : II. [1678]

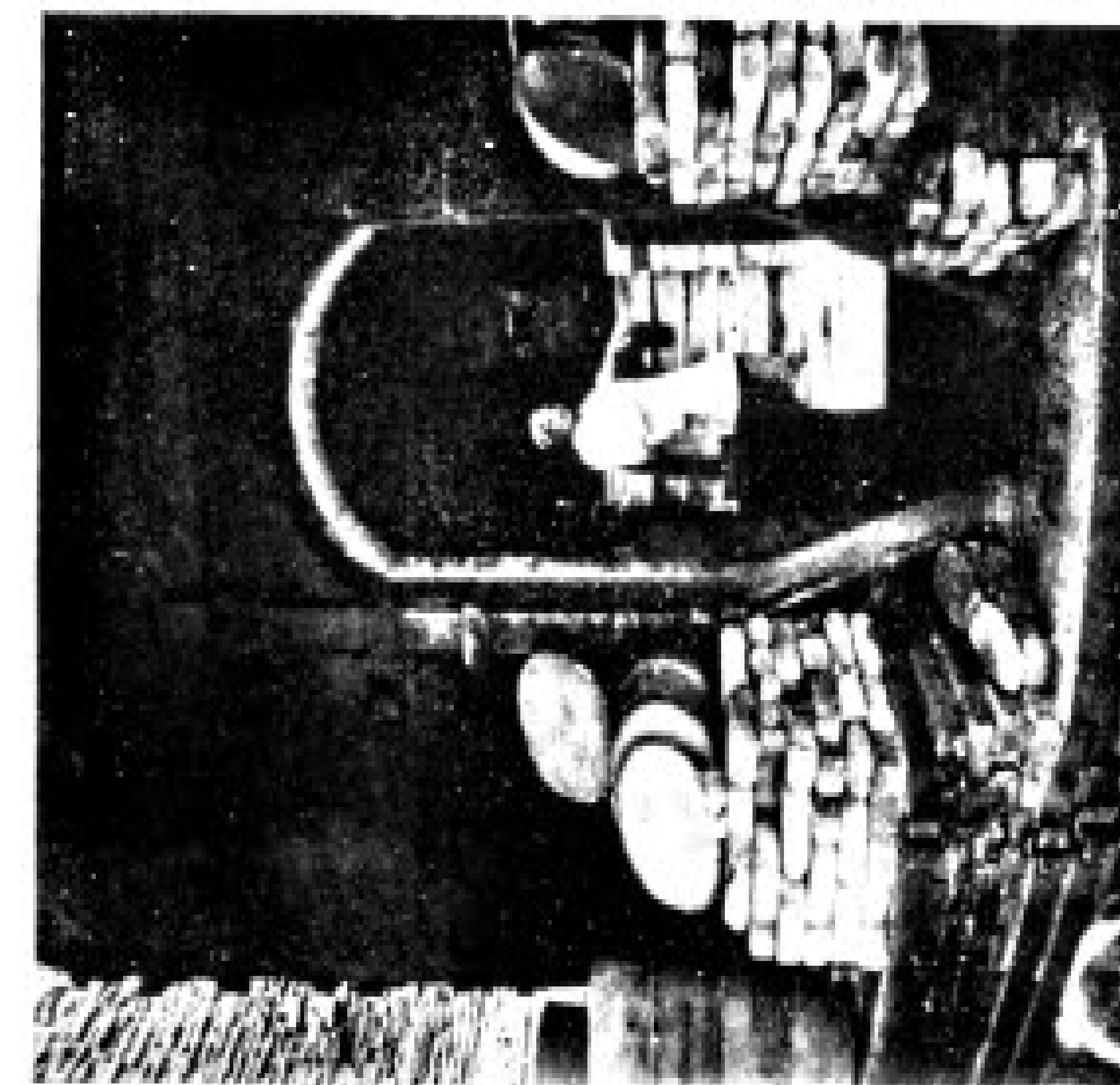
Wood v. Stubbs.

By consent of Thomas Bayley Thomas Shaw, attorney for Wm. Wedgwood, Aaron Wedgwood, Thomas Wedgwood, Ric. Daniel and

¹ Endorsed Telwrights ejectment and coalmine.



SHAW AT THE THROWER'S WHEEL



INSIDE AN OVEN

Burslem Wedgwood be admitted to defend them, that they reply to the plea of expelling Thos. Bayley from a mine instead of the defendant Stubbs. Cooke.

29 and 30 Chas. II.¹

Wm. Wedgwood late of Burslem, yeoman; Aaron Wedgwood late of Burslem, yeoman; Thomas Wedgwood late of Burslem, yeoman; Richard Daniel late of Burslem, gent., and Burslem Wedgwood late of Burslem, gent., were attached to answer to the plea of John Wood in that they came by force and arms upon a coalmine in Sneyd, which John Telwright had demised to John Wood, and did damage to him and against the Kings peace. And therefor John Wood and T. Parker his attorney complainants say that John Telwright did on 1. Oct. 29 Chas. II [1677] demise to John Wood one coalmine, and he entered and was possessed, and the said William Aaron Thomas Richard and Burslem afterwards came on that 1st October and ejected him to his damage of 40*l.* and thereof is suit.

And Wm. Aaron Thomas Ric. and Burslem by Thos. Shaw their attorney came and defended the suit and said they were not guilty.²

¹ (endorsed 15 Feb: 1678).

² On the back of one of the sheets is a list of the following jurors' names:—

Randle Colclough of Bar- aston.	Roger Smyth of Colton.	Russell Hedgworth of Aston.
Philip Wotton of Hilder- stone.	John Robinson of same.	John Corke of same.
John Foden of Cotton.	John Hall of same.	Radus Trubshaw of Haugh- ton.
Aaron Mories of Aston.	John Middleton of Doxey(?)	Thos. Dale of same.
Joseph Cox of Mare.	Ric. Bayley of Mosybarn.	Edward Salt of Hunting- don.
Ric. Aston of the same.	John Hinckley of Longdon.	Thos. Davies of same.
Joseph Leigh of Bagnal.	Hy. Browne of Hounds- worth.	Thos. Loxdale of Wolver- hampton.
Thos. Linton of Bilson.	John Rostans (?) of Codsall.	John Darby of same.

VIII

BAYLEY v. WEDGWOODS.

First trial—tried Lent Assises 1679.

Thomas Bayly gent. Plt. v. Roger Heath, Thos. Wedgwood junr., William Wedgwood, Defts.

Plea of Trespass.

Declaration. Defts. 31 May 30 Chas. II. [1678] came to the Plaintiff closes, the Pringle and Old Hay and trod down his grass and cast earth dung and stones into his coalpit.

Damage 40*l*.

The state of the case for the Defts.

They put forward their title to the Great Rowe Mine.

The Sneyd enfranchisement of 17 Aug. 17 Jac. [1619] exempting mines. The title to the whole mine from Thos Rowley dated 10 May 5 Hen. VIII. [1513] and 25 Sept. 1626 to Wm. Colclough.

Thos. Aston and John Rogers prove the making of the Sough or Gutter and the boundaries thus :—

← SOUTH

Monastery of Hulton.	Mr. Bayley's Heyworth Hays formerly Crack-ett.	the lane which is waste.	pt. of Smallthornes, Bayley's two shaws and old hay formerly Adams'.	Thos. Malkin's land coals already got by Defts.
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* The pits Bayley has sunk are in the Old Hay.

NORTH →

Waste land already got by Defts.	Thomas Leigh's land, coals already got by Deft.	Jane Malkins land late Telricks, already got by Defts. First coals were got here by those under whom Defts. claim above 56 years since. The gutter comes in to this land.	Telwright's land Defts. now get coals here.	Stevenson's land coals not got.	Beech's tenemt. formerly Knights.
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APPENDICES

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The reason why we filled up the pits was for the preservation of our coals until we could bring it to a trial in an action in which we are Plaintiffs, which 2nd. action will be tried next assises.

Then they state their other titles :—

(1) the Rowley title to ½rd. from 5 Henry VIII. [1513]

(2) the Cartledge-Daniel title to ¼th. from 20 Eliz. [1578]

(3) the Middleton title to ¼th. from 3 Henry VII. [1488]

(4) the Bowyer lease of ½rd. to Colclough and Turner of 22 Jac.

(5) the 2nd Rowley title of 13 Sept. 1669 fr. Thos. Turner to Katherine Colclough.

(6) Grant from Sir John Bowyer Bart of ½rd on 1 Aug. 30 Chas. II. [1678]

(7) Grant from Sneyds of ¾rds on 29 July 30 Chas. II. [1678]

The 6 coparceners in the Great Rowe mine now are Thomas Wedgwood, Wm. Steele, Aaron Wedgwood, Sarah Daniel, Ric Daniel, Wm. Wedgwood.

John Telwright on 20 March 1677 being seised in fee of land formerly copyhold, enfranchised at the same time as Bayley's, having made a lease of ejectment of a coalmine in his land to John Wedgwood, brought the same to trial against Wm. Wedgwood and others and against the same title. After full hearing Wood, as Telwright's lessee, was non-suited before Sir Robert Atkins then justice of Assise for the County.

Upon the very last assises now last past Wood brought yet another action, and after full evidence the verdict was again for the Defts.

The result of this action is seen in the statements of a subsequent case as follows :—

"Bayley was the Plaintiff and the action was for coming on Bayly's land and for trespass, and for filling up his pits with earth, stones and dung, and for breaking and spoiling 20 horse loads of coals. And at the trial we offered, if Bayly would set aside the trespass which concerned not the title to the coalmines, we would make defence which he or his counsel refused; and so we gave no evidence and he had a verdict and 36*s*. damages." Lent Assises 31 Car. II.

'Mr. Byrck's letter about Burslem business.'

Mr. Shaw.

Yours I have received with a declaration and instructions enclosed, and must confess what Mr. Hind hath informed yow of my opinion is true and

The following witnesses are set down to give evidence for the Defts. :—

Nath. Sympton	George Ford	John Shaw	Thomas Bagnall gent.
Ralph Rowley	Wm. Stevenson	George Hargreaves,	Ralph Bostock gent.
Thomas Aston	John Hole	clerk.	Wm. Sneyd Esq.
John Rogers	John Leigh gent.	Tymothy Edge gent.	

Not for profit

<http://www.wedgwoodfamily.info>

I am very well satisfied that in your Action of Trover you may give in evidence the coals got in the Great Rowe or Little Rowe and join several offenders together in one declaration. But I doubt Mr. Williams and I mean two things in our advising to plead not guilty to the Action of Trespass, for as you seem to inform me he 'advised' it as a good plea to the Action, which I never took it to be, but only advised it as a plea for the present purpose to avoid a judgment, and out of 'adetigne' to prefer a bill. But for the action of Trover I continue to be of the same opinion I was, and cannot waive my opinion to prefer a Bill in Chancery, notwithstanding you say Mr. Williams seems indifferent in it, for I am of opinion that the right of the soil being in one and the right of the coals being in another there can never be an end of suits unless we can gain an injunction to quiet ourselves and prohibit them, which I do not at all fear upon the hearing of the cause, and hope that in the near time we may get an injunction to quiet our possession so as we have an affidavit made that we have been in possession of the Gt. and Small Rowe for three years last past, which the bearer tells me he can safely swear. Therefor let there be an affidavit drawn and sworn to this purpose that the Plts. have been in possession of the Gt. and Small Rowe in the Compts Bill mentionned for 3 years last past and more. The Defts. in Chancery must be all the persons in whose lands the mines lie. I herewith return you the Declaration and will take care to draw the Bill and that by the Sessions (if I can) but if not to be filed time enough. And therefore I pray let your 'supra' be returnable the 27 Jan: My service to Mr. Edge when you see him. I have no more to say at present but that I am

Your real friend.
E. Byrck.

to Mr. Shaw at Newcastle.

Attached to Byrck's letter to Mr. Shaw.

The intended Defendants are as follows.

Ralph Stevenson, Samuel Terrick, John his son, Jane Malkin, John her son, Thos. Lee, Thos. Baily, Thos. Malkin, Wm. Adderley Adderley widdow, Thos. Turner, Thos. Muchell, Thos. Malkin, Margt. Malkin his mother, Joseph Malkin, Thos. Bayly, Thos. Daniell.

my mr. would have you send for supra only for those you are at suit with at present.

Endorsed—"Instruction for drawing the Bill,—*Wedgwood v. Bayly and alius*":—Lent Assises 31 Car. II. [1679]

A statement of the Title of Thomas Wedgwood, Burslem Wedgwood, William Wedgwood, Aaron Wedgwood and Richard Daniels, to the great Rowe Coal Mine.

[drawn up between 1 Aug. 1678 and March 1679].

- States (1) Middleton's title to $\frac{1}{2}$.
(2) Turner and Colclough's title to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd from Bowyer.
(3) Turner's title to $\frac{1}{4}$ th to Kath. Colclough
(4) Rowley's title to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd.
(5) Daniell's title to $\frac{1}{4}$ th.
(6) Recent Grants from Sneyd and Bowyer of the whole.

States Colclough's devise to the six coparceners

10. Ap. 1674 Wm. Steele's transfer of his $\frac{1}{4}$ th to Burslem Wedgwood.

12. June 1675 Moses Wedgwood's transfer of his $\frac{1}{4}$ th to Richard Daniel.

The Mine is the Great Rowe which the coparceners claim, with liberty to dig coals on the Plaintiff's ground and the Plaintiff sunk a pit upon their coals and now gets the same in his own ground.

The Pit is in the Old Hay and the Defts. as servants of the Wedgwoods and by their orders went thro' the Pringle to the Old Hay and claimed the coals, and to prevent the getting of the coals threw some earth into the pit and broke some coals, which is the trespass complained of.

The Pringle is on the way to the Old Hay and both are Plaintiff's lands.

The second and third trials,—both *Wedgwood v. Baily*—resulted in verdicts for the plaintiffs but there is no detailed record of them. The fourth trial was as follows.

Wedgwood v. Bayly; 4th trial;

Issue joined, Hillary 1679—tried 3. Aug. 1680.¹

Thomas Wedgwood	} Plts. v.	Thomas Bayly	} Defts.
William Wedgwood		Thomas Skellett	
Richard Daniel		George Lawton	
Burslem Wedgwood		Robert Wood	
Aaron Wedgwood			

Declaration. On 10 Sept: 30 Chas. II. 1678 the Plaintiffs were possessed of 500 Cartloads of Coal and 10,000 horse loads to the value of 500*l.* and lost the same and they came into the hands of Defts. on the same day. Yet Defts. have not delivered them when demanded and have on 20th Sept. 30 Chas. II conveyed the same to their own use.

¹ This issue was joined in Hillary Wedgwood of the Overhouse one of the Term 1678/9, after the death of Thomas Plaintiffs.

Damages 600*l*. Issue 'Not guilty.'

The boundaries proved by John Rogers and Thomas Aston as before.

Defts. were copyholders and their enfranchisement in 22 Jac. excepted the mines already granted.

Plts. title from Thomas Rowley of Chell in 5 Hen. VIII and $\frac{1}{4}$ rd. from Bowyers by lease of 4 Oct. 22 Jac. to Turner and Colclough, and Turners death and the subsequent grant by Thomas Turner to Katherine Colclough of 18 Sept: 1669.

Or, if this title be forfeited, the subsequent grant of $\frac{1}{4}$ rd from Bowyer of 1 Aug. 20 Car. II [1678].

John Colclough's will proved.

10 Ap. 1674 Wm. Steele sells his $\frac{1}{4}$ th to Burslem Wedgwood.

12 June 1675 Moses Wedgwood sells his $\frac{1}{4}$ th to Richard Daniel.

Mr. John Colclough about 30 years since made a sough to drain the mines. Mr. Edge himself to prove his assent as Exor.

14 Aug: 1679, the Plaintiffs brought the like action against Defts. and had a verdict and 12*l*. damages. [the 2nd. trial].

29 March 1680, the Plaintiffs brought the like action against Defts. and had a verdict the very last Assises and 10*l*. damages. [the 3rd. trial].

The Plaintiffs had a similar verdict against Wood, a lessee of Telwright, in an exactly similar case.

Note re Bayly getting coals to make his sough or gutter.

Note re Bayly's mortgages invalidating the copyhold titles.

Note re Bayly's verdict at the Lent Assises 1679 against those Plaintiffs.

This *fourth* trial between the Wedgwoods and Bayly ended badly for the coparceners, for we read in a statement of a subsequent case between the same parties:—

"The Plaintiffs and the said Thomas Wedgwood, deceased, brought action against Defts. Bayly and others, and joined issue thereon in Hillary term 1678/9. The said Thomas Wedgwood died in March following, and the same being tried 3 Aug. 1680 the Plaintiffs had a Verdict against Deft. Bayly and 70*l*. damages. This last judgment was reversed upon a writ of error in regard that Thomas Wedgwood one of the Plaintiffs died before trial."

The judgment given in this suit is quoted in a later case as follows:—

Wyrley. Hillary 30 and 31 Chas. II. [1678-9]

Thos. Bayly late of Burslem, gent.; Thos. Skellett late of Burslem, collier; George Lawton late of Burslem, collier; Robt. Wood late of Burslem, collier, were attached to answer to Thomas Wedgwood, Wm.

Wedgwood, Ric. Daniell, Burslem Wedgwood and Aaron Wedgwood in a plea of trespass (?) whereby the said Thomas William Richard Burslem and Aaron by Thomas Shawe their Attorney complain that on 10 Sept. [1678] 30 C. II. at Newcastle being possessed of 500 loads of coal and 10,000 horse loads of Coal to the value of 500*l*., afterwards on the same day Thos. Bayly and the others came and took the coals by force and fraudulently converted them to their own use.

And Thos. Bayley and the others, by Thos. Parker their attorney, came and defended the suit and plead not guilty.

[There follow 6 more pages in undecipherable latin but I notice 32 of Chas. II. mentioned, and at the end is a date (of trial?) 8 Feb. 35 Car. II. i.e. 1683]¹

Wedgwood v. Bayly. 5th trial.

Issue joined Trinity Term 1679—trial 12 Aug. 1679.

William Wedgwood	} Plts. v.	Thomas Bayly	} Defts.
Margaret Wedgwood		Thomas Skellett	
Aaron Wedgwood		Ralph Wood	
Burslem Wedgwood		George Lawton	
Richard Daniel		Richard Wood	
	Trespass	Moses Bennett	

Declaration. On 18 March 31 Car. II [1679] defts. with force and arms took 200 cart loads of Plts. coals at Sneyd, and other 200 between 18 March and 4 May next following, and carried them away and converted them to their own use.

Damages 200*l*. Issue 'Not guilty.'

Boundaries as before proved by Roger Heath and John Rogers.

17 Aug. 22 Jac. [1624] Defts. were copyholders and their enfranchisement excluded the mines.

Plaintiff's title to the Small Rowe.

4 Ap. 1598. John Rowley to Wm. Rowley $\frac{1}{4}$ rd of Small Rowe, and then to Ric. Rowley.

1 Nov. 1655. Ralph son and heir of Ric. Rowley to John Colclough of same.

3 Sept. 1613. John Daniel to Wm. Stevenson $\frac{1}{4}$ rd. of Small, Rowe.

6 Oct. 1655. Wm. Stevenson to John Colclough, the same.

¹ Endorsed. 'For Mr. Wm. Jervis, to be left at Mr. Mosses at Stafford to be carefully sent.' and 'Thos. Wedgwood & al v. Bayley & al—Copy of Judgment to be examined, item the judgment reversed by Thomas Wedgwood's death. Shawe, Parker.

26 Feb. 1625. Bowyers lease to Wm. Stevenson, $\frac{1}{3}$ Small Row for 99 years.

6 Oct. 1655. Wm. son of Wm. Stevenson to John Colclough, the same.

6 Nov. 1655. Thos. Stevenson another son of Wm. to John Colclough, the same.

Mr. Timothy Edge to prove the signatures.

2 Sept. 1624. Bowyers lease to Wm. Colclough for 99 years the coalmine lying from Hulton thro' the lands of John Adams and Thos. Malkin.

13 March 1647. Wm. Colclough's will and John his heir.

14 March 1679. Thos. Wedgwood residuary legatee of Katherine Colclough demises his estate in the mines to his widow Margaret and dies 14 March 1679.

20 Jan. 1666. John Colclough demises his mines by will to the 6 Wedgwood coparceners. Mr. Edge proves himself his assent to the demise of the mines. Transfers among the 6 coparceners exactly as in 4th trial.

Plaintiff's title to the Great Rowe Mine.

10 May 1513. Title from Thos. Rowley of Chell—to Colclough 25 Sept. 1626.

14 Ap. 1614. Title from Wm. Rowley to Richd. Rowley of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd.

10 Nov. 1655. Title from Ralph Rowley to John Colclough of same.

18 March 1578. Title from John Cartleich to Ric. Daniel of $\frac{1}{4}$.

1 Oct 1649. Title from Mary Daniel to John Colclough of same.

3 Hen. VII. Title to Thos. Middleton and Adams of right to mine.

4 Oct. 1624. Title in Ric. Middleton of $\frac{1}{4}$.

13 Sept. 1665. Title from John son of Ric. Middleton to John Colclough of same.

4 Oct. 1624. Title from Bowyers to Colclough and Turner of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd on lease.

13 Sept. 1669. Title from Thos. Turner to Mrs. K. Colclough of any interest.

Objection. That Rowley's had no estate of inheritance.

1 Aug. 1678. Bowyers grant $\frac{1}{3}$ to Plts. of Great Rowe.

29 Sept. 1678. Sneyds grant $\frac{2}{3}$ of Great Rowe to Plts.

Here follows the enfranchisement of Bayly's land as before.

Endorsed Mr. Leechmere Aug. '79.

The result of this case is shown in the verdict and judgment now in the possession of Rowland Wedgwood Esq. of Slindon, from which the following is abstracted. At Trinity Term 1679 Thos. Bayley of Bradnap,

gent., &c. were summoned to answer Wm. Wedgwood &c. for taking their coal between 18 March and 4 May and doing damage to £200. Defts. pleaded 'not guilty' and applied for a jury. The case was tried at Stafford assises on 12 Aug. 1679 before Sir Wm. Scroggs, C. J., and others, and Defts. were found guilty and cast in £20 damages. Ralph Wood was however acquitted.

Wedgwoods v. Bayly. 6th trial.

Brief For the Plaintiffs for Assises 14 March 1682.

William Wedgwood	} Plaintiffs v.	Thomas Bayly	} Defts.
Burslem Wedgwood		Moses Bennet	
Aaron Wedgwood		George Lawton	
Richd. Daniel		Geoffrey Swynnerton	
		Thomas Skellet	

Hillary 34 Car: II. [1682]

Thos. Bayly late of Burslem, gent., Moses Bennett late of Sneyd, collier, George Lawton late of Wolstanton, collier; Geoffrey Swynnerton late of Wolstanton, collier; Thos. Skellett late of Wolstanton, collier; were attached to answer to the plea of William Wedgwood, Burslem Wedgwood, Aaron Wedgwood, and Richard Daniel by Michael (?) Turton their Attorney for that on 12 March 31 Chas. II [1679] they had at Newcastle possessed themselves of 20,000 loads of Coal value 400l.—Damages 500l. &c.

Wyrley.

Trover.

Declaration. On 20 March 31 Car. II [1679] the Plaintiffs were possessed of 20,000 cart loads of coal at Newcastle to the value of 400l., which came to the hands of the Defts. who converted them to their own use.

Damage 500l. Issue 'Not guilty.'

Boundaries as before—proved by Wm. Steele and John Rogers.

17 Aug. 1624. Defts. were copyholders and their enfranchisement excepted the mines.

10 May 1513. Plaintiff's title from Thos. Rowley of Chell and to Colclough 25 Sept. 1626.

4 Oct. 1624. Plaintiff's title from Bowyers to Colclough and Turner.

13 Sept. 1669. Plaintiff's title from Turner to Mrs. Colclough.

20 Jan. 1665. Will of John Colclough and demise to the 6 Wedgwood coparceners.

10 Ap. 1674. Wm. Steele sells his $\frac{1}{3}$ th to Burslem Wedgwood.

12 June 1675. Moses Wedgwood sells his $\frac{1}{2}$ th to Richard Daniel. To prove that Mr. Tymothy Edge since deceased assented to the devise to the 6 coparceners. Wm. Jervis gent. That Thomas Wedgwood died about 14 March 1678/9—Geo Hargreaves, clerk.

1649. That 34 or 35 years since Mr. John Colclough made the Sough to drain the mine.

14 Aug. 1679. Plaintiff's recovered 12*l.* damages against Defts. in like trial.

29 March 1680. Plaintiff's recovered 10*l.* damages against Defts. in like trial.

3 August 1680. Plaintiff's including Thomas Wedgwood, obtained 70*l.* damages against Defts. in same trial, but this last was reversed in regard to Thos. Wedgwood's death before trial—so we bring this.

Plaintiffs had 2 verdicts against Wood based on the same titles.

Note. 1. re Bayly's mortgages.

Note. 2. re Bayly getting coals in great Rowe to make his Sough.

Note. 3. re same on backsides of Briefs at last trials.

Note. 4. re title from Daniel, and intended action against Bayly's father for digging coals in the great Rowe, when making his sough.

Note. 5. re Bayly's Verdict against Plts. for 36*s.* at Lent Assises 1679.

Note. 6. That Katherine Colclough gave money to Bridgett Malkin when getting coals on her land. Answer. Bridget Malkin by Indenture dated 10 July 1666 leased to Mrs. Colclough the Jackfield, Ryecroft and Ryefield in Sneyd for 2 years for 5*l.* rent—it was not a rent for the coals to prove it—Isaac Malkin. Wm. Steele says Mr. Colclough gave Widow Malkin coals out of goodwill and not for any title.

Note 7. re John Rowley giving a title to Mr. Parker to go shares if Mr. Parker wins.

There follows the exemplification of the enfranchisement of Bayly's land in 22 Jac.¹

The subsequent history of this case is given in the statement of the 7th trial.

'The Plts. at Summer Assises 35 Car. II [1683] were non-suit. 'Mr. Parker their Attorney swore that by Sneyd's lease of 31 July 17 Jac. 'Mrs. Colclough had obtained great damages against one Turner. And 'thereupon the judge would not be satisfied without the production of the 'Lease. And so Mr. Williams, Plaintiff's Counsell, moved to have a juror 'withdrawn, and the Deft. refusing the Plaintiffs became non-suit in 'regard that they had not the lease there.'

¹ Wedgwood v. Bayly—Turton. March 1682.

Bayly attempted to stop the prosecution of this action of Trover by bringing a cross suit against the confederates before the Court of the Exchequer as is shown by the next case.

Bayly v. Wedgwoods ; 7th trial.

Emended by the order of the Court. 30. June 32 Chas. II [1680].

Petition to the Barons of the Exchequer.

by Thomas Bayly.

Thomas Bayly of Bradnop, gent., debtor and accomptant to His Majesty, says that his grandfather Thomas Bayly was seised of lands in Burslem of the yearly value of 60*l.* customary copyhold. That he bought the freehold of land and mines off Sneyd for a considerable sum 60*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* on 17 Aug. 17 Jac. and a rent of 23*s.* 6*d.* and herriott. That his grandfather got coals until just before his death when by some agreement with Wm. Colclough and John Colclough he did cease to get coals. And about 1656 the grandfather died, and Thomas Bayly his son entered and enjoyed the mines and about 12 years since died, and 'your orator' succeeded, and ought to have enjoyed the mines. But Burslem Wedgwood, Wm. Wedgwood, Aaron Wedgwood, Margaret Wedgwood Richard Daniel and Sarah his wife and Roger Heath and several others pretend titles by means of Court Rolls or lease from the Lords before the enfranchisement. That all these copies or leases 'ought not in conscience to effect your orator' and must be expired and determined. That these confederates have hindered him from getting coal for years past. And during the sad late times and your orators infancy his titles have been lost, and he cannot defend himself at Common Law. And they have brought actions of trespass and ejectment and of trespass against your Orator to turn him out of possession within his own lands, which doings are against equity. Ask them to show the truth as to whether the grandfather Bayly did not purchase as stated and enjoy the coals, and for what consideration he ceased, and under what titles the Defts. claim, and if the Colcloughs ever got any coals in your orators lands. Begging for a Writ of Injunction for letting your Orator have quiet possession and to stay the Confederates suit at Law against your Orator.

And to the Defts. to attend and give evidence

Samp. Ward.

The Answer of William Wedgwood, John Wedgwood, Burslem Wedgwood, Aaron Wedgwood, Richard Daniel and Sarah his wife and Roger Heath Defts. to the Bill of Complaint of Thomas Bayly Complainant.

Plt. only complains of Actions of trespass and ejectment. The present action pending against him is Trover.

They answer to so much as concerneth them. It may be true that *Thomas Bayly*, *Compt.*'s grandfather, was seised in fee according to the custom of the Manor of copyhold lands, in which lands are two mines called *Great Row* and *Small Row*. And also another called the *Upper Row*. The *Great* and *Small Row* run under the copyhold lands also. It may be true that the *Sneyds* did as far as they could enfranchise the lands of the *Compt.*'s grandfather, and also all the mines (except such as were already granted by copy of Court Roll or otherwise), which deed has been lately produced at several trials against these *Defts.* touching his pretended claims to the mines.

They deny that the *Compt.*'s grandfather made any agreement with *Wm.* or *John Colclough* concerning the getting of coals in the mines or that any consideration was ever paid on such an understanding. And if the *Compt.*'s father or grandfather ever got any coals in the *Great* or *Small Rows* they believe they were trespassers.

And they say they have never had in their hands any Deeds concerning *Compt.* title. And they deny all confederacy.

And they stand by their title dating from 10 May 5 *Hen. VIII* to *Rowley*. All which did appear at several trials between the *Compt.* and some of the *Defts.*, in all of which they obtained verdicts against the *Compt.* And as to the *Small Rowe*, *Defts.* say that *John Rowley*, *Wm. Rowley*, *Richard Rowley*, *John Daniell* and *Wm. Stevenson*, were, at the time of the grant of enfranchisement to the *Compt.*'s grandfather, seised in fee of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the *Small Rowe*, and the other $\frac{1}{3}$ was in the *Earls of Bath*'s share and could not be enfranchised by *Sneyd*.

And the truth of this also has been settled in many trials between *Compt.* and some of the *Defts.*, and they obtained verdicts upon two of the causes, and the third of the causes was tried at the same Assises.....

And they pray to be dismissed with their costs.

W. E. Williams.

What follows is either part of the 4th trial or else another cross suit before the Ct. of Chancery or of the Exchequer.

The joint and several answer of *Thos. Baily* gent. and *John Telwright* and the answers and disclaimer of *Ralph Wood*, *Thos. Skellett*, and *George Lawton*, 5 of the *Defts.*, to the Bill of Complaint of *Thos. Wedgwood*, now deceased, *Burslem Wedgwood*, *Wm. Wedgwood*, *Aaron Wedgwood*, *Richard Daniel* gent. and *Sarah* his wife.—*Compts.*

They say their copyhold inheritance included mines. That they knew not that the Lords of the Manor digged the mines, and that the copyholder

had no right to the mines. That the right of other persons to dig pits in their lands was inconsistent with their (*Defts.*) estate as copyholders. They know of no grants of these mines. They deny that *John Colclough* was ever seised of them in fee. They have indeed heard of the lease from *Sneyd* to *Wm. Burslem* of 30 July 17 Jac., but *Wm. Burslem* allowed it to lapse by paying no rent and getting no coals—nor *James Burslem* after him. *John Colclough* did get coals, but *Defts.* 'believe and doubt not to prove that though he was a great and rich man and very wise and had many and great friends and converted a great part of the coals so gotten to his own use yet he compounded for the same with the owners of the land in which such coals were.'

And *John Colclough* only devised to the *Compts.* his interest in a lease of the mines not the fee simple.

And *Defts.* claim estates of inheritance in the lands in fee simple and the right to dig and dispose of the coals. *Thomas Bayly* says that *Ric. Adams* in 23 Eliz. was seized of a messuage, 2 cottages and 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ customary acres in *Sneyd* and *Burslem*, and died, and the lands went to his son and heir *Nicholas Adams*, and he was admitted as customary tenant. And *Nicholas* had issue two daughters, *Alice* married to *Thomas Bayly* (*Deft.*'s grandfather) and *Elizabeth*. And *Nicholas Adams* surrendered and settled the land on the issue of *Thomas Bayly* and *Alice*. And they were seized of the mines also. And the right descended to *Thos. Bayly*, *Deft.*'s father, and to himself. And on 2 Aug. 17 Jac. the *Sneyds*, lords of the Manor, enfranchised *T. Bayly*'s land for a payment of 60*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, except only the right to *Horstone Mine* but no mention of other mines. And they all got coals there. And he admits that he has got coals there he hopes lawfully.

And *John Telwright* says that *Samuel Telwright* his father was seized in fee according to the custom of the Manor of one messuage 3 cottages and 23 customary acres, and was enfranchised 2 Aug. 17 Jac. except only the *Horestone* mines as before. And *Samuel Telwright* by Indenture of feoffment dated 12 May 18 Chas. II conveyed the premises to him for 300*l.* by virtue of which this *Deft.* became seized, and he has sometime got some small quantities of coal but the Complainants did violently take them away.

And they both deny that they have sunk any pits save in their own lands. And they believe such Actions of Ejectment were brought as are in the Bill set forth which came to trial and verdict passed as in the Bill set forth, but the *Defts.* believe that such verdicts did not pass for the now *Compts.* upon such title as they now pretend to, but on the lease to *Wm. Burslem*. And in another trial they doubt not to encounter with a very

strong evidence. And they confess that Thos. Bayly did bring an action of Trespass against Ric. Daniel and Thos. Wedgwood junr. and Wm. Wedgwood—children or relations of the Compts. and Roger Heath and the cause came to trial at the last Stafford Assises and Deft. Bayly got a verdict. And he confesses that he Bayly has got a considerable quantity of coals. And though the Defts. have not brought suits for the great damages they have sustained, yet these Compts. have multiplied suits and prosecuted many actions against them. And the other Defts. admit they were employed by Bayly to get coals for him..... 55 pages torn away. ¹

Wedgwoods v. Bayly—8th trial. Issue joined 1683—trial July 1684.

William Wedgwood	} Plt.	Thomas Bayly	} Defts.
Burslem Wedgwood		Moses Bennet	
Aaron Wedgwood		Geo. Lawton	
Richard Daniel		Geoffrey Swynnerton	
		Thomas Skellet	

trover

For the petitioners.

Exceptions against Wm. ffiney a kinsman of ye Deft. Bayly being returned of ye jury.

Declaration. That whereas the plts. 12 March 31 Chas. II (1678/9) at Newcastle u. L. were possessed of 20,000 Cart loads of Coale to the value of 400*l.* as of their own coales and, being soe therof possessed, lost the same out of their hands and the same came to the Defts.' hands.

Yet the Defts. knowing the coales to be the plts.', although often demanded, have not delivered them to the plts., but have converted them to their own use—Damage 500*l.* Issue "not guilty."

Wm. Steele
Thos. Aston To prove that the Defts. have gotten coales out of a Coale Myne called *Gt. Rowe* in the Deft., Bayly's, lands, called *Two Shaws and Old Hayes*, wh. were formerly *Adams* lands in *Sneyd* (besides those the Pet. had 2 former verdicts for against them in two several actions of tresspass) to the value of 250*l.* and upwards.

The Plaintiff will apply their evidence to Coales gotten by the Deft. in parcell of the *Gt. Rowe* in *Sneyd*, between the Lordship of *Hulton* southward and one *Beeches'* tenemt. northward thus:—

[Extent of Mine given as before.]

To prove this boundary

Thos. Cartlich, Wm. Steele, Thos. Fletcher.

¹ Endorsed, *Wedgwood v. Bayly*, Action Burslem and *Sneyd*, 1682. of *Trover re Great Rowe Coal mine* in

Defts. were copyholders, and their enfranchisement on 17 Aug: 1619 excepted the mines already granted.

That the mines in the Manor of Tunstall were the Lords by the custom of the Manor.—Wm. Sneyd Esq. John Wood gent., Thos. Leigh.

Plaintiffs title from Thos. Rowley of Chell in 10 May 1513.

Plts. title fr. Bowyer's grant to Colclough and Turner, 4 Oct. 1624.

That Wm. Colclough survived John Turner.

The said *Wm. Colclough by will made his wife Katherine and son and heir John Executors.*

The said *John Colclough by his will gives all his coalmines to his mother Katherine for life and after to be divided into 6 parts viz: to Thomas Wedgwood (since deceased); Wm. Steele, Aaron Wedgwood; Sarah Daniel, wife of Richard Daniel, Moses Wedgwood and Wm. Wedgwood each a 6th part.*

Wm. Steele grants his 6th part to Burslem Wedgwood one of ye plaintiff—see Deed proved by Jno. Hamersley gent.

Mose Wedgwood grants his 6th part to Ric. Daniel one of ye plaintiffs—see Deed proved by Geo. Hargreaves—clerk.

To prove that Rich. Daniel is husband to devisee Sarah Daniel.

That the devisee *Thos. Wedgwood died about 14 March 1678/9* and so his right survives to the pits., howsoever they are well entitled to all his 6th part.

That *above 50 years since* the said Mr. *Wm. Colclough* was in possn. of *Gt. Rowe* and got and sold great quantities of coal there, and that he and Mr. John Colclough about 35 or 36 years since *made a gutter or 'sough'* for draining the mine, which cost them above 150*l.* and got coals there until their respective deaths without interruption, and that since their death Mrs. Katherine Colclough and since her death the Pts. have got coals there ever since.

The Pts. brought action against deft. Bayley and gave in evidence the various copies and upon full hearing had a verdict and 12*l.* damages.

The Pts. brought action against deft. Bayly upon same title and upon full hearing had a verdict and 10*l.* damages.

The Petrs. and the said Thomas Wedgwood, deceased, having brought action against Deft. Bayly and joined issue thereon in Hillary Term 1678/9; the said Thomas Wedgwood died in March following and the same being tried 3 Aug. 1680 the Pets. had a verdict against the Deft. Bayly and 70*l.* [? 20*l.*] damages.

This last judgment was reversed upon a writ of error in regard Thos. Wedgwood, one of the then Petrs. died before trial, and so we bring this action.

Thos. Fletcher.
13 March
1647/8.
see the will
20 Jan:
1665/6.

See will prov-
ed by Wm.
Sneyd Esq.
Geo. Ford
gent.

10 Ap. 1674
11 June 1675

Geo. Har-
greaves—
clerk.
Geo. Har-
greaves—
clerk.

Thos. Cart-
lich, Wm.
Steele, Thos.
Aston, Thos.
Fletcher,
Thos. Steele
prove all as
to getting
coal there
ever since
making
sough.

14 Aug. 1679
1st verdict
12*l.* See Ex-
emplification
29 March
1680

2nd Verdict
10*l.* See Ex-
emplification
3 Aug. 1680.

3rd verdict
70*l.* See ye
copy of issue
and judg-
ment.
Note

See exemplification of verdict.

Verdict and non-suit agst. Wood lessee of Telwright. See exemplification of ye non suit.

The Petr. had a former *verdict* for ye same coal mine *against one Wood* who was lessee in ejectment to Telwright whose land lay in the same manner and was enfranchised at the same time as the Deft. Bayly's was, upon the very same title. And also had a non-suit against the said Wood lessee of Telwright upon full evidence.

Daniel's title to a 4th part of Great Rowe.

Then they state their other titles :—

(1) the Cartlich-Daniel title of 18 March 1577/8.

(2) the Middleton title of 1487/8.

Note.

If John Rowley be produced as a witness for the Deft., except against him, for that he the said John Rowley, pretending a title to the Coal mine in question, said he had delivered up his title to Mr. Parker of Newcastle being the Deft's Attorney, and that if 'ye p'vailed Mr. Parker was to have one half and he the said Rowley the other half. And if Mr. Parker got nothing thereby Mr. Parker was to be at the charges and he the said Rowley to be free',—proved John Fisher.

Thos. Turner, the Deft's witness, will swear that *Wm. and Ric. Rowley*, who 25 Sept. 1626 assigned their title in Gt. Rowe to Wm. Colclough and heirs, had no right to the same, but lived at Burslem and *were not related to Thos. Rowley of Chell*. But will say that *Arthur Rowley son of Thos. Rowley* in year 1603 assigned his title to *Roger Sparry*, and it appears on the backside of the Copy.

Answer.

That it's true one Arthur Rowley son of Thos. Rowley (But it appears not that Arthur had any title) in 1603 assigned his right to Roger Sparry (not naming his heirs) in the presence of Wm. Bourne and John Turner—two customary tenants.—

And on the backside it is further endorsed that :—

13 June 1615

Roger Sparry assigned his right to one *Hamersley* and heirs in the presence of Thos. Telwright and Ric. Middleton—2 customary rents. And put the said Thos. Turner to it and it's said he will swear that :—

Hamersley assigned to *John Turner*, (father of deponent whose heir he is) his title in Gt. Rowe ; and further put Turner to it and it's said he will swear :—

That the said *Wm. Colclough* and the Deponent Turner or one of them challenged the Deft. Bayly's grandfather or father that they or one of them got coals in the Gt. Rowe Mine, and they or one of them then denied it and said he got no coals in Gt. Rowe neither claimed any title therein.

13 Sept. 1669
John Hamersley, gent., proves the deed.

The said *Thos. Turner* grants to *Katherine Colclough*, widow, since deceased, late wife of Wm. Colclough, and her heirs, his title to the Gt. Rowe. Burslem Wedgwood one of the Petrs. is her heir.

It's impossible that *Arthur Rowley* should in 1603 assign the whole title in Gt. Rowe to Roger Sparry, for by copy of Court roll 16 Ap. 2 and 3 Ph. and Mary, Geof. Rowley son and heir of Thos. Rowley of Chell surrenders 1/3rd of Gt. Rowe and 1/3rd. of Small Rowe to Thomas Rowley of Burslem ; so that by virtue of that copy, and Ralph Rowley's grant to John Colclough, and by Bowyer's grant of 4 Oct. 22 Jac. to Wm. Colclough and Turner, the petrs. must needs have a title to 2 parts into 3 pts. divided of Gt. Rowe, though Turner swears the grant to Sparry and Sparry's grant to Hamersley and should deny Hamersley's grant to his (Turner's) father ; but if he owns ye grant to his father then the Petrs. are entitled to the whole.

That the deponent's father, long since deceased, told this deponent that Sparry assigned his title in the Gt. Rowe to Hamersley and that Hamersley assigned it to Thos. Turner's father, whose heir Thos. Turner is.

Katherine Colclough by will gives residue of her personal estate to *Thos. Wedgwood*, one of the devisees of John Colclough of the said coal mine, and Thos. Wedgwood being dead his right survives to the Petrs., and Mr. Egge one of her Executors assented to all her legacies.

That the Defts. at the last two trials (wherin the Petrs. had verdict) produced several copies in way of mortgage for inconsiderable sums but could prove no possession to go along with them, and so the Court conceived the mortgage money was paid, and the surrenders void.

And besides those surrenders were in time after the surrender of 10 May 5 Hen. VIII fr. which the petrs. derived their title ; and though the lease of 4 Oct. 22 Jac. from Bowyer to Colclough and Turner of 1/3rd. Gt. Rowe be in time after the Deft. Bayly's copies, that is not material, for Bowyers never kept any court nor granted anything by copy but by lease, and the copies must be granted by Sneyd whose ancestor purchased the lord Audleys two parts of Tunstall Manor and not from Bowyer, and they gave nothing from Bowyer of so ancient a date as Bowyers's lease of 4 Oct. 22 Jac.

The Deft. Bayly hath other coal mines in his land wh. are neither parcel of the Gt. or Small Rowe and those 2 Rows the petr. only claimed, though at this time we only make out our title to the Gt. Rowe, in regard all the Coals for wh. this Action is brought were got out of the Gt. Rowe only, and those other mynes we claim no title to ; But if they prove any getting of coals put them to prove getting any quantity in either Rowe, and they can prove none in former times, but only in making their sough or gutter, above 30 years since, to another Rowe of Coals to wh. Pets. make

Wm. Steele proves Burslem Wedgwood to be heir to Kath. Colclough.

See copy of 16 Ap. 2 and 3 Ph. and M. (1556.)

Thos. Cartlich.

23 June 1666 Ric. Broad. proves will.

Wm. Jervis, gent., proves Mr. Egge's declaration

that he had assented to ye devise of ye Coal-mine.

Note 1.

Note 2.

no title; and the coals got in Gt. and Small Rowe in making the gutter were not worth our notice.

Note 3. On the backsides of the Briefs of the last trials, wherein the Pets. had verdicts, is written with their own hands Bayly's ancestors getting coals out of the Gt. Rowe 30 or 32 years since sworn by two of the Deft's. witnesses called Robt. Wood and Geo. Smith.

Note 4. In Mr. Sergeant Baldwin's and Mr. Sergt. Byrches and Mr. Lechmeres briefs at last trial is written with their own hands the Defts. gave in evidence a copy of 3 Oct. 19 Eliz. whereby *Crockett surrenders ½rd. of Gt. Rowe and Small Rowe to Ric. Adams* and his heirs on condition. Also endorsed on the same briefs, 20 Dec: 18 Eliz: John Crocket surrd. ½rd. of 2 Rowes to Adams and Hamsley on condition of 5*l.* at Michaelmas next; And on the same briefs is endorsed 20 May 1 Car. Sir Wm. Bowyer and Francis Bowyer grant ½rd. pt. to Thos. Bayly for 99 years; And on another Brief of Mr. Lechmere's and Mr. Williams' is endorsed that Cartlech swore that Bayly got coals in Gt. Rowe 40 years since.

Thos. Cartlech evidence. That about 34 years since Mr. Wm. Colclough came to ye deponent's father and told him that Bayly's father had got coals out of the Gt. Rowe in his Bayly's ground and that he would sue him. The Deponent's father wished him to forbear and he would tell Mr. Baily, and he did so in this Deponent's hearing, and Baily said he got none but in making his sough to the Cannel Rowe which he could not avoid; And said the Gt. Rowe was Colclough's and that he would get no more there, and wishes Mr. Colclough would forbear suit, and this Deponent's father told Colclough what Bayly said, and so he forbore suit

also Wm. Steele, Thos. Fletcher, Ric. Rowley.

That Thos. Broadhurst, late of Leek, gent., is dead.

That at the last trial at Stafford Assises wherin the Petr. had a verdict against the Deft. Bayly the said Mr. Broadhurst swore that above 30 years since, the Deft. Bayly's grandfather or father confessed that in making a Sough or gutter he had gotten some coals in the Gt. Rowe which he could not avoid, but that he durst not sell them for fear of being questioned and therefore had left them to the poor.—William Jervis gent.

Objection. That the now Plts. in their answer in the Exchequer to Telwright's Bill claimed a title to the moiety of Gt. Rowe by a lease from Sneyd dated 31 July 17 Jac. made to Wm. Burslem for 99 years, from Knight's lands (which is now Beeches) to the Smallthorne tenement (now Bayly's), and so have no title to any coals in Smallthorne tenement. And in that answer they claimed ½rd. of Gt. Rowe from Wm. Rowley who 14 April 12 Jac. surrendered it to Richard Rowley his son and heir (wh. is Ric. Rowley in

Rowley's pedigree named.) And from John Cartlech ½ of Gt. Rowe who 18 May 20 Eliz. surrenders to Ric. Daniel in fee.

It is true the now plts. claimed ½ Great Rowe by that lease in Answer. Telwright's land and likewise make such other claim to the residue of Great Rowe in Telwright's lands as in the objection. But the now Plts. say they claimed title to other coaleworkes also adjoining Telwright's lands by several grants and Court Rolls which they shall be ready to produce, and it is clear the Plts. may claim the coals in Telwright's land by one title, and in the Deft. Bayleyes by another.

The now Plts. at *Somer Assises* 35 Car. 2 [1683] gave in evidence the Objection. copy 10 May 5 Hen. VIII and Bowyers lease of 4 Oct. 22 Jac. and were nonsuited.

It's true they did, and the now Deft. then produced the now Plts. Answer. answer to Telwright's Bill, and Mr. Parker their Attorney, who was formerly Mrs. Katherine Colclough's Attorney against Thomas Turner for stopping up her gutter wh. drained the G. Rowe and a Small Rowe, swore that, by virtue of Sneyd's lease to William Burslem dated last July 17 Jac., the said Mrs. Colclough received great damages against Turner. And thereupon the judge would not be satisfied unless the now Plts. produced that Lease, which in truth concerned the now Plt's title to the coales in Telwright's land, but not those in Bayly's land. And so Mr. Williams the now Plt's counsel moved to have a Juror withdrawn, which the now Deft. refusing, the now Plt. became non-suit in regard that they had not that lease there. But now we have it and it makes nothing against us and we are ready to produce it.

That Bayly had a verdict at Lent Assises 31 Car II. [1679] against Plts. concerning these Coal mynes.

Bayly was then Plt. and the Action then was for coming on Bayly's land and for trespass, and for filling up his pits with earth stone and dung, and breaking and spoiling 20 horse loads of coals; and at the Trial we offered, if Bayly would set aside the trespass which concerned not the title and stand only on the title to the Coal mines, we would make defence, which he or his Counsell refused; and so we gave no evidence and he had a verdict of 30*l.* damages.—Wm. Jervis gent.

That the now Plts. brought an Action of trespass against Bayly for coals got by them out of Gt. Rowe, and Bayly pleaded specially and the now Plts. did not reply, and so there was a nonsuit and costs against the Plts.

It's true such an action took place &c. and Mr. Edge and Mr. Jervis agents for the Plts. desisted and so a non-suit was entered and we paid costs resolving to bring Trover.

Objection. Upon view of the Map of the lands on first sheet Deft. will object that the Plts. got coal in Malkin's land, but never in Bayly's, and thence will conclude that Plts. have no title to coals in Bayly's land, and that there are many shews of ancient pits where coals have been got in Bayly's land, and thence will gather that Bayly's ancestors got them.

Answer. That Mr. Wm. Colclough, father of John C. under whom the Plts. claim, having made a sough 40 years since to drain the coals in Gt. and Small Rowe, did not drain the Gt. Rowe wholly in Deft. Bayly's land, the same lying lower than the other land in the Map and more remote from the sough made in Jane Malkin's land formerly Telwright's. It was in vain for Plts. to go into Bayly's lands to get coals until they had made another sough deep to drain the same. Which sough Bayly made two years since in his close called Old Hays, which drains Gt. and Small Rowe also beside mines of Bayly's. And without the help of that gutter lately made we would have got the top but not the bottom of the Gt. Rowe, but it would have been a loss to have got upper part at one time and the lower at another.

And what coals Bayly's father or grandfather got were no part of Gt. and Small Rowe save when making a sough to other mines. And these signs of very ancient pitts were made long before the memory of man, and oaks of full growth are growing since in the said Pit-places, and so probably were got by the lords long before they enfranchised Bayly's and other copyhold lands.

Objection. When the Plts. had go' coals in Thos. Malkin's land adjoining Bayly's, they then went and got coals in Jane Malkin's (formerly Telwright's) lands, and then got coals in Turner's and Telwright's land, which were further off the town of Burslem, where their greatest sale of coals was, than the Deft. Bayly's Old Hayes were.

Answer. We must get all the Gt. and Small Rowe first or last, and when we had got the coals in Thos. Malkin's land, (which was about nine or ten years since), although the land we next got was further off Burslem than Old Hayes, yet there were no coals at that time got by any person so near Burslem town as those we got, so we had no hindrance in our sale of coals.

Objection. When the Plts. got coals in Thomas Malkin's land, they measured underground to see that they went not into Bayly's land.

Answer. The Plts. measured to see how far they were gone, to the intent that they might see where to their best advantage to sink an Ayre Pit in case of damp, and not for want of title to the coals, and it was usual for them to measure in other places for that purpose.

Wm. Steele
Thos. Aston.
Tho. Cart-
lich.

If Deft. will say that these coal mines were not well devised by John Colclough's will to the Plts., then there were no coal mines devised to them, for that John Colclough had no other mines in the Manor of Tunstall, and the devise in the will must be idle, and besides we have no title to 1/3rd. of Gt. Rowe but by lease from Sir Wm. Bowyer and his brother Francis Bowyer.

To prove that John Colclough was a great Comm. Arbitrator and accounted a very able and honest gentleman.—Wm. Sneyd Esq., Wm. Parker Esq., Wm. Jervis gent.

The exception in the Deed of Infranchisement made to Deft. Bayly's grandfather, quoted as before.¹

¹ Endorsed. Wedgwood v. Bayly, Brevt. Dobyns 17 July 84.

John Nair.
Wm. Steele
Thos. Steele
Thos. Aston.
Thos. Cart-
lich Thos.
Ketcher.

IX

WOOD v. WEDGWOODS

Chancery.

Thomas Wood v. Burslem Wedgwood, Richard Daniel
Compt. and Sarah his wife, William Wedgwood,
(heir at Law of John Aaron Wedgwood, Roger Heath. Defts.
Colclough.)

Petition in Chancery and Answer to the Plea. 1682.

Re title to Great and Small Rowe Coalmines and the
Cross Crofts in Burslem.

Petition of Thomas Wood to the Court of Chancery. (summary
of 60 pages).

One Rowley, being possessed of the Great Rowe Mine in the lands
of Bailey (formerly Adams'), Malkin and Crockett, did about 1626 convey
it to Wm. Colclough.

And one Terricke had butts of land called Crosse Crofts in Burslem
which he sold to Wm. Colclough at date unknown.

And Wm. Colclough, in right of his wife Katherine, had an estate of
inheritance in Cross Crofts also.

And Wm. Colclough died about 20 years since, and this property
descended to John Colclough his son and heir.

[Note in margin John Colclough held *all* Cross Crofts from his father
and mother as she was one of the daughters of Thos. Burslem.]

As for the Small Rowe Mine. John Colclough did purchase his title
from the following :—

(1) Ralph Rowley being seised in fee of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Great Rowe (wh.
extended in other lands than the Gt. Rowe as purchased by Wm. Colclough)
and of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. of Small Rowe,) conveyed them in 1655 to John Colclough.

(2) John Middleton, being seised in fee simple of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the Great
Rowe as extended, conveyed it in 17 Chas. II. to John Colclough.

6 Nov. 1655. (3) Thomas Daniel being seised in fee of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. of Small Rowe conveyed
it to John Colclough about 1655.

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(4) Wm. Stevenson, being seised in fee of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Small Rowe by lease
fr. Bowyers dated 26 Feb. 22 Jac., conveyed it about 1655 to John Colclough.

And John Colclough, being seised of both these mines and of Cross
Crofts, died in 1665/6 without issue.

[Note in Margin. Crosscrofts being Burslem's lands, came to Katherine
wife of Wm., and after her decease to Deft. Burslem Wedgwood as her
heir : *viz.* son and heir of Burslem Wedgwood, son and heir of Gilbert
Wedgwood and Margaret his wife, sole sister of Katherine Colclough.]

And the said property ought to descend to your Orator as cousin
and heir of John Colclough ; *viz.* son and heir of Robert Wood and
Margaret his wife, which Margaret was sole sister of John Colclough, who
was father of the said Wm. Colclough, who was father of said John Col-
clough. And he ought to have the property and an account of the profits
and the deeds relating thereto, but Burslem Wedgwood, Ric. Daniel and
Sarah his wife, Wm. Wedgwood, Aaron Wedgwood and Roger Heath to
oppress your Orator have confederated among themselves and entered
into the Great Rowe, and the extensions of the Great Rowe and the Small
Rowe and the Cross Crofts and got great quantities of Coal—not only
during the life of Katherine Colclough, who died at least 12 years ago, but
also since. And they refuse to discover their titles and deeds to your
Orator. And 'the better to give colour to their corrupt designs and prac-
tices' the confederates have set up several titles. Sometimes they pretend :—

(1) That Ric. Rowley and Jeffry Rowley or any other of the name of
Rowley was never seised of the Great Rowe as purchased by Wm. Col-
clough, for that Lord Audley conveyed the Manor to Sneyd and the
Sneyds leased half the mine (as extended to include Terrick's land) in
July 17 Jac. to Wm. Burslem, and that his son and heir James Burslem
did assign the lease to John Colclough.

And that John Colclough by his will of 20 Jan. 17 Chas. II. left
a mine in Bemersley to his mother, and 'the rest of my coalmines which I
hold for any terms of years within the Manor of Tunstall to my mother
for life and after her decease I devise all my term and terms, estate and
estates therein' in 6 parts to Thos. Wedgwood, Sarah wife of Richard
Daniel, Moses Wedgwood, Wm. Steele, Aaron Wedgwood, Wm. Wedg-
wood. And he devised Cross Crofts to his mother for life, and then after
the raising of a sum of money to your Orator in fee.

And after Katherine's death the confederates entered. And Moses
Wedgwood sold his share to Richard Daniel ; And Roger Heath bought
the share of Thos. Wedgwood, who is since dead ; And Burslem Wedg-
wood bought the share of Wm. Steele.

(She died 29
Sept. 1669)

And sometimes they allege that they only hold a term of years, and sometimes that John Colclough held in fee and not by lease and that John Colclough devised all his estate to them and not the lease only. And sometimes they pretend that Sir. Wm. Bowyer Kt. deceased made a lease of $\frac{1}{2}$ rd. of Great Rowe to Wm. Colclough and one Turner and that Wm. Colclough survived and had the sole interest.

And sometimes they pretend that Wm. Colclough never bought any land in Cross Crofts, but had an estate of inheritance there.

[*Margin note.* Deft. Burslem hath paid about 1000*l.* for the lands devised by John Colclough's will.]

Whereas the confederates well know that the Rowley's were seised of the Mine in fee long before the leases made by the Sneyds and Bowyers, and that Sneyd's lease only extended their holding in Great Rowe to Terrick's lands.

Also they know Katherine Colclough claimed to hold by the lease and brought an action against several persons for stopping up a sough and got 'great sums of money for damages.'

And it appears to be the plain intention of John Colclough that no mines should be devised to the confederates except such as be held on lease.

And the confederates, as your Orator has learnt from answers to a Bill exhibited against them by John Terricke alias Telwright in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster for the discovery of their titles to the mines, did set out and claim under Sneyd's lease, but claimed no inheritance.

And sometimes they say that the word term merged and included the inheritance, whereas the truth is that 'John Colclough was no lawyer nor was he acquainted with the nice learning of that merger,' and did not know that he was demising his estate of inheritance.

[*Note in Margin.* Bowyer's leased Gt. and Small Row.]

And there was no lease of the Small Rowe at all, and yet Katherine and the confederates got coals there and still do.

And the confederates refuse him any share or knowledge of the deeds which is contrary to equity. And your Orator is remediless by the Common Law, and petitions that the Confederates may give an answer and set forth their titles. And your Orator as bound shall ever pray.

JO. TURTON.

Answers and Plea 'Wedgwood & al. v. Wood.'

The joint and several answers of *Burslem Wedgwood, Richard Daniel and Sarah his wife, William Wedgwood, Aaron Wedgwood and Roger Heath, Defts.* to part and plea to other part of the Bill of *Thomas Wood, Compt.*

Defts. having secured to themselves now and at all times hereafter the advantage of exception to the many apparent uncertainties and imperfections in the said Bill contained, for a full and perfect answer to so much thereof as in any wise concerns these Defts., say it may be true that the Compt. is cousin and heir to John Colclough deceased in the Bill named, but neither these Defts. do know the same nor do they know the pedigree set forth in the Compt.'s Bill to be true. Yet the same may be true and Defts. believe that John Colclough was either seised in fee or possessed of a long terme in the Great Rowe or Gutter Delph and also of and in the Small Rowe, extending from the Lordship of Hulton to a tenement now or late occupied by Thomas Beech. And these Defts. deny all combination and confederacy charged against them in the Bill. And all the Defts. (except Burslem Wedgwood) disclaim any right to the land called Crosse Crofts unless the same should happen to lie within the boundaries aforesaid, and the Great and Small Rowe should lie through the same, and then they only claim the extraction of the coals but nothing in the soil except the liberty to get the coals. And none of the Defts. did know that Thos. Telwright ever had any land in the Crosse Crofts or that he sold the same to Mr. Wm. Colclough in the Bill named.

And as to so much of the said Bill as concerns their setting forth how John Colclough claimed the said mine. And as to all other matters and charges as to the Crosse Crofts not before answered these Defts., not confessing anything in the Compts. Bill to be true, say that they are advised that they are not by Law and by the rule of this Court obliged to answer the said charges, for that the Compt. entitles himself to the coalmine, or to a discovery of the title vested in John Colclough, or to the estate and interest claimed by the Defts., only as heir at law to the said John Colclough. And the Defts. say that John Colclough, being seised or possessed of a term in the great and Small Rowe Coalmines, and having an interest in Coalmines in Bemersley, did on 20 Jan. 17 Car. II make and publish his last will, and did thereby demise his interest in the Bemersley mine to his mother Katherine Colclough, and all his other mines in Tunstall to his mother for life and after her decease to be divided into six parts among Thomas Wedgwood his cousin, Wm. Steele, Aaron Wedgwood, his cousin, Sarah Daniel, his cousin, wife of the said Richard Daniel, Moses Wedgwood his cousin, Wm. Wedgwood his cousin, and then he died.

The Will is with Wm. Lawton and William Parker, being the only surviving executors. And the Defts. say that their title to the said mines under the said Will hath been supported and maintained by several verdicts at Law lately obtained therein upon long and solemn trial by the

direction of the . . . priative (?) judge who tried the said title, by which will and title these Defts. are advised the Compt. [has no claim?]

And as to the Crosse Crofts, the Deft. Burslem Wedgwood further for plea for himself saith that he claims the same as nephew and heir at Law to Katherine Colclough decd., and saith that the same was formerly the estate of one Thomas Burslem and came to the said Katherine (one of the daughters of the said Thomas Burslem) from her father for herself and heirs, and that by and after the said Katherine's decease, she dying without any issue living, the same descended to this defendant as son and heir of Burslem Wedgwood deceased and grandson and heir of Margaret Wedgwood deceased, who was the only sister and heir of Katherine. And Burslem Wedgwood further saith that he is advised that the Cross Crofts are not demised to the Compt. by the Will of John Colclough, for he demiseth to the Compts. all his land and meadow ground in Burslem meadows and in two parcels of land in Burslem called the Crosse Crofts heretofor purchased of Thomas Telwright by his late father; and this Deft. doth answer and is ready to prove that the same were not purchased of Thos. Telwright and so not demised to the Compt. Wherefore all these Defts. pray judgment of the Court whether they shall be compelled to make further answer, and do plead the same in Barr to the Compt.'s demand.

W. E. WILLIAMS
E. BYRCK.

X

WOOD v. WEDGWOODS

Ejectment.

John Wood Plt.	v.	{ Buslem Wedgwood Richard Daniel Aaron Wedgwood Roger Heath }	Deft.
Tresspass and Ejectment For the Defts.			

That *Thos. Wood* 1 Oct: 35 Car. II (1683) at Tunstall demised to *Declaration* the Plt. 2 mess., 1 cot. and 250 acres of land (mixed) and 3 Coalmines in Burslem, Sneyd and Tunstall from 29 Sept. for 5 years.

That the Plt. entered and was possessed and that the Defts. afterwards on the same day 1 Oct. ejected him. Damages 40*l.* Issue 'not guilty.'

The things that will be principally in question are certain Butts or *The Plt. Lessors title* Selions of land, about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of land, in certain closes of the Deft. *Burslem Wedgwood* called *Crosse Crofts* alias the Paddocks in Burslem, which the Plt. will pretend Wm. Colclough gent. father of John Colclough and both since dead purchased of one Telwright. And John Colclough by his will devised to the Plt.'s lessor this land in Crosse Crofts inter alia, wh. his father bought of Telwright. And will prove that Wm. and John Colclough were owners of 2 Mines of Coal in Manor of Tunstall called Great Rowe and Small Rowe, and that the Plt.'s lessor is heir to Wm. and John Colclough and so ought to have the Coalmine.

That the lands in Crosse crofts pretended to be purchased of Telwright *Note* are inter alia devised to the Exors, Mr. Lawton, Mr. Parker and Mr. Edge by John Colclough's will for 100 years for raising 400*l.*, and after to the Plt.'s Lessor in fee, and we think he paid the 400*l.* according to the Will.

The Deft.'s title to the Coalmines called Gt. and Small Rowe (for though the Plt. declares for 3 mines we never had nor claimed more than those 2 Mines).

John Colclough, possessed of a Coal Mine in Bemersley leased to him by Sir John Bowyer for a long term (and to wh. Defts. claim no title),

and possessed of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Gt. and Small Rowe Mines, and possessed for a long term of other $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Gt. and Small Rowe, deviseth the 3 Mines as follows :—

Item I give my interest in the Bemersley mine to Kath. Colclough, my Mother, and assigns—Item I give all the rest of my Coalmines in the Manor of Tunstall to my mother for life, And after her decease I devise all my interest therein as followeth into 6 parts to be divided. *vizt.* of my cousin Thos. Wedgwood $\frac{1}{4}$ th, to Wm. Steele $\frac{1}{4}$ th, to my cousin Aaron Wedgwood $\frac{1}{4}$ th, to my cousin Sarah Daniel, wife of Ricd. Daniel (Deft.) $\frac{1}{4}$ th, to my cousin Moses Wedgwood $\frac{1}{4}$ th, to my cousin William Wedgwood $\frac{1}{4}$ th.

It is to be presumed that Plt.'s lessor, entitling himself as heir to John Colclough, will admit the said John to have been seised of the Mines and so he was.

4 Oct. 22 Jac. (1624.)
See Indent.
ure. Sir Wm. Bowyer and Francis Bowyer (being $\frac{1}{3}$ rd part lords of Tunstall) in consideration of 4*l.*, demise and grant to Wm. Colclough and John Turner $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Gt. Rowe, lying between the Lordship of Hulton and the land of Thos. Telwright in Sneyd, (then in occupation of Wm. Colclough, John Turner and Ric. Middleton) for 99 years, rent 2*s.*

Thos. Fletcher.
2 Sept. 22 Jac. (1624.)
See Indent.
ure. To prove that Wm. Colclough survived John Turner.
Sir Wm. Bowyer and Francis Bowyer in consideration of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* grant to Wm. Colclough their $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. of a Coalmine between the Lordship of Hulton and the lands of inheritance of Thos. Cartlich and Ric. Muchell in Burslem and Sneyd (then in occupation of John Adams and Thos. Malkin) to hold for 99 years, rent 12*d.*

13 March 1647/8. Wm. Colclough makes his will and makes Kath., his wife, and John his son Exors.

26 Feb. 22 Jac. (1624/5)
See Indent.
ure. Sir Wm. Bowyer and Francis Bowyer in consideration of 6*l.* grant to Wm. Stevenson $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. of Small Rowe between Hulton Lordship and Cartlich and Muchell's land (in occupation of Wm. Stevenson, Thos. Daniel and John Turner), and the $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. of another coal mine in Sneyd from the land of Thos. Lees, through Thos. Telwright's and Wm. Stevenson's land unto James Beeche's land, for 99 years—rent 18*d.*

6 Oct. 1655
Saml. Ter-ricke. Wm. Stevenson son of above Wm. Stevenson, having a lawful title to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. of Small Rowe, in consideration of 3*l.*, grants same to John Colclough for the remainder of the term.

Note 1. We mention these titles only to show that John Colclough had terms for years in $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. of Gt. and Small Rows, upon wh. the will might operate, both as to them and the other $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. wherein he had an estate of inheritance.

Note 2. If the Plt.'s lessor will say that these mines were not well devised by the will to the Defts., then there were no coal mines devised to them, for

that John Colclough had no other mines in Tunstall, but the Gt. and Small Rowe and those coal mines wh. the Plt.'s lessor enjoys, and then the devise in the will must be idle and insignificant.

to prove it—Wm. Steele, Thos. Steele, John Rogers, Thos. Fletcher.

That the said John Colclough was a great Commissioned Arbitrator and accounted a very honest gentleman

to prove it—Wm. Sneyd Esq., Wm. Parker Esq., Wm. Jervis gent.

The Deft's title to the lands in question.

That the Crossecrofts and rest of land in question were copyhold lands of inheritance of Thomas Burslem, who had issue Margaret, his eldest daughter afterwards married to Gilbert Wedgwood, and the said Katherine late wife of Wm. Colclough, his only daughters and heirs, and that the said Thomas Burslem held the Crossecrofts 60 years since, and that these deponents, living at Burslem where the land lay, never knew that Telwright had any lands in Crossecrofts, and the Crossecrofts and all the rest of the lands allways belonged to the Overhouse tenement or Dale Hall tenement and were constantly used therewith during Thos. Burslem, Wm. Colclough and John Colclough's lives. All these lands lie in Burslem or Sneyd.

to prove it Thos. Daniel, Nathaniel Simpson, Wm. Steele.

That the said Gilbert Wedgwood and Margaret his wife had issue Burslem Wedgwood their eldest son since deceased, who had issue the now Deft. Burslem Wedgwood his son and heir, and that Katherine Colclough died without issue living about Sept. '69.

Burslem Wedgwood is nephew and heir also to Katherine Colclough. to prove it Thos. Daniel, Nathaniel Simpson, Wm. Steele.

Ralph Sneyd, sen. and Ralph Sneyd, junr. Esqs. Lords of Manor of Tunstall convey all the said premises and the freehold and inheritance thereof, to Wm. Colclough and heirs, he having before that time married Katherine youngest da. of Thos. Burslem, under the yearly fee-farm rent of 40*s.* 8*d.*

Wm. Colclough conveys all the premises in question, *vizt.*—Overhouse, Dale Hall, 3 Cottages and all lands &c. in Burslem and Sneyd, in the tenure of Thomas Burslem and Wm. Colclough, (all lands and reversions he (Wm. Colclough) lately purchased of Thomas Telwright excepted) to the use of Wm. Colclough and Katherine and heirs of their bodies, remainder to the heirs of Katherine, remainder to Thomas Burslem and heirs for ever.

John Colclough, son and heir of Wm. by Katherine, who died without issue in lifetime of Katherine, by his Will devised inter alia to Katherine his mother for life, and after decease to his Exors for 100 years for raising 400*l.* to be paid to several persons therein mentionned, (and we think the

Tho Burslem

1. Margt.

to Gilbert

Wedgwood.

2. Kath. to

Wm. Col-

clough

Burslem

Wedgwood

heir to both.

The land be-

longed to the

Overhouse

tenement or

Dale Hall.

The lands

called the

Hayes lie in

Ramscliff

and Olcott.

17 Aug. 17

Jac. (1619)

livery fr.

Sneyd to Mr.

Colclough.

2 March 17

Jac.

(1619/20)

Settlement

by Wm. Col-

clough.

20 Jan. 17

Car. II

(1665/6)

Plt.'s lessor hath paid it), and after raising (on payment made) to the Plt.'s lessor in fee, all those lands in Burslem meadows called *Crosse Crofts* heretofore purchased of Thos. Telwright by his late father. And afterwards John Colclough by his will reciting :—

19 Jan. 17
Car. II
(1665/6) 'Whereas his mother and he by Indenture dated 19 Jan. 1665/6 granted to Wm. Lawton Esq. Wm., Parker Esq., Timothy Edge gent., the said two messuages, called *Overhouse* and *Dale Hall*, and 3 cottages in Burslem, one of them then in possession of the Deft. Burslem Wedgwood and Margaret his mother, the other two in the holding of Joseph Malkin Aaron Wedgwood (one of the Defts.), Katherine Adams and Wm. Fletcher, and all lands &c. appertaining to the said messuages and tenements, and all those closes called the *Hayes in Ramscliff*, and Olcott, to the use of his mother for life, remainder to John Colclough and heirs of his body, remainder to such persons as he should appoint by will, and, for want of such appointment to the right heirs of his mother for ever.'

Now he by his will devised (1) the cottage in Burslem and tenement appurtenant in possn. of Burslem Wedgwood and his mother to the Deft. Burslem Wedgwood after Katherine Colclough's death, (2) the Overhouse and certain lands in particular named to Thomas Wedgwood in fee, after the testator and his mother's decease, (3) his $\frac{1}{2}$ days maths of meadow ground in possn. of Wm. Wedgwood to Wm. Wedgwood and his son Thomas, from and after his mother's decease, (4) from and after his mother's decease he gives all the rest of his Messuages, Cottages, lands mentioned in the recited indenture (and not before hereby demised to the Defts. Burslem Wedgwood, Thomas Wedgwood, William Wedgwood and Thos. his son) to his Exors for 100 years to raise 1000*l.* to be paid to the persons mentionned in his will, and after the expiration of the term of 100 years to the right heirs of his mother Katherine. And the Deft. Burslem Wedgwood is her heir. Katherine Colclough and John Colclough levy a fine 'sur consideration de droit' to Mr. Lawton, Mr. Parker and Mr. Edge of 2

Octaves
Purific. 18
Car. II.
(9 Feb.
(1666/7) fine
with pro-
clamation.
Note. 3 Feb.
22 Car. II.
(1670/1).
Surrender to
Deft. Burs-
lem Wedg-
wood by the
trustees.

messuages, 3 cottages and 556 acres of land (mixed) in Tunstall, Burslem, Sneyd, Ramscliff and Olcott—see the fine with proclamation endorsed and examined by Geo. Gatacre, gent.,

The Exors by indenture acknowledge the Deft. Burslem Wedgwood had paid and secured the 1000*l.* charged by the Will and they release the premises to him, he being heir of Katherine Colclough in the presence of several witnesses which are dead.

to prove them dead and their hands; Wm. Parker Esq., Wm. Jervis gent., Geo. Ford, gent. Proved the deed of 19 Jan: 17 Car. II recited in the Will and we have the deed. Whereby John Colclough alone without

his mother conveys all the premises, particularised in deed of 19 Jan. 17 Car II recited in the Will, to his Exors to the use of John Colclough and his heirs for ever—see Deed proved by Geo. Ford, gent.,

We think it probable Plt.'s lessor hath the Deed whereby Wm. Colclough purchased some lands of Telwright's, wh. the Plt.'s lessor enjoys in Burslem meadows near the Crosse Crofts, and we think the will is mistaken in saying land in Crosse Crofts, whereas it should be only near Crosse Croft, and so the Plt.'s lessor conceals the Deed which could show what lands in particular Wm. Colclough bought of Telwright, and by that mistake in the will would fain get about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of the Crosse Croft as is supposed.

By Indenture tripartite, betn. (1) Thos. Burslem, Wm. Colclough and Katherine his wife, (2) Gilbert Wedgwood and Margt. his wife and Burslem Wedgwood father of the now Deft. Burslem, (3) Francis Bowyer, ¹ gent., and others; the first parties covenant with the 3rd parties to settle 2 messuages or cottages with appurtenant land in Burslem in Gilbert Wedgwood's possession and the backsides therewith used, and the Dale Hall furlong, and 5 Butts or Selions in the Little furlong in occupation of John Adams, and Hogghersmoor Meadow and a day's work of arable land adjoining in possession of Thos. Daniel—all lying in Burslem—to the Use of Gilbert Wedgwood and Margt. his wife for 60 years if Gilbert and Margt. or either live; Remainder after the decease of the survivor of them to Burslem Wedgwood father of the Deft. Burslem and the heirs of his body begotten with divers remainders over. See the Indenture and a fine thereupon levied to Francis and others. 24 July 1620

Katherine Colclough grants to Aaron Wedgwood and heirs the messuage in Burslem then in possn. of Joseph Malkin, and theretofore in John Hurd's possn., with the barns &c. and the east part of the backside as then divided—to prove the Deed Isaac Ball.

Deft. Burslem Wedgwood and others levy a fine to Deft. Richard Daniel and others of Ye Crosse Croft inter alia, but we have no Indenture to see the use of the fine nor witnesses to prove it was intentionally levied of these closes.—See the Chirograph but procn. not endorsed.

To prove that Katherine Colclough held Crosse Crofts for her life and Deft. Burslem Wedgwood ever since—Wm. Steele, Ric. Broad. Quaere whether John and Kath. Colclough's fine and this fine barr not the Plt.'s lessor to any lands in the Crosse Croft.

Plt.'s lessor Thos. Wood in consideration of 30*l.* sells and settls to the Plt.'s lessor Burslem 1612.

¹ Probably trustee for the marriage settlement of Gilbert Wedgwood and Margaret

Note.
16 Jan. 17
Car. II.
(1665/6).
Settlement
by John Col-
clough only.
Note.
Let the Plt.
show the
Deed of Pur-
chase from
Telwright.

14 March
17 Jac.
(1619/20).
John Col-
clough had
power to de-
mise as to
these lands.
13 Sept.
1666.
18 Car. II.
Other lands
by Kath-
erine.
St. Martin
25 Car. II.
(11 Nov.
1671.)

Possession.

14 June 26
Car. II.
(1674).

A lease for 1000 years from Pit's lessor to Deft. Daniel of ye lands bought of Telwright. Note.

Def't. Ric. Daniel land in Burslem meadows in Aaron Wedgwood's possn., between the Cross meadows and Thos. Daniel's meadow &c. for 1000 years, with proviso of same to be void on payment of 31l. 6s. od. the money was not paid. *This was the land as we think Thos. Telwright sold to Mr. Wm. Colclough*—to prove the Deed Thos. Cartlich.

All Telwright's lands in Sneyd and Burslem were copyhold of inheritance, until they were enfranchised by Ralph Sneyd sen. and Ralph Sneyd jun. esqr.—to prove it Thos. Daniel, Samuel Telwright, Thos. Leigh, Ralph Sneyd; and Ralph Sneyd in consideration of 42l. pd. by Samuel Telwright, then son and heir apparent of Thos. Telwright still living, grants to Saml. Telwright all that messuage and 3 cottages in Sneyd in occupation of Thos. Telwright and of Margt. Telwright, John Miles and Anthony Robinson, and all lands being 28 customary acres in Sneyd, and all his lands in wh. he hath an estate of inheritance, together with the freehold of the premises under the fee-farm rent of 11s. 8d. with exception of all mines of coal and of stone on the premises.

Quaere how could Telwright sell the land in the Crosse Croft to Wm. Colclough in fee whereas he never had any estate of inheritance or freehold therein, and if it be pretended that Thos. Telwright sold any land to Wm. Colclough by copy of Court Roll let the Plt. prove it.

Quaere if it were Copyhold and not enfranchised how could John Colclough devise it by will.

Four other copies of the Brief are preserved endorsed with the names of various counsel.—Wm. Jervis, Mr. Byrck, Dobyns, Mr. Williams 17 July 34 [1682]— Each brief has a few different marginal notes in various hands.

XI

ASSOCIATION OATH ROLL

The following is the list of those who, in 1696, in the Borough of Newcastle and in the Parishes of Stoke and Burslem, took the Oath and joined the Association to defend and avenge King William. It is taken from the Petty Bag, Association Oath Roll, Nos. 257 and 261.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.

Sam. Bowyer, Mayor, Wm. Burslem, Joseph Beech, Thos. Horderne, Wm. Baddeley, Wm. Lawton, John Burgess, Ralph Colley, Sam. Bell, Wm. Middleton, Walter Collier, Thos. Harrison, Wm. Harrison, Ed. Fenton, Thos. Eckles, Sam. Baddeley, Thos. Swinnerton, Wm. Beard, John Harrison, John Ames, John Beard, Hen. Bourne, Fra. Burton, John Burkes, Wm. Rowley, Joseph Lander, Thos. Spendelow, Sam. Machin, John Machin, John Riley, Dan. Ball, Isaac Warrilow, John Leech, Basill Breooches (?), Wm. Williamson, Wm. Tittensor, Randle Smith, Thos. Baddeley, Joseph Knight sen., Edward Orme, Thos. Fenton, Wm. Westamacott, Joshua Harrison, Ric. Baddeley, Ra. Mountfort, John Horderne, Thos. Fellowes, Sam. Bagnall, Ra. Hunt, Wm. Griffis, John Lindford, Thos. Lindford, John Darman, Hy. Williams, Wm. Cuntrill, Godfrey Witrenes, Ric. Wylde, John Bayley, Thos. Badly, Thos. Mason, Wm. Meere, Sam. Shipton, John Meere, Ed. Hunt, Jno. Turner sen., P. Mulligane, Randle Ashley, Thos. Daintry, John Procter, Thos. Fernihaugh, Matthew Liske, John Ward, Ric. Collins, Jas. Downe, Jas. Cameron, Sam. Sitherland, Thos. Pickerill, Thos. Morton, Stephen Heighlets (?), Thos. Amery sen., Thos. Richardson jun., Wm. Horderne, Thos. Watson, Thos. Harrison, Sam. Sinderland, Thos. Amery jun., Josiah Foxall, Thos. Hargreaves, Randle Harson, John Huuett, Jas. Haddock, Wm. Henshaw, Joseph Fletcher, John Jorneyson, Sam. Amery, Thos. Lovett,

John Lovatt, Thos. Sterop, John Johnson, Randle Dale, Rob. Hol-
lornde (?), Jas. Robison, Joseph Swinnerton, John Burton, John
Swinnerton, Thos. Unsworth, Ric. Boulton sen., Hy. Robinson, John
Jennins, Thos. Oulton jun., George Wood, Wm. Simpson, John
Turner, John Lowe, Hy. Hill, John Hemings, Ric. Horderne, John
Walley, Chas. Colyer, H. Hatrell, Hy. Manwaring, Roger Spendelow,
Sam. Lowe, Wm. Lowe, John Cockersole, John Clife, Thos. Oulton,
minister, Thos. Woollay, Ra. Barker, Ric. Parker, Thos. Baratt,
Humph. Borrow, Sam. Henshaw, Allen Durees, Ric. Welch, John
Pickerill, Thos. Steveson, Roderick Asley, John Smith, John Hird,
Joseph Lees, Ra. Pratchett, John Ashle, Wm. Jones, John Newton,
John Mason, Thos. Bagnall, John Clowes, Rob. Vernon, John Brookes,
Randle Baddeley, John Leete, Ric. Radcliff, Wm. Lowe, Ric. Peake,
J. Fenton, Wm. Sherman, Thos. Brooke, Ric. Glover, John Broughall,
Thos. Williamson, John Baddeley, c. multis aliis....

STOKE-ON-TRENT.

John Repton rector, John Cross, Joseph Malkin, Thos. Pare, John
Boulton, Jas. Whittaker, John Stevenson, Wm. Stevenson, Joseph
Beech sen. and jun., Ric. Lovatt, John Machin, Ric. Wigen, Fra.
Bipson (?), John Darson, Thos. Elfin, Ra. Bourne, Roger Townsend,
Jas. Heath, John Bowyer, Joseph Allen, John Machin, Thos. Buck-
nall, Thos. Dale, Thos. Heath, Ric. Fenton, Ric. Smith, Rob. Smith,
Thos. Lovatt, John Lovatt, John Tittensor, Ric. Slaney, John Ter-
ricke, Thos. Blakeman, Thos. Wildblood, Jas. Brownfield, Thos.
Wildblood, Peter Buttler, Thos. Beech, Wm. Podmore, Thos. Dale
jun., Thos. Newton, John Swearingham, Rob. Whillton, Wm. Bagnall,
John Poulson, Jas. Beech, Andrew Stringer, Wm. Beech, John Beech,
Wm. Allen, John Whillton, Egerton Yates, John Dorman, Wm.
Boulton, Ric. Stringer, Ric. Hammersley, Rob. Hammersley, Ra.
Fenton, John Peate, John Hill, Phil. Fernihaugh, Ric. Nicholls, Wm.
Nicholls, John Procter, Jas. Bagnall, Rob. Meare, Thos. Tittensor,
Thos. Baggaley, Thos. Procter, Joseph Horderne, Ric. Cartwright,
Ra. Taylor, John Malkins, Joshua Twiford, Rob. Astbry, Ric. Cotton,
Ric. Middleton, Sam. Simpson, Wm. Pope, J. Turner, Cornelius
Hammersley, Wm. Pole, Ric. Sowdell, Thos. Cloose, Ra. Leese.
Thos. Berresford, John Yardeley, Wm. Vincent, John Meere, Ra.
Stringer, John Shaw, John Poulson, Hy. Meere, Ric. Meere.

BURSLEM.

John Wedgwood, Thos. Cartwright, Thos. Beech, Thos. Wedgwood,

Ric. Wedgwood, Aron Wedgwood, Fra. Fynney, Josuah Leigh, Paul
Sheldon, Wm. Dresser, John Marsh, Ric. Simpson, John Adams,
John Rogers, Thos. Cartwright jun., John Tunstall, Wm. Allen, Ric.
Mutchell, Stephen Cartlich, Wm. Cartlech, Jonathan Cartlech, John
Simpson, Wm. Steele, John Daniel, Ra. Beech, Ric. Edge, Thos.
Royle, John Tinsley, Joseph Malkin, Thos. Daniel, Ra. Daniel, John
Marsh, Rob. Daniel, Thos. Leigh jun., Sam. Cartliche, Wm. Steven-
son, Ric. Broad, Ric. Bourne, Thos. Malkin, John Malkin, Thos.
Beech, Rob. Addams, Wm. Simpson, John Simpson, Jonathan Cartlige,
Moses Wedgwood, Thos. Wedgwood, Robert Wood, Aaron Shaw,
Ra. Shaw sen., Ra. Shaw jun., Thos. Lockett, Ric. Shipplebotham,
Thos. Wedgwood, Ed. Dresser, Wm. Leigh, Hugh Forde, Joseph
Greatbache, Wm. Cloose, Thos. Taylor, Moses Marsh, Ric. Daniel,
Isac Ball, Wm. Simpson jun.

Very many of these names in Burslem and Stoke can be
recognised as those of early master potters of note. Tradition
reports that Twyford and Astbury, who copied Elers, had their
works one on either side of the knoll on which Shelton church
now stands. In this list we find side by side in Stoke, which in-
cluded Shelton, the names of Joshua Twiford and Robert Astbry.
There too are the names of Poulson and Dale the predecessors of
Minton, and of Whillton, giving us a new spelling for Wheildon
ware. The Burslem roll is full of the names of the Potters given
on Josiah Wedgwood's list of 1715. No oath rolls for Wolstanton,
Norton-le-Moors and Biddulph are to be found.

XII

ELERS AND SALT GLAZE.

On page 212 of the 'Commonplace Book' of Josiah Wedgwood, dated 1779, is written the following, which is evidently the basis of all subsequent accounts given by Shaw, Ward and Aitkin concerning the early efforts of Elers at Bradwell.

"Account of the Pottery.

Account given 15 June 1765 by ... Steel, aged 84.

White glazed ware first made by Dutchmen at Bradwell about the year 1693. The people of Burslem were then very much surprised with the smoke of the salt glaze, and ran in great numbers to see what was the matter; amongst whom Steel was one.

Joshua Heath or Astbury of Shelton made white ware with the addition of flint the first in Shelton. And Mr. Thomas Wedgwood of Red Lyon and Richard Wedgwood of the Overhouse, Burslem, made it first there. Mr. Bourne of Chell gave them leave to build an oven on his ground at Chell to fire it.

They had throwing wheels with strings, and lathes for turning the ware, first at Burslem made by Alsager of Congleton about the year 1698. (1)

The Dutchmen staid at Bradwell 7 or 8 years. Where they went he knoweth not.

There was no ware made in these parts that was glazed with salt, before the Dutchmen used it with white ware.

The freckled and stone wares were made after the Dutchmen were known to use salt for glazing. And brown stone ware dipt was glazed with salt as an attempt to imitate the Dutchmens white ware. (2)

(1) Whether any lathes were used before the Dutchmen used them?
No.

(2) Whether there was any freckled or stone ware made before the Dutchmen came here, or before white ware was made?
Not long after. These were the effect of trials."

A P P E N D I C E S

325

Then follows the List of Potters of 1715, and the details of the expenses and profits of a typical Pottery of the same date as given by Miss Meteyard. This MS. Book contains also a list of Master Potters in Nov. 1783, and a similar list under date 1790. There is also a list of the Master Potters who were on the Chamber of Manufacturers' Committee in 1785.



In the course of the book many wills are printed in which there is abundant human interest; and a considerable Appendix gives extracts from early court rolls, seventeenth-century Chancery suits, ejectments, trials, &c. Such a volume as this one would expect to command a ready sale; but the edition is strictly limited to 150 subscribers' copies.

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